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SNI

Selective Notification of Information
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

JANUARY 1982
SNI 171

a program of the National Institute of Justice

J28.14:

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Entering Our 2nd Decade

NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is an international clearinghouse of information about law enforcement and criminal justice. Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice with special services supported by the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJRS offers a wide range of information products and services as it enters its second decade as a centralized resource for the criminal justice community.

The growth of the NCJRS collection — now more than 60,000 items — has been paralleled by growth in the variety of information services it offers. We invite you to take advantage of these services and to share this summary of them with your colleagues. Additional new services will be announced in future issues of *SNI*.

New Products and Services

- **Selective Dissemination of Information.** NCJRS now offers a personalized, continuing reference service, featuring the development of a data base search strategy and regularly scheduled updates delivered to you by first-class mail. Cost for developing and testing the search strategy, including the full data base search — carefully screened by our staff — is $100; update costs vary depending on number of citations, connect time, length of search maintained, postage, and handling.
- **Microfiche Products.** Several special microfiche collections are now available from NCJRS. Two new collections — Reports of National Commissions ($55) and Publications of the National Institute of Justice ($275) — are part of the SLIM (Selected Library in Microfiche) program, designed to make available full-text copies of significant publications. The cumulative 1972-1978 *DRI* (Document Retrieval Index) is a fiche catalog to the entire NCJRS collection ($65) with annual supplements ($15) to enable you to keep your index current. For libraries interested in building a criminal justice collection, more than 14,000 full-text documents on microfiche are available ($5,500); this collection is fully indexed and updated annually.
- **International Summaries.** Selected translations of materials from respected publications in other countries are now available from NCJRS for $2 each. Titles are announced in *SNI* as they become available. (See announcement of six new titles opposite page 24.)
- **In a hurry?** For a postage and handling charge, domestic users can now make special arrangements to expedite delivery of materials from NCJRS. Costs will depend on the size and weight of each order.
- Other new products and services are being planned — watch these pages for announcements.

Continuing Products and Services

- **SNI.** Every other month this abstract bulletin brings you information about the most significant additions to the NCJRS data base. *SNI* has a Calendar of Events, listing criminal justice meetings and conferences. All new NCJRS products and services are announced in *SNI*.
- **Reference Service.** Custom searches of the NCJRS data base are available as part of our cost-recovery program, and many topical bibliographies are also ready for your reference needs. Call NCJRS and our reference staff will arrange for data base searches.
- **Documents.** NCJRS distributes single copies of selected publications sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. *SNI* announcements include information about free distribution documents. Quantities are limited and are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- **Documents on Microfiche.** Single copies of up to 10 documents from the NCJRS microfiche collection may be obtained from NCJRS without charge. Most of these documents are not available from commercial sources.
- **Document Loan Program.** Difficult-to-obtain documents may be borrowed from NCJRS on interlibrary loan for 4 weeks. The entire NCJRS collection is included in this unique program, limited to libraries in the U.S. and Canada.
- **Share Package.** Public information materials prepared by criminal justice organizations across the nation have been assembled in topical "Share Packages," which you can borrow from NCJRS or review in the NCJRS Reading Room.
- **Conference Support.** Planning a conference? NCJRS reference specialists can arrange for free distribution materials — sample documents, preprinted order forms, brochures, NCJRS user registration forms, and materials relevant to the participants' interests. There is no charge for this service — only prepayment of shipping costs is required.
- **Reading Room.** NCJRS maintains a public reading room in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. Visitors may consult with librarians and subject specialists and refer to indexes to the NCJRS collection, active grant files of JSIA agencies, and other information sources.

NCJRS — *your* center for criminal justice information — is dedicated to sharing knowledge about the causes of crime and its prevention and control. For further information, write to NCJRS, attention of appropriate department, or call (301) 251-5500. Please note, all prices quoted are for U.S. orders only; for international prices, contact NCJRS.

National Institute of Justice, James L. Underwood, *Acting Director*

SNI

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Selective Notification of Information *(SNI)* announces the most significant documents and audiovisual materials added to the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service during the previous 2 months. NCJRS, a national and international clearinghouse of law enforcement and criminal justice information, adds more than 1,000 items to its automated data base bimonthly. *SNI* provides bibliographic descriptions, abstracts, and availability information for approximately 10 percent of these acquisitions. *SNI* helps keep you at the state of the art by announcing reports of research and other current literature.

Selection of Documents

Documents are announced in *SNI* if they meet criteria of timeliness, interest, and comprehensiveness. Research reports, program descriptions, standards, program/project evaluation criteria, and works that provide solutions to specific criminal justice problems are considered most suitable for announcement in *SNI*.

Format

The materials announced in each *SNI* are categorized by areas of interest, and the major interest headings are listed in the Table of Contents. Within the *SNI*, the related areas of interest are listed under each heading.

An example of a major heading and related subtopics is presented below:

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

Each issue of *SNI* may not announce documents in all 23 major interest areas. However, a comprehensive list of these major categories is presented on the last page with the related subtopics and definitions of the scope.

Sequence of Citations

Documents Available Through SNI Order Form. Under each major interest heading, documents selected for announcement that are distributed by NCJRS without charge are listed in NCJ-number order. (The NCJ number is an identifying number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS collection.) Information for ordering materials available from NCJRS appears on the back cover of the *SNI* with a handy, self-contained order form. A sample citation is presented on the next page to identify the features of a typical document announced in *SNI*.

Documents Available Through Other Sources. Documents distributed by sources other than the SNI Program of NCJRS are listed in NCJ-number order, and this list always follows the list of NCJRS-available documents. If there are no NCJRS-distributed documents announced under a major heading in a given month, the documents from other sources are listed directly under the heading. Whenever possible, information for obtaining these documents is provided after each abstract. Many of the journal articles and documents may be found in organizational and professional libraries. In addition, all of the documents are available through the Document Loan Program (details below).

How To Order

Documents Available Through SNI Order Form. A limited number of documents announced in this section under each major subject heading are distributed without charge by NCJRS on a first-come, first-served basis. To order these documents, simply complete the order form on the back cover, detach the form from the SNI, fold as indicated, and mail, using first-class letter postage. Although a supply of *SNI*-announced documents sufficient to meet anticipated demand is usually available, orders are processed in the order they are received.

Occasionally *SNI* announces documents before they are actually published. When the Supplemental Note includes the words "prepublication announcement," this means that readers should expect several months' delay before their orders are filled. Any change in the availability of such documents will be announced in *SNI*.

If the supply of a particular document is depleted when your order is processed, you will be notified, via the *SNI* bulletin. You may wish to request a microfiche copy, to borrow the

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document under the NCJRS Document Loan Program, or to purchase the document from the Government Printing Office.

Special Note to International Subscribers: The documents available from NCJRS are free, but international orders must be accompanied by a check in U.S. dollars to cover costs of postage and handling. The charges for each document are: Canada and Mexico, $2.30; South America, Western Europe, and North Africa, $4.75; all others, $6.25.

Documents Available Through Other Sources. Documents distributed by sources other than the NCJRS SNI Program are announced under this heading in each section, and information about ordering these documents is presented after the abstract except in the case of journal articles. Because more than 200 periodicals are screened in the process of selecting items for *SNI*, it would be difficult to maintain current information about reprint services and back issues. For assistance in obtaining journal articles announced in *SNI*, you should ask the assistance of the librarian in your agency, academic, or public library.

The Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) distribute a significant number of the documents announced in *SNI*. Because it is important to specify both title and stock order number when ordering documents from these agencies, GPO and NTIS stock numbers are included for your convenience. Orders to GPO and NTIS must be accompanied by a check or money order for the amount of purchase. If you anticipate ordering many documents from these agencies, you may wish to establish a "deposit account" with them. Once a deposit account is established, you may order documents without enclosing payment each time; the amount of purchase is deducted from the balance in your account. Deposit accounts may be opened by government agencies as well as by individuals. For further information about these special services, write:

Customer Accounts
National Technical
Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Special Accounts
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

All publication prices are subject to change without notice and NCJRS does not guarantee that documents announced in *SNI* will continue to be available at the announced prices.

Microfiche From NCJRS. NCJRS distributes microfiche copies of many documents without charge. All documents distributed by NCJRS are also reproduced on microfiche. When documents distributed by other sources are also available on microfiche from NCJRS, this information is included in the availability statement after the abstract. To order microfiche from NCJRS, specify the title and NCJ number of the document, include a self-addressed mailing label, and mail to:

NCJRS Microfiche Program
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Rockville, MD 20850

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DO NOT USE THE *SNI* ORDER FORM TO ORDER MICROFICHE.

Document Loan Program

All publications announced in *SNI* and all documents in the NCJRS collection may be borrowed for 4 weeks from NCJRS through interlibrary loan. Documents are not loaned directly to individuals. To take advantage of the NCJRS Document Loan Program, request a loan through your public, organizational, or academic library. Give your library the complete title and NCJ number and ask the librarian to submit the standard interlibrary loan form to:

NCJRS Document Loan Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

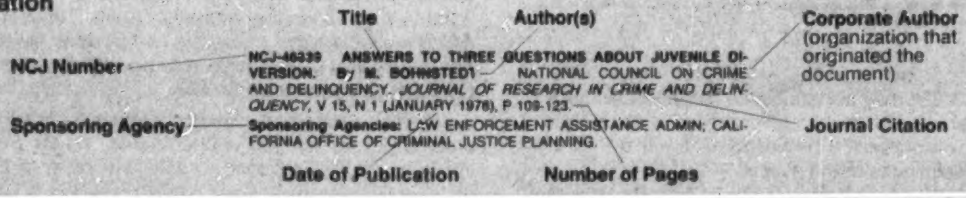
DO NOT USE THE *SNI* ORDER FORM TO REQUEST LOAN DOCUMENTS.

Current Events Calendar

The Calendar of Events in the centerfold contains a 3-month list of conferences, seminars, workshops, courses of interest, special services, and programs. The events are listed under three main headings: Meetings & Conferences; Workshops, Seminars, & Courses; Special Services & Programs. The calendar is designed to be readily separated from this publication and posted on your bulletin board or distributed to your colleagues. Events of national, international, and regional interest are included in the Calendar of Events. The programs and activities announced in the Calendar of Events are sponsored by NIJ and other government agencies, as well as professional associations, citizens' groups, and other organizations. To request that an organization's programs be considered for inclusion in the *SNI* Calendar of Events, submit a concise description of the program 5 to 7 months before the event on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization to:

NCJRS Calendar of Events
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Sample Citation


NCJ-46339 ANSWERS TO THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT JUVENILE DIVERSION. By M. BOHNSTEDT NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 15, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 109-123.
Sponsoring Agencies: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN; CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING.

DOCUMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

SELECTED RECENT DOCUMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Community Based Corrections (Adult) ● Community Based Corrections (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77695 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS—NEW HORIZONS. By H. S. Sandhu. 370 p. 1981.

Pulling together the literature on community corrections, this text examines its history, rationale, and effectiveness; interaction between the community and the correctional agency, diversion; probation and parole; residential centers; and substance abuse problems. To place community-based corrections in a proper historical perspective, the text discusses the four phases in the history of punishment (revenge, restraint, reformation, and reintegration) and notes that the phases overlap and coexist today. The book gives the rationale behind community corrections, attributing it mainly to the failure of prisons and other custodial institutions and to several sociological and psychological studies conducted since the turn of the century, including Shaw and McKay's study of delinquency and crime in Chicago. Interactions between the community and corrections are also explored in an examination of services provided by prisoners, ex-offenders, and delinquents to the community and in an analysis of various alternatives to incarceration (bail, pretrial, and posttrial programs). Several volunteer programs are also discussed, and the Chicago Area Project for delinquency prevention is described. The text also examines issues in probation—its philosophy and extent, management and administration, roles of officers, caseload management problems, and the implementation and impact of a probation subsidy program in California. Similarly, studies are cited to illustrate the potentials and problems of the parole and diversion systems. Various residential and nonresidential programs are described, including the delinquency control project in Provo, Utah, and the Highfields experiment for delinquent boys in New Jersey. Furthermore, an analysis of the effectiveness of community corrections cites studies illustrating the need for accountability for these programs; the Community Treatment Project in California is mentioned as a successful project which used evaluative reseach to improve its success rate. Finally, the text explores concepts relevant to a basic understanding of substance abuse for clinicians and correctional workers and examines the four major categories of treatment and modalities currently being offered to drug-addicted persons. Chapter references, footnotes, tables, charts, and an author and subject index are provided. A list of several organizations helping convicts is appended.

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Paperback $24.75.

COURTS

Bail and Bond ● Court Management and Operations ● Court Structure ● Judicial Process ● Support Services (Provided by Courts)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-76216 PRINCIPLES OF GUIDELINES FOR SENTENCING—METHODOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT. By L. T. Wilkins. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC. 81 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication Number: Publication No. J-LEAA-013-78.

This National Institute of Justice report discusses the methodological and philosophical issues addressed in the development of sentencing guidelines. The monograph presents the overall logic involved in developing the guidelines rather than descriptions of specific statistical techniques. The problems dealt with by the guidelines approach are briefly discussed; they focus on sentencing disparity and judicial discretion. A discussion of the evolution of guideline methods shows how the guidelines grew out of environmental situations, chance and history, and personal interaction. Some theoretical and philosophical concepts influencing the research rationale are introduced, and ways in which various value choices were resolved by the research team and their advisors are noted. The most valuable research tool available to the researchers was probably that of simulation and 'seriousness score games.' The use of simulation methods and theoretical models was important, particularly as a means of communication with the judiciary. What researchers were able to discover by the use of simulation and models could be reported to judges and thus provide an extended insight into their own decision processes. The report also discusses how researchers were involved with legal and administrative processes; some management techniques are noted for use by others contemplating similar associative research. Ethical issues in the research design, such as cost benefit versus humanitarian values, are examined, and the philosophical underpinnings of and methodological issues involved in the development of sentencing guidelines are discussed. The report emphasizes that an effort should be made to consider moral issues in the development of guidelines since the major problems in criminal justice today seem to be in the field of moral philosophy. Tabular data and chapter notes are included.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01096-2. Document $4.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77378 MISDEMEANOR COURTS—DESIGNS FOR CHANGE. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY; INSTITUTE FOR COURT MANAGEMENT. 225 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 76-NI-99-0114; 78-NI-AX-0072.

The first of two volumes on misdemeanor courts and their management problems, this report describes experiments to develop the Community Resources Program (CRP) located in Tacoma, Wash., and Austin, Tex., and to implement the manual case management information system (CMIS) in Mankato, Minn., and Corpus Christi, Tex. The volume is directed particularly to misdemeanor court practitioners, including judges, administrators, clerks, and probation officers. The CMIS program provides management assistance to small city and rural area misdemeanor courts by (1) developing management policies, including case progress and disposition time standards; (2) integrating and coordinating scheduling and calendaring practices; and (3) providing basic case information through the use of a simple manual recordkeeping system that enables court personnel to monitor case progress and evaluate the effectiveness of their management policies. The CRP, on the other hand, was designed for medium-size courts in urban areas and seeks to use more fully existing community resources, broaden probation services, and provide the court with mechanisms to develop previously unavailable resources. Its four active components include a citizen advisory board (CAB), community resources brokerage (CRB), community service restitution (CSR), and expanded volunteer service (EVS). With the exception of the CAB, none of these components is novel. Collectively, however, they represent a comprehensive approach to expanded utilization of community resources by the court. The report considers misdemeanor court problems and innovations, describes the design and implementation of the CMIS and the CRP, and comments on various aspects of the design and implementation of these programs that should interest courts and probation agencies wishing to adopt or adapt a replication of these approaches. The attempt to use the CRP in Tacoma, Wash., met with mixed results, while in Austin, Tex., only the citizen advisory board was successfully adopted. The tests of the CMIS, developed for use in small courts (fewer than 3 judges, caseloads of less than 25,000 cases annually) were generally favorable, and the system is still being used by the test sites. Footnotes, tables, and figures are included. Project survey instruments and results, related data, and a bibliography of approximately 200 references are appended. For the second volume of this report, see NCJ #77379. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01118-7. Document $7.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77379 MISDEMEANOR COURTS—POLICY CONCERNS AND RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES. J. J. Alfini, Ed. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY; INSTITUTE FOR COURT MANAGEMENT. 338 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 76-NI-99-0114; 78-NI-AX-0072.

The second of two volumes on misdemeanor courts, this report presents research results of innovative programs conducted in misdemeanor courts, policy concerns about misdemeanor probation services and caseflow management, and other related issues. Literature surveys on misdemeanor courts, lower court management, and lower court probation services are described. Specifically, these studies demonstrate the diversity of misdemeanor courts, the lack of understanding as to how they operate, and the inapplicability of much of the research on felony courts. An underlying theme is the failure to establish policy for misdemeanor courts. The studies also suggest that court ambivalence regarding goals—whether to process cases rapidly and informally or to ensure substantive, uniform justice through increased formalization—hampers efforts at reform or improvement. Two quantitative research efforts include an examination of the extent and impact of defense attorney presence in misdemeanor courts nationally and an examination of sentencing practices in Columbus, Ohio. The defense attorney study could not conclusively correlate defense attorney presence to case outcome. However, the Columbus, Ohio, study found that sentences in that city were relatively severe and, as a corollary, that trials were more frequent. The research also suggested that the fines may be imposed more frequently as sentences or in larger amounts since the money is used to support court operations. Other discussions focus on a case study of a management innovation in a Minnesota misdemeanor court, the experience of a community service restitution program in a county in Washington State, a study of three local advisory boards in Washington State and Texas, and the process of planned change in two misdemeanor courts. Tables, footnotes, and references are provided in individual chapters. A chart of misdemeanor courts and survey methodology are appended. For the first volume of this report, see NCJ #77378. For separate papers, see NCJ #77380-87. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01119-5. Document $9.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77571 MEDIA IN THE COURTS. By C. A. Carter. 135 p. 1981.

This monograph reviews the history behind the controversy over cameras in the courtroom, summarizes the major issues involved, and describes the extent to which coverage by electronic and photographic media is allowed in the various States. Noting that the debate over cameras in the courtroom has raged for the better part of the 20th century, the monograph details the American Bar Association's adoption of Canon 35, which had the effect of banning photography in the courtroom and the later recodification which permitted electronic and photographic equipment in the courtroom for limited purposes. The monograph also describes cases involving the use of courtroom photography, such as the murder trial of Harry Washburn in Waco, Tex., State supreme court rulings on camera use in Lyles v. State (Oklahoma), and Colorado Supreme Court hearings concerning Canon 35. A review is given of the evolution of the constitutional issues before the U.S. Supreme Court in Estes v. Texas which involved the constitutionality of televising a criminal trial over the defendant's objection. In addition, the monograph discusses three possible threats to a defendant's right to a fair trial (physical distractions, adverse psychological impact upon trial participants, and prejudicial publicity) and relates these threats to the four conflicting constitutional rights: those of fair trial, privacy, freedom of speech and of the press. The monograph also analyzes the assertion that camera coverage of court proceedings should be allowed, based on the right to a public trial. Finally, evidence is given of changing attitudes about electronic and photographic media coverage. Such evidence includes the Conference of Chief Justices' adoption of an amendment to Canon 3 A(7) of the Code of Judicial Conduct to allow limited electronic and photographic media coverage of judicial proceedings and the fact that 27 State courts now permit electronic and photographic coverage of certain judicial proceedings. A total of 236 notes are given. Part II describes the history and nature of guidelines in those States allowing electronic and photographic media coverage on both a permanent and an experimental basis. The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in Chandler v. Florida on January 26, 1981, is appended. In a unanimous opinion, the Court ruled that television coverage of a criminal proceeding does not automatically violate a defendant's constitutional right to a fair trial despite a defendant's objection to the coverage. Reports of recent (December 1980—January 1981) State actions in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, and New York are also appended.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $6.00.

NCJ-77801 PROCESSING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL CASES UNDER THE SPEEDY TRIAL ACT OF 1974 (AS AMENDED 1979)—LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF COMPLIANCE PRIOR TO THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS. By

N. L. Ames, K. E. Carlson, T. M. Hammett, and G. Kennington. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC. 189 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL JUSTICE RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Publication and Contract Numbers: Publication No. FJRP-80/002. Contract: JAOIA-80-C-0016.

Supplemental Note: This price includes handling and postage.

This congressionally mandated study examines the impact on U.S. attorneys of the 1974 Speedy Trial Act; it presents findings and recommends that local implementation be strengthened. The study includes findings from three components: (1) a survey of 1,351 cases in 18 U.S. attorneys' offices, (2) an analysis of district approaches to compliance based on onsite interviews with approximately 90 respondents in 6 U.S. districts, and (3) an analysis of the impact of speedy trial constraints on civil backlog, using historical data supplied by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). The study found that when a uniform standard of excludable time was applied to a sample of cases, the estimated level of compliance was 94 percent for Interval I (the requirement that arrested defendants must be indicted within 30 days of the arrest), 92 percent for Interval II (the requirement that trials of all defendants must commence within 70 days of indictment), and 91 percent for the combined compliance in both Intervals I and II. Further, the districts studied used at least one or more of the following procedures to achieve compliance with the act's time limits: monitoring and reporting, coordination with investigative agencies, planning and coordination, resource allocation, case events scheduling, and training and dissemination. The empirical analysis of AOUSC data indicated that the increase in civil backlog was largely a function of the increase in civil filings; it did not appear to be associated with accelerated criminal case processing. The study also found that many prosecutors failed to rely on the excludable time provisions to achieve compliance with the arrest-to-indictment interval and that a number of prosecutorial policies and practices mitigated the act's pressures. Several districts continued to use waivers of speedy trial limits as a proper exercise of the defendants' constitutional rights. Recommendations are given for strengthening local implementation effects, for Department of Justice initiatives, and for changes in the statute and implementing guidelines. Footnotes, 4 figures, and 30 tables are given. Five appendixes contain study-related materials and the text of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, Title I, as amended.

Availability: ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. Document $20.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77929 STATE COURT MODEL ANNUAL REPORT. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS NATIONAL COURT STATISTICS PROJECT. 97 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-SS-AX-0010.

To help State court systems improve their own annual reports through the compilation of caseload statistics within uniform classification categories, this report identifies the need for an annual report for State courts, discusses relevant considerations, and presents a suggested model. Based on the experience and reflection of National Center for State Courts staff and members of the Conference of State Court Administrators, suggestions are given about how to structure an annual report for maximum usefulness and effectiveness. A discussion of issues to be considered before designing an annual report covers establishing a focus (orientation and objectives), identifying the audiences, communicating effectively (style of presentation/packaging), settling on content and interpretation/analysis, and timing a release date. A chart illustrates the process of matching aims, audiences, and subject matter for an annual report. The model for State court annual reports is then outlined. For each major section suggested for inclusion in an annual report, the model offers an 'overview' of the appropriate content followed by a listing of those elements necessary for an effective presentation. Other topics of importance that are considered best left to a State's discretion are identified under the 'option' category. Further suggestions are found in the 'comment' section, and examples, both graphic and narrative, are provided to illustrate each main point. The model covers introductory material (letter of transmittal, table of contents, etc.), the executive summary/judicial year in review, court organization, court resources, court caseload summary, and appendixes (glossary of terms, technical and special appendixes). Sample forms are provided, and eight references are cited.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document Free.

CRIME PREVENTION

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention) ● Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77694 UNLOCKING AMERICA—COMMERCIAL UNION'S KEYS TO COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, VOLUME 2. By G. Bennett. COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANIES. 161 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Single copy free. For more than one copy, contact publisher for price information.

This community crime prevention manual provides background information for selecting a crime prevention target, describes various approaches to crime prevention (e.g., target hardening, architectural design), and outlines steps for assembling a crime prevention program, using the information presented. In examining the three targets for crime prevention—crimes, people, and locations—the text defines crime and crime rates, discusses crime statistics and crime costs, portrays typical victims and criminals, and describes the different types of crime (personal, property, white-collar, victimless, organized, and political crime). In addition, the causes of crime according to psychosocial, economic, and biological theories are briefly mentioned. A discussion of crime prevention strategies follows, focusing on the pros and cons of target hardening (making the target less vulnerable through security surveys, property marking, etc.); environmental design; social action (neighborhood watch, lobbying/legislation, counseling programs); criminal justice improvements, such as community restitution, dispute settlement centers, and career criminal programs; education; and personal protection. A brief discussion of the pitfalls of crime prevention programs notes that communities must be objective in planning these programs and must avoid being influenced by personalities or public opinion. Finally, the text explains how communities can develop a crime prevention program. Each stage of the process is described, including the initial planning, community organization training, and public relations. Information on grantsmanship is included (with a list of some funding sources), and ways to gather facts (i.e., through free or inexpensive publications of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and LEAA) are suggested. Sample forms, several resource lists, contact agencies, illustrations of crime prevention hardware, and tabular data are provided. For volume I, which provides a general outline for designing a program, see NCJ 77629.

Availability: COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANIES, ONE BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108. Paperback Free.

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS

Criminalistics ● Forensics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77264 NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR COLOR TEST REAGENTS/KITS FOR PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF DRUGS OF ABUSE. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY. 14 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Supplemental Note: Technology Assessment Program, NIJ Standard-0605.00.

This standard establishes minimum requirements for color test reagent/kits used for identifying drugs that are commonly abused. It provides test methods to determine reagents' compliance with these requirements, as well. The standard applies to field test kits used for preliminary drug identification and does not apply to kits which use thin layer chromatography as the identification procedure nor the kits which identify drugs in body fluids. The standard is an adaptation of NILECJ standard 0604.00 for chemical spot test kits. It is concerned with single reagents (or reagent combinations) and provides definitions of centroid color charts and final color. In addition, it provides standard requirements regarding user information and data on labeling, workmanship, safe-disposal materials, and color samples, as well as data on test color and sensitivity and drug detection limit. A section on test methods covers general test conditions, test color, and sensitivity determination. A list of 11 reagents and a table providing final colors produced by these reagents with various drugs and other substances are appended.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01116-1. Document $2.25; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77641 BREATH ALCOHOL SAMPLING SIMULATOR (BASS) FOR QUALIFICATION TESTING OF BREATH ALCOHOL MEASUREMENT DEVICES. By A. Flores, L. K. Eliason, and Y. C. Wu. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY. 30 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION.

Publication Number: Publication No. NBS-SP 480-41.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of copies free from NBS.

This report describes a Breath Alcohol Sample Simulator (BASS) that was developed to provide an objective, reproducible mechanical substitute for human subjects in evaluating the performance of breath sample collecting systems for breath alcohol instruments. Prior to undertaking the design of BASS, researchers reviewed the results of earlier studies involving human subjects who had consumed alcohol to analyze the relationship of the ethanol concentration in a single breath (exhalation) as a function of time. These data were expanded upon during the current laboratory research with nondrinking human subjects in a series of experiments using individuals with a range of vital capacities and respiratory capability. The concentration of carbon dioxide as a function of exhalation time for single breath samples was monitored as each subject blew into three tubes of different flow resistance, which approximated the range of resistance offered by commercially available evidential breath testers. These data, combined with statistical data on the range of vital capacities of the U.S. driver population, serve to establish the parameters that must be controlled in order to ensure that the BASS can reproduce the extremes of single breath exhalations. Each of the essential parameters that must be controlled to produce a substitute for human breath is discussed, and the capability of the BASS to achieve that degree of control is described, together with the detailed design and operating characteristics of BASS. Data are presented that establish the need for a three-segment ethanol vapor concentration profile, in which the time and volume are controlled to produce a continuous sample that will allow the sample collection segment of breath analysis systems to be evaluated. Three specific BASS delivery cycles are recommended; these cover the range of vital capacities and flow rates that are encountered in the driving population and must be accommodated by an evidential breath tester to ensure that a sample of deep lung air is being used to analyze blood alcohol content (BAC). The report recommends that the BASS be incorporated into the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards for breath alcohol testing instruments to eliminate the need for human subjects to evaluate the breath-collecting capability of such instruments. Tables, diagrams, graphs, and footnotes are provided. A total of 12 references are appended. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, DC 20234. Stock Order No. 480-41. Document Free; SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 003-003-02336-1. Document $2.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77842 FOOTWEAR IDENTIFICATION. By M. J. Cassidy. 182 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: This book sells for another price in Canada. Contact publisher.

Footwear evidence and identification is described within the context of criminal investigation. Guidelines are given for reproducing footwear impressions, identifying footwear evidence, and presenting such evidence in court. The book begins with a brief overview of crime scene investigation procedures and then presents detailed steps for reproducing footwear impressions which are particular to the type of surface on which the impressions lie. Three-dimensional impressions, found in mud, clay, snow, and similar surfaces, call for casts. Instructions are given for dental stone, sulphur, paraffin wax, and silicone rubber casting. Methods are also detailed for lifting prints from two-dimensional impressions (made on floors, doors, glass, etc.), including photography, carbon paper lift, iodine fuming, silver nitrate process, and the static electricity lift. In addition, the book examines footwear manufacturing and materials, explaining that an understanding of these processes is basic to footwear identification. Next, class characteristics of footwear (size, shape, style, and pattern design) and accidental characteristics (cuts, tears, nail patterns, and other marks in soles and heels) are examined in relation to the impression as evidence in a criminal trial. Uses of footwear impressions in determining the possible age, sex, height, and weight of suspects are considered, and the ways in which a suspect's shoes can be obtained for evidence and linked to footwear impressions and to suspects are discussed. Finally, the book describes the footwear specialist's role in court, effective ways of presenting footwear evidence, and special aids for augmenting the specialist's testimony. Appendixes contain lists of materials needed for different types of casting and photographs illustrating identification possibilities in footwear impressions. A bibliography of about 45 references and an index are provided.

Availability: CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING CENTRE SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, HULL, QUEBEC K1A OS9, CANADA. Stock Order No. JS62-36/1980E. Paperback $9.55.

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-70989 CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION. By D. M. Carrow. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC. 29 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-013-78.

Supplemental Note: Policy Brief.

This policy brief describes the experience of several States over the past 15 years (1965-1980) in providing monetary compensation to victims injured as the result of a criminal incident. Many feel that crime victim compensation programs offer the most equitable and accessible source of monetary assistance for crime victims. Unlike private insurance, such programs have no bias against the infirm, elderly, unemployed, or low-income individual. Financial relief is not contingent upon the apprehension of the offender, nor does it rely on the offender's ability to pay. Finally, it does not require that the victim institute any private civil actions against the offender. Basic benefits of victim compensation programs may include all medical costs not reimbursed through other sources and unreimbursed loss of earnings. Should the victim die, dependents may receive compensation for loss of support and funeral costs. Medical costs of the deceased victim may be paid as well. Finally, other benefits include short-term emergency awards, attorneys' fees, and compensation for disability. Maximum limits on benefits range from $10,000 to $50,000. Information is provided on such key features of victim compensation programs as coverage, eligibility application process, claims decisions, and payment methods. Actions which legislators and government executives may undertake to develop victim compensation programs are briefly discussed. An agenda, which is provided for establishing a victim compensation program, includes options for program placement, program funding, and instituting or revising the compensation legislation. Sources of additional information and assistance are listed. Appendixes contain New York State House Bill 2366-A, the Uniform Crime Victims Reparations Act, and Federal Crime Victim Compensation Bill (H.R. 4257).

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01048-2. Document $2.25.

NCJ-73543 LAWYERS, PSYCHIATRISTS AND CRIMINAL LAW—COOPERATION OR CHAOS? By H. M. Huckabee. 209 p. 1980.

Focusing on the problems of criminal responsibility and competency to stand trial, this book surveys the deteriorating relationship between criminal law and psychiatry over the past 25 years. The first of two main sections explores criminal responsibility and the controversy generated by that topic among professionals with different orientations to criminal law. Among the areas reviewed are responsibility tests; evidence of mental disorder on mens rea (the mental state required for the offense); various proposals to substitute mens rea for traditional responsibility tests; and the current chaos and need for cooperation among psychiatrists and lawyers. It is suggested that the greater cooperation required could be accomplished by establishing a research and clearinghouse program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice; such a program would coordinate efforts to solve problems at both the Federal and State levels. The second section evaluates such issues as competency to stand trial, the debate on psychiatrists' expertise in matters of criminal law, the briefing of psychiatrists, the choosing of psychiatrists, and the use of impartial experts and court clinics. It is recommended that court clinics, composed of psychiatrists and other professionals who give advice to trial courts on medical issues, be established; that standards and guidelines be tightened; and that the prosecution and defense be given full opportunity to retain their own psychiatrists. Citations from books, articles, court opinions, trial transcripts, legislative proposals, hearings, and reports are given to help criminal justice and mental health personnel understand the law-psychiatry interface and the need for cooperation between the two professions. A name and subject index and chapter references are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Book $16.75.

NCJ-76639 FRAMEWORK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By M. King. 165 p. 1981.

An interpretation of the British criminal justice process is presented which draws together both social theory and empirical data on magistrates' courts and examines the relationship between formal rules and procedures and actual behavior. The criminal justice process is analyzed by using six models, each of which expresses a different justification for criminal justice and punishment: (1) the due process model—exacting justice between equal parties; (2) the crime control model—punishing wrong and preventing further crime; (3) the bureaucratic model—controlling crime and criminals; (4) the medical model—rehabilitating offenders; (5) the status passage model—publicly denouncing the crime and criminal; and (6) the power model—maintaining domination by the ruling class and reinforcing class values. The study examines the formal rules and procedures of the magistrate court system within the context of these models and also discusses the roles of the actors (police, defendant, magistrate, court clerks, and lawyers). Next, the study depicts eight scenes that occur from the defendant's arrest through a court hearing to sentencing. It assesses how closely the activity and behavior within the system follow the formal protections granted by the British system of justice, and it concludes that the process is far more complex and the rules far more open to interpretation than is commonly believed. The book suggests that this miscalculation has led to the failure of various reforms—special attention is given to the Bail Reform Act of 1976 and two sections of the Criminal Law Act of 1977. It further suggests that real reform must depend upon an understanding of the political nature of the criminal justice system. A bibliography of 60 citations is provided.

Availability: CROOM HELM LTD C/O BIBLIO DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 81 ADAMS DRIVE, TOTOWA, NJ 07512. Book $30.00.

NCJ-77056 LINK BETWEEN CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT—THE CURRENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE, VOLUME 1. By C. Murray, T. Motoyama, W. V. Rouse, and H. Rubenstein. AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH. 110 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-026-78.

Supplemental Note: Volume 2, The Link Between Crime and the Built Environment: Methodological Reviews of Individual Crime-Environment Studies, will not be published but is available on loan from NCJRS as NCJ 79544.

This study, designed to assess the state of knowledge on the link between crime and the built environment at the end of the 1970's, focuses on two topics: what has been established about this link, and what are the key outstanding issues. The answers were based on a methodological review of 52 empirical studies conducted on the topic during the last decade; 15 major studies were subjected to more intensive analysis. Studies were included in the review if they had some sort of empirical base, if they used the built environment as the independent variable, and if the dependent variable included occurrence of stranger-to-stranger crimes or the fear of crime in a given area. Findings indicated that elements of the physical environment and combinations of elements can reduce crime and the fear of crime. The strongest evidence found was for the effectiveness of procedures to control or monitor movement (locks, alarms, surveillance cameras, guard stations, etc.). Some evidence was also found for the importance of factors that increase visibility, and for the ability of physical design to influence social behavior to reduce crime and fear. What the evidence does not show is why the effects occur when they occur; thus, it is difficult to use the present knowledge base to tell whether a given strategy is likely to be effective, suggest the kinds of numbers or strategies to use, or identify the conditions under which a design strategy is a cost-effective approach. The study suggests that the limited evidence on the crime-built environment link should not constrain the applications of these ideas; however, many of the design features suggested by the theory are reasonable in cost (such as better locks). Some are desirable in themselves (such as fewer families per floor or per building). Recommended research includes (1) studies in real environments of the hypothesized links between built environments, intervening behaviors, and crime; (2) development of improvements in the operationalizing and measurement of basic constructs and variables; (3) understanding of the role of the built environment in supporting other anticrime methods, and (4) studies of offender perceptions and behavior in relation to the built environment. Figures illustrating three underlying rationales for the crime-built environment link are given. An appendix contains the literature review strategy and a bibliography of approximately 265 references.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01100-4. Document $5.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

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NCJ-77193 PERSISTENT PETTY OFFENDERS. By S. Fairhead. GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT. 84 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Home Office Research Study no. 66.

These Home Office research reports study persistent petty offenders in England as part of a larger effort to reduce prison overcrowding. The reports focus on the social disadvantages of persistent petty offenders, police interaction with them, and their sentencing. The study of social disadvantages experienced by petty offenders was confined to prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment and those committed in default of paying fines. Information was collected from records and through interviews with individual offenders. Results indicate that intervention, particularly in the case of older offenders, would have to be directed toward changing the system to make available alternative responses to offenders' behavior. For example, the petty offender's nuisance behavior could be tolerated or reacted to without the police having to make an arrest. In addition, police interaction with homeless petty offenders was studied in London and Brighton, with results suggesting that shelters should be established to house the homeless since many arrests of homeless persons appeared to have been made for the individuals' protection. Furthermore, magistrates' current practices in dealing with persistent petty offenders were examined through observations and a survey questionnaire. This study concludes that for alternative decisions to be made at the point of sentencing, support services for petty offenders must be improved and magistrates must adopt a more tolerant attitude and must trust the community's ability to cope with such offenders. Finally, a project designed to help homeless prisoners in Pentonville Prison find accommodations upon release is described, as is a program to help the socially isolated released prisoner in Leeds. Conclusions from these studies emphasize the difficulty of estimating the effect that shelters and similar facilities for petty offenders have on the prison population. However, the impact will probably not be sufficient to solve prison overcrowding. Additional remedies, such as shorter sentences, should be considered. Tabular data and footnotes accompany several of the studies. A list of Home Office publications and 10 references are appended.

Availability: PENDRAGON HOUSE, 185 WILLOW STREET, P O BOX 424, MYSTIC, CT 06355. Document 3.50Pound.

NCJ-77490 ASSESSMENT OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By R. C. Cronin and B. B. Bourque. AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH. 84 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-020-78.

Supplemental Note: Series A, number 24.

This summary report presents an overview of the findings of the National Evaluation Program Phase I assessment of victim/witness assistance projects across the United States and provides conclusions and recommendations for further research. The report discusses the types of victim and witness projects surveyed; describes the resource levels, intervention strategies, and activity levels characteristic of the projects; and reviews the evidence on project impacts and outcomes. The findings were based primarily on field observations at 20 sites; a descriptive mail survey of the project universe which attained an 81 percent response; a systematic review of all project evaluations, published and unpublished; and other available documentation of intermediate and longer term effects. The report identified at least three different intervention models or styles of victim/witness assistance. The first, victim or type I projects, emphasized reducing the trauma of victimization through counseling and referral. They were located mostly in law enforcement agencies and found clients through police reports or response to calls from the crime scene. The second, witness or type II projects, emphasized improved services to witnesses (e.g., scheduling and disposition notification, arrangements for transportation to court, child care while at court); they were located in the courthouse or prosecutor's office. The third, victim-witness or type III projects, combined components of both type I and II projects. The study concluded that local victim/witness assistance projects are now widespread and that most of these projects are delivering the services expected of them. Although the study lacked information about the impact of projects upon victim or witness clients, time savings for witnesses appeared to be an established benefit. For victim projects and components, modest system benefits, like time savings for police, appeared plausible but were not well substantiated. However, there was a substantial confirmation that improved witness notification and management services saved time for system personnel, especially prosecutors and police, and very modestly improved witness appearance rates. The report suggests further research into the alleviation of victim trauma through victim assistance efforts, the benefits to police agencies which cooperate with victim projects, and a comparison of the client and police benefits of two victim service variations: services with an on-scene crisis intervention component and services without on-scene intervention. Footnotes, 6 tables, and a selected bibliography of 30 general and 42 project-specific references are included. Study-related materials and a summary of evaluation findings are appended.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01102-1. Document $4.75; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77626 IMPACT OF SUPPORTED WORK ON EX-OFFENDERS. By I. Piliavin and R. Gartner. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY; MATHEMATICA POLICY RESEARCH, INC. 231 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION; MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION RESEARCH CORPORATION; FORD FOUNDATION; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE; US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contracts: 30-36-75-01; 30-34-75-02. Grant: 33-36-76-01.

Supplemental Note: Volume two of the final report on the supported work evaluation.

This report presents study findings on the impact of the National Supported Work Demonstration program on adult criminal offenders using the criteria of employment and training experiences, arrests, drug use, and unearned income. The initial sample totaled more than 2,300 persons from 7 U.S. cities. Approximately half were randomly assigned as experimentals; the remainder were assigned to be controls. The sample design called for the followup of all sample members for a minimum of 18 months after their enrollment; 68 percent were assigned 27-month followup interviews, while 22 percent were assigned 36-month followup interviews. Participants in the program could earn entry level wages as well as bonuses for good performance and attendance; at the end of a fixed period they were required to leave the program whether or not they had obtained a regular job. Supported work is primarily distinguished from other employment and training programs by its emphasis on the following techniques: group support, graduated stress, and close supervision. Key findings showed an initially strong, positive effect of program participation on ex-offenders' employment, but after 12 months of followup, the experimental-control differential in hours worked per month was virtually nonexistent. There was some evidence that supported work may have led to reductions in drug use, but the favorable findings were concentrated in the early months after enrollment and among the earliest enrollees who were followed for 3 years. There was no evidence of a short-term or long-term effect on criminal activity and no overall indication that the probabilities of arrest and drug use were associated with employment outside of supported work. Some positive effects were observed for older participants, those who received welfare or food stamps in the month prior to their enrollment, and those who were early enrollees in the supported work program. The study concluded that those who are older and have families may be more prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that supported work provides. Footnotes and 40 tables are given. Five appendixes provide supplementary tables, study methodology, and assessment of the effects of the length of time spent in supported work on program impacts, employment trends among controls, and approximately 50 references.

Availability: MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION RESEARCH CORPORATION, 3 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Document $5.00.

NCJ-77884 WHO IS THE CLIENT? THE ETHICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. J. Monahan, Ed. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. 174 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Members of the American Psychological Association contact APA for price. Report of the American Psychological Association's Task Force on the Role of Psychology in the Criminal Justice System.

A report of the Task Force on the Role of Psychology in the Criminal Justice System is presented along with five background papers concerning ethical issues that confront psychologists in four areas: police, the courts, corrections, and juvenile justice. The task force was created in 1975 by the American Psychological Association's Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility for Psychology to consider the ways in which psychologists interacted with the criminal justice system and the ethical issues such interaction created. The report isolates such key ethical issues as questions of loyalty and competence and presents 12 recommendations on the ethical course that psychology, as a profession, should set in the criminal justice area. A paper on ethical issues for psychologists in police agencies examines the varied functions that psychologists perform and assesses questions of ethics, psychologists' roles in aiding police policy development and public relations, and future roles for psychologists in the law enforcement system. Ethical issues created for psychologists by the court and its power of coercion are outlined, the various positions advanced to solve them are given, and the many current roles and functions of psychologists in court settings are presented. Guidelines are suggested for resolving some of the common ethical dilemmas that psychologists face in corrections work concerning the issues of confidentiality, treatment, use of behavior modification, and research. A paper on juvenile justice reviews value constraints on psychologists and suggests that psychologists develop alternative paradigms for helping troubled youths. An alternative strategy might put less emphasis on the child's personality and more on the failure of social institutions to meet his needs. A final paper discusses findings from a national study of 349 psychologists concerning ethical dilemmas in the criminal justice system, particularly that of custody versus treatment; examines specific issues of psychological assessment and treatment; and lists three sources of these ethical dilemmas. Tables and figures are given. An extensive bibliography containing references and reference notes for each chapter is included.

Availability: AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. Paperback $9.50.

EVALUATION

Planning and Evaluation (Evaluation)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77054 METHODS FOR ESTIMATING CRIME RATES OF INDIVIDUALS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. M. Chaiken, J. E. Rolph, and R. L. Houchens. RAND CORPORATION. 20 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication and Grant Numbers: Publication No. R-2730-1-NIJ. Grant: 78-NI-AX-0129.

This executive summary describes a research study that developed evaluation methodologies to analyze crime commission rates and to further distinguish between low-rate and high-rate offenders. For the full report, see NCJ 77055.

Availability: RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406. Stock Order No. R-2730/1-NIJ. Document $3.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77055 METHODS FOR ESTIMATING CRIME RATES OF INDIVIDUALS. By J. E. Rolph, J. M. Chaiken, and R. L. Houchens. RAND CORPORATION. 105 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication and Grant Numbers: Publication No. R-2730-NIJ. Grant: 78-NI-AX-0129.

This report describes a research study that developed evaluation methodologies to analyze crime commission rates and to further distinguish between low-rate and high-rate offenders. The basic model underlying the approach of the study was that there are 'K' types of crimes of interest, and each criminal offender commits each of the crimes at a specified rate (possibly zero) when free to do so. The study methods were viewed as helping to accomplish the following goals: (1) describe the distribution of the observed crime rates for the selected offenders who provided information about their actual crime commissions; (2) estimate the crime commission propensities of any one of these individuals, taking into account the group's overall distribution of commission rates as well as the individual's reported crime commissions and other characteristics; and (3) estimate the distribution of crime commission propensities for more general populations of offenders who differ from the selected offenders in known ways. The study describes obstacles to estimating the univariate distribution of commission rates for a particular crime type, including skewed distribution, too many zeros, and instrumentation error. It also examines the appropriateness of the mixed gamma-Poisson model for analyzing crime commissions and describes the adaptation of a procedure by Hudson and Tsui to estimate each individual's crime commission propensity from information about the number of crimes committed during the measurement period. Additional topic areas covered by the summary include multivariate modeling and extrapolations to more general populations of offenders. Footnotes, a figure showing the distributions of crime rate for robbery of persons, and 23 references are included. For an executive summary of this report, see NCJ 77054.

Availability: RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406. Stock Order No. R-2730-NIJ. Document $7.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)

Classification of Offenders ● Correctional Institutions (Adult) ● Correctional Management (Adult) ● Jails ● Prison Disorders ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77627 GUARDS IMPRISONED—CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AT WORK. By L. X. Lombardo. 217 p. 1981.

Based on systematic interviews with prison guards and 6 years of participant observation at Auburn Correctional Facility (New York), this book explores the work, motivations, and experiences of people who work as prison guards. The study portrays guards as people who show diverse responses to the various work environments of the prison community, including the cell block, the yard, and prison industries. Guards are portrayed as actively engaged in and influencing the life of the prison as they informally handle inmate rule violations, cope with the demands of inmates, manipulate the prison's informal communications network, and sabotage administrative demands. A total of 50 officers representing about 15 percent of the entire corrections officer population were interviewed. General job satisfaction themes were explored, as well as issues involving rule enforcement and the handling of inmate problems. Interpersonal aspects of the correctional officer's work were also addressed. The study found that job security was a main factor in recruitment for one-half of the interviewees. The degree of sympathetic understanding guards felt for inmates was much greater than expected. Officers responded as individuals to inmates whom they judged as individuals. Although the prison walls emphasized divisions between guards and inmates, they also drew the two groups together. The study revealed the prison guard as a classic case of an alienated worker. Guards perceived their work environment to be both chaotic and boring; they considered the prison administration, rather than the inmates, to be the source of their work problems. The book recommends that administrators alleviate job dissatisfaction and alienation by designing training sessions to encourage officers to share information concerning successful methods of dealing with inmate problems. Such training sessions are seen as helping to break down the isolation experienced by many officers and to increase their participation in decisions affecting their work situation. Chapter notes, an index, and a bibliography of approximately 120 references are provided. The interview guide and data tables are appended.

Availability: ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Book $19.95.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)

Correctional Institutions (Juvenile) ● Correctional Management (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77928 COMPENSATORY EDUCATION AND CONFINED YOUTH—A FINAL REPORT—NATIONAL EVALUATION OF TITLE I PROGRAMS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGLECTED OR DELINQUENT YOUTH, VOLUME 5. By J. C. Pfannenstiel and J. W. Keesling. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION EDUCATION STUDIES AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT. 158 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

Contract Number: Contract: 300-76-0093.

Findings are presented from a national evaluation of basic skills programs in institutions for neglected or delinquent youth and in adult correctional institutions housing youthful offenders. The services were funded under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The first two phases of the evaluation described a sample of 100 Title I programs in State institutions and measured the impact of Title I programs on basic skills achievements of participants in 30 institutions. The evaluation also identified characteristics of basic skills programs that result in greater achievement gains and assessed postrelease experiences of students in terms of school entry, employment success, and other factors. The final objective was to develop models and reporting forms to be used in evaluating Title I programs. The findings indicated that approximately 600 State institutions were eligible for Title I funds and half were providing some Title I services to eligible students. The average achievement test performance of institutionalized Title I students, who averaged 16.5 years in age, was similar to that of noninstitutionalized fourth and fifth grade students who were 9-10 years of age. The evaluation found no overall change for Title I students, although some institutions produced gains in reading and mathematics. Programs that demonstrated some success had the following characteristics: direct instruction; high-interest, low-skill-level materials; fewer students per teacher; and small, innovative educational programs with low rates of staff turnover. However, students spent more than half their class time in noninstructional activities, and student absences from class accounted for more than one-half of this noninstructional time. Few students had finished high school or obtained a General Equivalency Diploma at the time of release. One-half of the students entering schools reported difficulties in transferring to community schools, between 40 and 50 percent of released students were employed in generally unskilled jobs and reported widespread job dissatisfaction at the time of the followup interview, and an estimated 30 to 40 percent of released students reported further offense violations within 3 to 6 months. The development of a reporting mechanism and two models to remedy a lack of uniformity among State evaluations of the Title I program are also described. Footnotes, 14 tables, and 2 figures are included. Four appendixes give methodological summaries of Phases I and II of the evaluation, of the substudy of effective practices, and of the postrelease study.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Court ● Juvenile Delinquency

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77213 REPLICATION OF PROJECT NEW PRIDE. NEW PRIDE, INC. 227 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-017-79.

This document describes the major program components of Project New Pride, a community-based comprehensive program of integrated services for serious, multiple-delinquent offenders, ages 14 to 17; the program is located in Denver, Colo. The project focuses specifically on adjudicated youth residing in jurisdictions with high levels of serious juvenile crime. These youth are under court supervision for a serious offense, have records of at least two prior convictions for serious misdemeanors and/or felonies, and would otherwise be confined in correctional institutions or placed on probation. The project's major objectives are increased school achievement among clients, reduction in the incarceration of youth adjudicated for criminal offenses, reduction of arrests, and institutionalization of comprehensive and integrated community-based treatment services for serious juvenile offenders. Project counselors are expected to have daily contact with clients and their families, to coordinate the delivery of services to their clients, and to have caseloads that do not exceed 20 clients. Additional program components include diagnostic assessment, alternative education, school reintegration and maintenance, and job preparation and placement. The project also uses volunteers and a management information system to maintain quality control, monitor service delivery, and improve planning. In addition, the project emphasizes the integration of diagnostic information, staffing, and individualized integrated service planning. Each client receives 6 months of intensive service and 6 months of followup services. Thus, the project is oriented toward moving clients back into the community and providing these clients with support and with increased competencies. Forty-two figures are provided.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77318 MAJOR ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION AND TRAINING—READINGS IN PUBLIC POLICY. J. C. Hall, D. M. Hamparian, J. M. Pettibone, and J. L. White, Eds. ACADEMY FOR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. 517 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-JN-AX-0038.

Supplemental Note: Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training Project. There is a charge for multiple copies. Price can be obtained from the publisher.

This collection of readings focuses on three major research topics: the interstate placement of children, the trial of juveniles as adults in criminal courts, and the constitutional and administrative issues surrounding the delivery of social services by juvenile courts. The first section examines such placement issues as contemporary thought about services to children in out-of-home care and exemplary foster care practice; placement of emotionally and behaviorally disturbed children in out-of-State residential facilities; out-of-State placement practices in New York and New Jersey; and improvement of interstate compacts for the placement of children. Policy issues are examined regarding trying youth as adults; these include the appropriateness of waiver, the essential elements of a coherent, defensible waiver policy, the prevention theory as a basis for the philosophy of waiver, and the legal issues which arise before and during the waiver process. In addition, the effect of the New York State Juvenile Offender Law of 1978 on reducing juvenile crime and on bringing more blacks into juvenile institutions and prisons is examined. Additional articles describe an improved judicial waiver process, support the waiver mechanism's function of removing certain juveniles from the juvenile court system, and analyze the sentencing differences when young people are tried in juvenile court and when they are tried as adults in criminal court. A final article argues that the current nationwide trend to exclude violent juveniles from the juvenile court reflects the growing disillusionment with the medical model associated with juvenile courts. Major policy issues discussed in the final section on juvenile court services include the power of mandamus and local funding; the issues of due process, parens patriae, conflicts of interest, and conflicts of role; problems of proper function and location; control issues of operation versus monitoring; the responsibility issues of diversion and prevention; and the structure and function of juvenile court services. Footnotes and tabular data are included. An extensive list of books, per-

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SNI 171

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of the bimonthly *SNI*. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional criminal justice/law enforcement events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced in this Calendar are directly related to criminal justice/law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

The Calendar is organized into three sections:

- *Meetings & Conferences*—a chronological list of events and activities.
- *Workshops, Seminars, & Courses*—a chronological list of education and training programs.
- *Special Services & Programs*—special DOJ programs, calls for papers, and other special announcements.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 5 to 7 months before the event. To submit program announcements, send a brief description of the program, including information about location, dates, fees, prerequisites, registration, size limit, credit hours (if any) to—

NCJRS Calendar of Events
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

SNI HIGHLIGHTS

Child Sexual Abuse

Every year between 100,000 and 500,000 children are victims of sexual abuse. These incidents occur in all social and economic classes. Typically, the offenders are male and known to the child or family, and the victims are female.

Assisting Child Victims of Sexual Abuse, a new publication of NIJ's Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, shows how two communities have translated a growing concern for these children and their families into innovative assistance programs, recognized as exemplary projects.

Located in Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D.C., the programs focus community attention and resources on this serious problem and emphasize prevention through awareness. Each program uses speakers, films, and brochures to alert the public to the problem and their services.

Both programs are centered in hospitals—Harborview Medical Center in Seattle and Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, D.C.—and both provide medical care, crisis intervention, and counseling. To achieve criminal prosecution of child molesters and make the legal system less threatening to child victims, both programs have developed innovative techniques, especially in the ways medical and health care professionals work with representatives of the criminal justice system. In Washington, a full-time criminal justice specialist guides victims and their families through the legal system. In Seattle, project counselors stay with the children from initial medical exams through criminal justice proceedings.

Assisting Child Victims of Sexual Abuse, a 10-page brochure, describes these two Exemplary Projects and gives addresses of resource persons for each. To order your copy, check box 02 on the SNI order form.

Juvenile Justice Reports

Two new Reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers are now available from NCJRS.

For ***A Preliminary National Assessment of the Numbers and Characteristics of Juveniles Processed in the Juvenile Justice System,*** check box 03 on the *SNI* order form.

For ***Implementation Issues,*** a study of how to get policies implemented in the field, check box 04 on the order form.

Single copies of all items on the *SNI* order form are distributed on a first-come, first-served basis.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ncjrs
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service

SNI 171

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

FEBRUARY

February 8-11 Orlando, Florida
34th Annual Meeting of American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Fee: $110. Theme is Fire and Arson. Contact: American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 225 S. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Telephone: (303) 596-6006.

February 17-21 New Orleans, Louisiana
9th National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and National District Attorneys Assoc. Fee: $210, members early registration; $230, nonmembers; $235, members regular registration; $255 nonmembers. To be held at Hyatt Regency. Contact: Juvenile Justice Conference, National District Attorneys Assoc., 708 Pendleton, Alexandria, VA 22314-1886.

February 21-24 Monterey, California
4th Annual Joint Conference on Comprehensive Health Care for Juveniles in Detention Facilities. Fee: $130, includes registration, lodging, and meals. Cosponsored by American Academy of Pediatrics, California Nurses Assoc., Calif. Dept. of Youth Authority, Calif. Probation, Parole, and Correctional Assoc. To be held at the Asilomar Conference Center. Contact: Jerry Darling, Program Co-Chairman, Dept. of Youth Authority, 4241 Williamsborough Dr., Room 223, Sacramento, CA 95823. Telephone: (916) 322-4905.

February 26-28 Newport Beach, California
9th Annual Conference of the Western Society for Criminology. Contact: Dr. Ronald Boostrom, School of Public Administration, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

MARCH

March 8-10 Boston, Massachusetts
Legal Aspects of Private Security Conference. Fee: $295, includes materials, certificate, some meals. Discount for 2 or more participants from one organization. Cosponsored by Northeastern University. Contact: Anderson Publishing Co., Security Conference, 646 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45201. Telephone: (513) 421-4142.

March 15-16 Albany, New York
Apprehension and Treatment of Elderly Offenders Conference. For personnel in human services and criminal justice agencies who process elderly misdemeanants and felons. Contact: Evelyn S. Newman, Ringel Institute of Gerontology, Richardson Hall, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, NY 12222. Telephone: (518) 455-6107.

March 23-27 Louisville, Kentucky
Annual Meeting of Criminal Justice Sciences. Theme: Interdisciplinary Contributions to Criminal Justice. To be held at the Galt House. Contact: Dr. Robert G. Culbertson, President, ACJS, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

March 24-26 Louisville, Kentucky
Alpha Phi Sigma Annual Meeting. To be held in conjunction with ACJS. Contact: Bruce Wolford, 101 Stratton Bldg., Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475. Telephone: (606) 622-1394.

APRIL

April 23-24 Fort Washington, Pennsylvania
Annual Meeting of the Academy of Security Educators. Fee: $25, early registration; $35, on-site registration; $15, spouse. To be held at the Ramada Inn, Fort Washington. Contact: Joseph Chernicoff, USAFIC, P.O. Box 136, Wyncote, PA 19095.

April 28-May 1 Tucson, Arizona
Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists. To be held at the Holiday Inn, Palo Verde Blvd., Tucson. Contact: Robert Jarzen, Criminalist, Arizona Dept. of Public Safety, P.O. Box 11810, Tucson, AZ 85734. Telephone: (602) 746-1421, ext. 279.

WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, & COURSES

FEBRUARY

February 1-5 Riverside, California
Crimes Against the Elderly (36 hours). Sponsored by Department of Justice, State of California. Contact: Department of Justice Training Center, 1771 Tribute Rd., Suite D, Sacramento, CA 95815. Telephone: (916) 322-2132.

February 1-5 Sacramento, California
Economic Crime Investigation (40 hours). Contact: see above, Department of Justice Training Center.

February 1-5 San Diego, California
Police Labor Relations. Fee: $375 for IACP member; $425 for nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 or (800) 638-4085 (toll free).

February 1-5 Louisville, Kentucky
Physical and Electronic Barriers for Crime Prevention. Fee: $300. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 7-11 San Francisco, California
Trial Advocacy for Prosecutors. Contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

February [illegible] Arlington, Virginia
Practical Law and the Security Manager. Fee: $240, ASIS members; $325, nonmembers. To be held at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel. Contact: American Society for Industrial Security, Seminar Programs Dept., 2000 K St. NW., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

February 8-12 New Orleans, Louisiana
Techniques in Hostage Negotiation. Fee: $325 for members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see February 1-5, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

February 8-12 Tampa, Florida
Family Problems/Criminal Justice Peaonnel Seminar. Contact: Francis Deangelis, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Institute, Hillsborough Community College, Ybor City Campus, P.O. Box 75313, Tampa, FL 33675. Telephone: (813) 247-6641.

February 8-19 Jacksonville, Florida
Traffic Accident Investigation. Fee: $395, includes tuition, materials. Lodging at reduced rates at Howard Johnson's on the beach. Contact: Russell Arend, Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

February 11-12 Denver, Colorado
Professional Development Seminar on Accreditation Policy and Procedure. Fee: $225. Contact: Ilene Bergsmann, Assistant Director, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 6110 Executive Blvd., Suite 600, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 770-3097.

February 14-18 New Orleans, Louisiana
Terrorism in the 1980's Contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

February 15-19 Richmond, Virginia
Analytical Investigation Methods. Sponsored by Virginia State Police. Contact: Glen Ridgeway, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone: (805) 966-6157.

February 15-19 Evanston, Illinois
Homicide and Major Crime Scene Investigation Seminar. Fee: $350. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

February 16-19 Jacksonville, Florida
Funding Sources for Law Enforcement. Fee: $225. Contact: see February 8-19, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

February 17-19 San Marcos, Texas
Crime Prevention in the Schools (20 hours). Fee: $250, includes materials, lodging, some meals. Contact: Texas Center for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: (1-800) 531-5007 (toll-free).

February 17-19 Orlando, Florida
Arson Investigation. Fee: $55. Contact: Robert Milke, Director, Dept. of Governmental Services, Valencia Community College, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802. Telephone: (305) 299-5000, ext. 3273.

February 18-19 New Orleans, Louisiana
Art of Negotiating. Fee: $495, includes texts, materials, certificate. To be held at the International Hotel. Contact: Negotiation Institute, Inc., 230 Park Ave., Suite 460, New York, NY 10169. Telephone: (212) 986-5555.

February 19-20 Brookfield, Ohio
Street Survival Seminar: Tactics for Armed Encounters. Fee: $35. Sponsored by Calibre Press and Brookfield Police Department. Contact: Calibre Press, Inc. 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

February 21-25 Atlanta, Georgia
Prosecution of Violent Crime. Contact: see February 7-11, National College of District Attorneys.

February 22-26 San Francisco, California
Credit Card Fraud (40 hours). Contact: see February 1-5, Department of Justice Training Center.

February 22-26 Wellesley, Massachusetts
Communications Skills for the Effective Supervisor. (Session A82) Fee: $375, includes tuition, materials, lodging. Sponsored by New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management at Babson College. Contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, P.O. Box E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

February [illegible] San Diego, [illegible]
Police Planning and Research Methods. Fee: $325 for members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see February 1-5, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

February 25-26 New York, New York
Labor Relations As It Affects Uniformed Forces. Contact: Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 246-1600 or 247-1606.

February 22-26 Atlanta, Georgia
Police Juvenile Operations. Fee: $325 for members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see Feburary 1-5, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

MARCH

March 1-4 Tampa, Florida
Injury and Death Investigation Course. Fee: $225. Contact: Dr. Leonard Territo, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

March 5 Orlando, Florida
Sexual Assault: Rape, Incest, and Child Molestation. Fee: $35, early registration. To be held at the Contemporary Hotel at Disney World. Contact: Robert Longo, Sexual Assault Research Associates, P.O. Box 738, Melrose, FL 32666. Telephone: (904) 475-1859.

March 6 State College, Pennsylvania
Police Hiring: Background Investigation. Fee: $135. Accommodations at Nittany Lion Inn on campus or at nearby motels. For information about course contents and programs, contact: James R. Horner, Director, Police Executive Development Institute, The Pennsylvania State University, S. 159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802, Telephone: (814) 863-0262. For registration information, contact: Pamela Frakes, Program Assistant, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-9173 or TWX 510-670-3532.

March 6-May 15 Jersey City, New Jersey
Security Management and Administration Institute. Fee: $105. Emphasis on preparation for CCP examination. Contact: Marie Fosello, Saturday Semester Office., Jersey City State College, 2039 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, NJ 07305. Telephone: (201) 547-3089.

March 8-12 Nashville, Tennessee
Crime Analysis. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see February 1-5, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

March 8-12 San Marcos, Texas
Juvenile Officer Training (40 hours). Fee: $400, includes materials, lodging, some meals. Contact: see February 17-19, Texas Center for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention.

Turn for additional announcements.

March 8-12 Evanston, Illinois
Arson Investigation, Seminar for Public Safety Agencies. Fee: $350. Contact: see February 15-19, The Traffic Institute.

March 11-12 Atlanta, Georgia
Professional Development Seminar on Accreditation Policy and Procedure. Fee: $225. Contact: see February 11-12, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

March 15-19 New Orleans, Louisiana
Allocation and Distribution of Police Manpower. Fee: $325 for members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see February 1-5, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

March 17-19 Richardson, Texas
Contemporary Issues in Police Administration. Contact: Cindie J. Burkel, Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

March 21-26 Columbus, Ohio
5th Annual International Homicide Investigation Seminar. Fee: $325, early registration discount, includes materials, luncheons, banquet. To be held at the Marriott Inn. Contact: Daryl Cullison, Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville, OH 45764. Telephone: (614) 753-3591, ext. 267.

March 22-23 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Art of Negotiating. Fee: $495. To be held at the Warwick Hotel. Contact: see February 18-19, Negotiation Institute.

March 22-26 Columbus, Ohio
Management Controls on the Police Use of Deadly Force. Fee: $325 for members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see February 1-5, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

March 22-April 9 Wellesley, Massachusetts
Command Training Program (Session 130). Fee: $900, includes tuition, materials, lodging, some meals. Contact: see February 22-26, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

March 23-24 Bloomington, Minnesota
Street Survival Seminar: Tactics for Armed Encounters. Contact: see February 19-20, Calibre Press.

March 23-25 State College, Pennsylvania
Managing the Police Function: A Seminar for Elected Officials. Fee: $250. Contact: see March 6, The Pennsylvania State University.

March 23-26 Jacksonville, Florida
Seminar for Field Training Officers. Fee: $295. Contact: see February 8-19, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

March 29-April 2 Los Angeles, California
Child Abuse. Fee: $225-$410. Contact: University of Southern California, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Bldg., 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

March 29-May 1 Sacramento, California
Prison Gang Activity (36 hours). Contact: see February 1-5, California Department of Justice Training Center.

APRIL

April 4-8 Gatlinburg, Tennessee
Responses to Mass Violence: Options and Alternatives. Contact: see February 14-18, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates.

April 4-8 Boston, Massachusetts
Organized Crime. Contact: see February 7-11, National College of District Attorneys.

April 5-6 State College, Pennsylvania
Hostage Recovery and Debriefing/Correctional Facilities. Fee: $250. Contact: see March 6, Pennsylvania State University.

April 5-9 Huntington Beach, California
Crime Prevention Management (40 hours). Contact: see February 1-5, California Department of Justice Training Center.

April 5-30 Louisville, Kentucky
Basic Crime Prevention, Theory and Practice. Fee: Contact: see February 1-5, School of Justice Administration.

April 15-16 Los Angeles, California
Art of Negotiating. Fee: $495. To be held at the L.A. Bonaventure. Contact: see February 18-19, Negotiation Institute.

April 18-22 Winchester, Virginia
Lethal and Nonlethal Force. Contact: see February 14-18, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates.

April 19-23 Austin, Texas
Analytical Investigation Methods. Fee: $345. Cosponsored by Texas Dept. of Public Safety. Contact: see February 15-19, Anacapa Sciences, Inc.

April 19-23 Jacksonville, Florida
Analysis of Law Enforcement Data. Fee: $295. Contact: see February 8-19, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

April 19-30. Evanston, Illinois
On-Scene Accident Investigation. Fee: $500. Contact: see February 15-19, The Traffic Institute.

SPECIAL SERVICES & PROGRAMS

Call for Papers. The Academy of Security Educators and Trainers invites papers to be presented at its annual meeting, April 23-24, in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania. Send short abstracts before February 1 to: Professor William C. Toomey, Dept. of Sociology, Saint Joseph's University, Philadelphia, PA 19131.

Call for Papers. The Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists solicits papers to be presented at its spring meeting, April 28-May 1, in Tucson, Arizona. For information, contact: Cathy S. Baker, Criminalist, Arizona Dept. of Public Safety, P.O. Box 11810, Tucson, AZ 85734. Telephone: (602) 746-1421, ext 278.

Call for Papers. The eleventh annual Ohio Drug Studies Institute requests papers for its June 1-25 meeting. Papers should address the topic of drug and alcohol abuse from the criminal justice perspective. Send short abstracts before February 1 to: Cynthia Kratz, Director of Drug Training, Ohio Department of Mental Health, 30 East Broad St., Room 2491, Columbus, OH 43215. Telephone: (614) 466-1149.

On-Site Seminars. Harper and Row has recently instituted a new program offering a variety of seminars on a contract, on-site basis. This program now joins numerous institutions which are stepping up such programs, including Calibre Press, Traffic Institute at Northwestern University, Institute of Police Traffic Management at the University of North Florida, School of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. (For specific information regarding on-site seminars, contact the institution. See Calendar for addresses and telephone numbers.) For more information about Harper and Row expanded programs, contact: Michael O'Rourke, Director, Harper and Row Criminal Justice Seminars, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Telephone: (800) 223-2568 (toll-free) or in New York State call (212) 593-7199.

Call for Papers. Papers relating to the application of differential diagnosis, treatment, and classification including I-Level, Conceptual Level, MMPI Based, Moral Development, and Multivariant Systems are invited for the Sixth Annual Conference of the International Differential Treatment Association. For details contact Ken Thomas, Craigwood, P.O. Box 100, Ailsa Craig, Ontario N0M 1A0, Canada.

iodicals, and unpublished research material cited in the articles is appended.

Availability: ACADEMY FOR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, 1501 NEIL AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OH 43201. Document Free; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77800 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—THEORY, PRACTICE, AND LAW. By L. J. Siegel and J. J. Senna. 548 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Criminal justice series.

This textbook describes concepts and theories of delinquency, the juvenile justice system, and the rights and responsibilities of children under law and provides an indepth analysis of delinquency and juvenile justice by examining historical data, statistics, sociological theories, legal issues, and significant practices in juvenile justice. Focusing on juvenile delinquency in America, the text examines the definition of delinquency and ways of measuring the problem of delinquency (i.e., through official and unofficial measures, including self-report studies, victimization surveys, and life histories). The theoretical framework of juvenile delinquency studies is then described by examining the theories that seek to explain delinquency. These include individual theories of delinquency, social structure approaches, social process concepts, social reaction theories (e.g., labeling and conflict theory), and theories of female delinquency. A discussion of environmental influences on delinquency covers such areas as peers, the juvenile gang, schools, and family. The text then presents an overview of the juvenile justice system, describes the history and philosophy of juvenile justice, and analyzes the legal rights of juveniles who are processed by social control agencies. A discussion of the major Supreme Court decisions that set forth the constitutional requirements for juvenile proceedings precedes a review of lower court decisions throughout the juvenile process. The juvenile court structure and the issue of juvenile court jurisdiction are also examined. The text explores how children who commit crimes and status offenses are handled by police, courts, and correctional agencies. It emphasizes police discretion with juveniles, detention problems and diversion programs, and the role and functions of the attorneys and judge during juvenile trial and disposition. Additional topics include postadjudication procedures for juveniles, community treatment, and institutionalization. Finally, the rights of minors are reviewed, and the concept of a bill of rights for children is discussed. A glossary, excerpts from the U.S. Constitution, and a historical survey of children's rights are appended. A name and subject index, chapter footnotes and references, discussion questions, suggested readings, data tables, and illustrations are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY, 50 WEST KELLOGG BOULEVARD, ST PAUL, MN 55102. Book $19.95.

OFFENSES

Classification of Crime ● Domestic Violence ● Gambling ● Organized Crime ● Riot Control and Urban Disorders ● Student Disorders ● Terrorism ● Victimless Crimes ● White Collar Crime

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-74354 RAPE LAW REFORM—A COLLECTION OF CONFERENCE PAPERS. J. A. Scutt, Ed. AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. 413 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Proceedings of a National Conference on Rape Law Reform, held in Hobart, Tasmania from 28-30th May, 1980.

These edited proceedings of a National Conference on Rape Law Reform that was held in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, in May 1980 deal with substantive rape law reform, the law of evidence during rape trials, police and community issues, and the politics of rape. The American experience is recounted in an introductory paper by the drafter of Michigan's sexual assault legislation. The problems facing law reformers in Michigan in 1974, prior to the passage of the Michigan Criminal Sexual Conduct Act, are outlined. The paper analyzes the law passed to correct inadequacies of the prereform situation and evaluates the operation and effect of the new Michigan law. The Australian situation is addressed by a New South Wales solicitor who reviews proposals from the Royal Commission on Human Relationships, examines the Women's Electoral Lobby Draft Bill on Rape and other Sexual Offenses, and considers the possible local application of the Michigan legislation. Additional papers on substantive law reform discuss law reform and rape under the Tasmanian Criminal Code, reform of the law of the Australian Capital Territory which relates to rape and other sexual offenses, and marital rape and the South Australian law. Evidence laws and their operation, the role of the jury in rape cases, and the part played by the judge are covered in a series of papers that deal first with jury research and then with specific cases in Western and South Australia that were processed before and after reforms of evidence laws in those jurisdictions. Sociopolitical, police, and community issues are discussed in papers that describe the inadequacy of research into rape and rape law effectiveness, the role of the police, the work of the Sexual Assault Referral Center at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital in Perth, Australia, and the reactions of women following rape. A final section contains both a feminist and a politician's views of the politics of rape and rape law reform. The text of 16 conference resolutions, footnotes, and tabular data are given. Four appendixes contain workshop materials; the text of the Michigan Criminal Sexual Conduct Law and the Women's Electoral

Lobby Draft Bill on Sexual Offenses; the Royal Commission on Human Relationships Recommendations in Relation to Rape and Other Sexual Offenses; the program from the National Conference on Rape Law Reform; and a selected bibliography of about 100 citations. For individual papers, see NCJ 74355-69. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 10-18 COLBEE COURT, PHILLIP ACT, AUSTRALIA 2606. Paperback 4.90Dollar (Australian).

POLICE

Criminal Investigation ● Police Internal Affairs ● Police Management ● Police Organization ● Police Patrol Function ● Police Resource Allocation ● Police Traffic Function

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-71113 SILENT SIREN. By J. Sullivan. J. Katz, Ed. ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF MEDIA DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

Supplemental Note: 25 minutes, 16mm color, 1980. There is an accompanying booklet that can be purchased.

This videotape for police, produced by the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, shows how a little additional knowledge can result in officers' increased ability to control situations involving deaf people. A bicycle accident involving a deaf driver is used to focus on public reaction to deaf persons and to point out the complications when a police officer is not initially aware that a person is deaf. A second incident involving a deaf shoplifting suspect shows the different ways in which police can communicate with the deaf--through writing, speaking, and using an interpreter. In the third incident, in which two deaf men are fighting, police use some basic sign language. An enclosed booklet published by the National Technical Institute for the Deaf discusses communication with the deaf, legal rights of the deaf, installation of a teletypewriter that allows a deaf person to use the telephone, and relevant programs. It includes a list of information sources.

Availability: ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF MEDIA SERVICES DEPARTMENT, 1 LOMB MEMORIAL DRIVE, ROCHESTER, NY 14623. Film $40.00.

NCJ-77263 POLICE, SERVICE DELIVERY TO THE ELDERLY. By S. Schack, G. Grissom, and S. B. Wax. UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER. 182 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS.

Grant Number: Grant: 76-NI-99-0137.

This report, based on a survey done in 1978, presents a brief review of current knowledge and opinion about the elderly's need for police service, discusses the kinds of service police provide to the elderly, and assesses the implications of these service delivery patterns for police operations. Data for the report are drawn from a community survey of 913 elderly citizens in 2 cities, a survey of 893 police officers in 2 departments, a review of elderly requests for police service, and a nationwide review of police-related programs designed to assist elderly clients. The citizen survey indicated that the urban elderly's anxieties concerning crime impose several limitations upon their lifestyles and contribute to feelings of depression and loneliness. However, despite the physical, financial, and emotional suffering caused by victimization and fear of crime, the elderly expressed extremely favorable attitudes toward the police. The results of the police officer survey indicate that the responding officers have a generally positive image of the elderly and perceive the elderly as making proportionately fewer demands and fewer unnecessary requests for service than the nonelderly population. Analysis of requests by the elderly for police service indicates that the elderly do not make excessive or especially difficult demands upon the police or that there are any severe strains in police/elderly interactions. The findings summarized in this report have two principal and possibly controversial policy implications for police operations. First, the report indicates that the elderly have quite favorable attitudes toward the police and are generally satisfied with the quality of police services they receive and that the police have a generally positive image of the elderly and appear to encounter few special difficulties in providing services to them. These findings raise serious questions about the advisability of undertaking major programs designed specifically to improve the quality of police services to the elderly without first carefully establishing that such programs represent the most effective use of limited police resources. Second, the analysis suggests that the police could play a much more active role in referring elderly citizens with either crime- or noncrime-related problems. The survey data revealed that only a very small percentage of the police service recipients were referred to other sources for help. This is surprising because the police are often called to handle noncrime-related problems which fall outside their field of expertise, and because they encounter elderly crime victims who may have problems coping with the physical, economic, and psychological effects of victimization.

Availability: UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, 1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. Document $12.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77317 POLICE REFERRAL IN METROPOLITAN AREAS—SUMMARY REPORT. By E. J. Scott. INDIANA UNIVERSITY WORKSHOP IN POLITICAL THEORY AND POLICY ANALYSIS. 57 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0020.

This report catalogs the characteristics of social service agencies that accept referrals from the police, assesses patrol officers' referral activities, and examines patterns of police interaction with referral agencies. The research is the culmination of a two-phase project including a literature review, research design and instrument development, and data gathering and analysis. Data were gathered by observing complaint room procedures and monitoring citizen calls for service, by accompanying patrol officers during shifts of duty, and by interviewing patrol officers, representatives of referral agencies, and citizens who had been referred. Three reports were issued from the second phase of this project, and they are summarized in this volume. The first report describes sampling procedures, instrument development, and the ways in which the form was administered. The second describes the distribution of demands on the police. It emphasizes the importance of detailed call classification and discusses information calls, an often overlooked portion of demand. It then examines the effects of caller characteristics on the distribution of calls for service. The report discusses the role of police telephone operators in channeling service requests, classifies their responses, charts response tendencies across the range of calls received, and studies operator referral reports. The third report describes referral agency characteristics, including services rendered, staffing and funding patterns, and client relations. It then examines patrol officer referral activities, noting the frequency with which referrals are made during police-citizen encounters, and discusses officer attitudes toward referral and officer awareness of community agencies. Results indicate that referral has not been explicitly defined, that few departments have clear policies outlining situations in which referral is appropriate, that operators have not often been considered referral agents, and that patrol officer referral is infrequent. Referrals by both operators and patrol officers are usually determined by the nature of the problem regardless of citizen behavior patterns or characteristics, officer attitudes, or the presence of other personnel at the scene. Department referral policies are generally unwritten or nonexistent, and officers and operators refer at their own discretion. The study recommends that departments improve complaint room procedures and upgrade operator status, conduct regular analyses of the full range of citizen demands, and develop a clear conception of the meaning of police referral and of departmental policies and guidelines for its use. Study data in tabular form and citations of four related projects are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01122-5. Document $4.25; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77343 SPLIT-SECOND DECISIONS—SHOOTINGS OF AND BY CHICAGO POLICE. By W. A. Geller and K. J. Karales. CHICAGO LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY GROUP. 269 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Supplemental Note: Numerous organizations sponsored this study. See document for complete list.

This empirical study analyzes reported data on all shootings of and by Chicago Police Department officers within the city limits from January 1, 1974, through December 31, 1978. The numbers of civilians shot by police in 1979 and 1980 are also presented. Data are provided on police shootings of civilians, and on police who were shot by civilians, themselves, or fellow officers. In addition, data are provided according to race of the victim and shooter, rank of the officer, on or off-duty status of the officer, incident type, criminal charge against civilians, degree of injury resulting from the shooting, and location and time of the incident. A typology of the police shootings of civilians is then developed, and eight types of incidents are derived based on reasons officers gave for the shooting. Racially linked patterns are sought among the data, and the shootings are examined in relation to population and arrest statistics and to other key variables, such as shooting officer's duty status, assignment, etc. Data analysis indicates that blacks and whites were about equally likely to be shot by police, given their exposure to forcible felony arrests. Of the 523 civilians shot by police, 20 percent were white, 70 percent were black, and 10 percent were Hispanic. Data also reveal that shootings of officers by civilians accounted for 58 percent of the 187 officers shot, while at least 38 percent of the victim officers were shot by their colleagues or had self-inflicted wounds. A final analytic chapter searches for explanations for the pattern of police shootings over time and then gives suggestions for shooting control strategies applicable to the areas of policy development, policy enforcement, personnel practices, training and weapons, and future research. Figures, tables, chapter footnotes, and a bibliography of approximately 490 references are provided. Additional tables, the data collection form, and supplemental materials are appended.

Availability: CHICAGO LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY GROUP, 109 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 303, CHICAGO, IL 60602. Paperback $6.00; (plus postage). National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77611 DRUG AGENTS' GUIDE TO FORFEITURE OF ASSETS FIRST EDITION. By H. L. Myers and J. P. Brzostowski. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION. 380 p. 1981.

Written for State and Federal agents, prosecutors, and judges, this guide is designed to educate law enforcement professionals in the intricacies of both civil and criminal forfeiture law. Although forfeiture is an ancient doctrine that has survived for thousands of years, it has only recently become an established part of American law. Forfeiture is defined as the taking by the Government of property illegally used or acquired, without compensating the owner. In 1970, Congress passed the first criminal forfeiture statutes in U.S. history to permit the seizure of the illegal gains of organized crime figures. In 1978, Congress amended the civil forfeiture sections of Federal law to permit the seizure of all monies used in and all proceeds acquired from the illegal drug trade. Finally, in 1974, the U.S. Supreme Court reviewed the law and upheld it against constitutional attack. The guide states that, as a result, drug agents now have a very powerful weapon to strike at the profits of crime. In addition, law enforcement has the potential, through forfeiture, of producing more income than it spends. The guide presents a brief history of the law of forfeiture, followed by several chapters on civil forfeiture law. Discussion covers evidence and defenses (probable cause, hearsay, and the exclusionary rule) and nondefenses (innocence of an owner, entrapment, and illegal seizure). The various types of forfeitable property (e.g., drugs, containers, records, currency) are defined, and forfeiture proceedings, remission, and judicial review are also delineated in great detail. Next, the guide discusses criminal forfeiture, including the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and asset seizures. A chapter on enforcement implementation describes practical problems facing agents who are investigating cases involving substantial drug-related assets. The last chapter presents a model forfeiture of drug profits act to aid States in amending their existing laws to permit seizure, forfeiture, and deposit of illegally acquired drug-related assets. The model act consists of amendments to the civil forfeiture section of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, which has been enacted by 47 States. A table of cases, figures, and a bibliography of 16 references on RICO are provided.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-004-00034-2. Document $9.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77799 LEGAL ASPECTS OF PRIVATE SECURITY. By A. J. Bilek, J. C. Klotter, and R. K. Federal. 296 p. 1981.

Legal aspects of private security, such as law enforcement, detention and arrest powers, and also powers of search and seizure, are examined in this text, which presents leading cases and court decisions that affect security organizations as well. The text traces developments in Anglo-American history that led to the emergence of the U.S. private security system, including the concept of mens rea (criminal intent), the recourse to self-help as a legal remedy, and the establishment of contract security companies in the mid-19th century. The distinctive legal difference between public law enforcement officers and private security officers is clarified, and the use of this special authority within the legislative framework of a specific State, county, and city is described. The text identifies and discusses offenses and crimes that a private security officer can expect to encounter on duty, outlines the power and rules of arrest for private security officers, and describes the conditions under which deadly force can legally be employed. The Federal constitutional provisions that relate to the laws of search and seizure and the exclusionary rule are discussed in addition to the rules of evidence. Particular emphasis is given to the potential criminal liabilities of individuals in the private security industry, to defenses available to protect a criminal defendant from conviction, and to the legal principles that apply to the civil actions of tort liability, contract liability, and civil rights violations liability. The text also examines police and private security relationships and outlines programs to improve interorganizational cooperation, such as the law enforcement committee of the American Society for Industrial Security. Leading cases and court decisions affecting private security organizations and affecting private security personnel are described in detail in a separate section of the book. These cases relate to the enforcement of specific laws, detention and arrest powers, search and seizure powers and limitations, and rules of evidence. Notes are provided for each chapter. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: ANDERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, 646 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OH 45201. Paperback $15.95.

PROSECUTION

Prosecution ● Support Services (Prosecution)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-76116 PROSECUTION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 SUMMARY REPORT. By J. W. Hogg, S. H. Brounstein, J. M. Firestone, J. S. Robinson, and J. A. Roth. WESTAT; CENTER FOR MANAGEMENT AND POLICY RESEARCH, INC. 118 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-024-78.

Supplemental Note: National Evaluation Program.

This report summarizes the results of the first phase of a national evaluation of prosecution management information systems (PMIS's). The evaluation was based on surveys, site visits, and system tests. The evaluation indicated that integrated systems, supported by a centralized computer facility serving multiple criminal justice agencies, were the most common and effective type of PMIS. Existing automated systems were being used effectively in supporting case processing operations; however, few prosecutors were using PMIS as a strategic management tool. Furthermore, PMIS transfer was not proven to be less costly than developing a unique PMIS. In previous PMIS transfers, agencies tended to underestimate the difficulty in modifying the incoming system to meet local requirements. It was determined that technical assistance should be sought from experienced data processors when implementing the system. The evaluation also suggested that Federal funding was a primary factor in both the transfer and local development of PMIS projects. Local jurisdictions normally assumed the financial burden when Federal funds ran out. Finally, the study determined that data for PMIS cost-benefit analysis and feasible methods for measuring PMIS impact on the criminal justice system were available to support indepth evaluations. Independent evaluations are needed to provide all levels of government officials with information to justify PMIS funding. Users of the Prosecutors Management Information Systems (PROMIS) subset of programs were more successful in using the system for strategic management, probably because the prosecutors were given more opportunities to exchange information, learn about applications, and develop realistic expectations. Charts, graphs, and tabular data are provided. Appendixes include 33 references, about 100 items identified in a literature search, and a list of interviewees. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77265 CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM—NATIONAL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT. By E. Chelimsky and J. Dahmann. MITRE CORPORATION METREK DIVISION. 164 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication and Grant Numbers: Publication No. MTR-80W35. Grant: 76-NI-99-0092.

Supplemental Note: MITRE technical report.

This national evaluation of the Career Criminal Program defines and examines the effects of targeted prosecution of habitual offenders through an intensive analysis of program processes in four jurisdictions. The four programs, selected through a detailed screening and selection process, were located in Orleans Parish, La.; San Diego County, Calif.; Franklin County, Ohio; and Kalamazoo County, Mich. The report examines the development of the program concept and the assumptions underlying program effectiveness, as well as the program processes themselves. These include the routine prosecutor practices which form the context for program implementation, the targeted practices that were instituted for the program, and the target populations. The report also analyzes the extra-program processes in law enforcement and corrections which may aid or impinge upon the ability of the program to achieve its objectives and program effects on the performance of the criminal justice system. Major findings suggested that disposition rates were not significantly affected by the Career Criminal Program in any of the four sites, but that the program affected the strength of offender convictions in two sites. In some cases, these convictions were accompanied by longer sentence lengths. Increases were also observed in rates of conviction to the most serious charge and plea to the most serious charge in two sites. No increases in incarceration rates were observed. However, in three of the four sites, high preprogram rates of incarceration (90 percent and above) for convicted career criminals made program effects unlikely. In the fourth site, prison overcrowding led to a decline in incarcerations for noncareer criminals; in this context, the career criminal incarceration rates appeared stable. Increased commitments to State prison were observed in two sites. Finally, one site showed marked improvements in processing time for career criminal cases, while no significant differences were observed in the other three sites. The evaluation had some limitations. The research design only involved a small number of sites, and since the evaluation was designed to examine the impact of local program activities as they were implemented in their entirety, the evaluation does not lend itself to specifying which particular strategies were important to program outcomes. Footnotes, 17 tables, and 6 figures are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01124-1. Document $7.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77266 CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM—NATIONAL EVALUATION—SUMMARY REPORT—CASE STUDIES OF FOUR JURISDICTIONS, 1976-1979. By E. Chelimsky and J. Dahmann. MITRE CORPORATION METREK DIVISION. 72 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication and Grant Numbers: Publication No. MTR-80W199. Grant: 76-NI-99-0092.

Supplemental Note: MITRE technical report.

A summary report of the Career Criminal Program National Evaluation, this paper reviews indepth analyses of four such programs in Orleans Parish, La.; San Diego, Calif.; Franklin County, Ohio; and Kalamazoo County, Mich. The Career Criminal Program is a LEAA-funded effort which provides resources to local prosecutors' offices to identify and rigorously prosecute serious, repeat offenders. The process and impacts of the Career Criminal Program in the four jurisdictions mentioned were evaluated in terms of an assessment of program activities and criminal justice system performance. The report describes the Career Criminal target population in each jurisdiction, as well as each program's case handling methods and impact on criminal justice processing. Findings indicate that prosecutors in the four jurisdictions all endorse the concept of targeting serious criminal defendants for special attention but differ in how they define their career criminal population. The quality of Career Criminal Program implementation has been good in each jurisdiction, due in part to the autonomy given prosecutors in designing program activities. However, analyses of four areas of potential program effects on criminal justice system performance—mode and type of disposition, strength of conviction, sentencing, and processing time—reveal that few changes were associated with the four programs analyzed. Increasing prosecutorial attention to career criminals will not necessarily increase the conviction and incapacitation rates for these cases, although the program may increase the strength of the convictions obtained and can result in the imposition of longer sentences. Furthermore, regarding the ability of the prosecutor to effect the kinds of changes envisioned for the program, evidence suggests that the greatest prosecutor leverage may be in affecting the strength of convictions (i.e., by refusing to plea bargain). However, further impact on criminal justice system performance cannot be gained through prosecutorial attention alone but depends on cooperation from other components of the justice system. Footnotes, tabular data, and a chart are provided. For the full final report of the national evaluation, see NCJ 77265.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01125-0. Document $4.75.

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material ● Statistics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH SNI ORDER FORM

NCJ-77640 JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1971-78. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS. 188 p. 1981.

This is the sixth in a series of annual reports containing summary data on public justice expenditure, employment, and payrolls in the United States. Designed as a ready reference for justice expenditure and employment data, the report provides 29 tables of comprehensive data on spending and personnel levels in designated 'sectors' of justice activity of the Federal, State, and local governments from 1971 through 1978; namely, police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and 'other criminal justice.' Expenditure data are provided for fiscal years from 1971 through 1978, and employment and payroll data are given for the month of October in each year. Federal, State, and local government justice spending and employment trends are analyzed in an introductory text and visually displayed in a graphic summary. A brief description of survey methodology, data sources, and survey limitations is also provided. Tables present an 8-year summary of 'variable pass-through' data with an accompanying explanation of this concept, total and direct justice expenditure, and employment and payroll data for each justice sector for every year of the 1971-78 period for the following levels of government: all governments; Federal, State, and local; State; local; and counties and municipalities. Percent changes are shown from year to year and for the periods 1971-75, 1975-78, and 1971-78. Additional tables provide a more detailed breakdown of total expenditure, employment, and payroll by sector for State and local governments within each State for the years 1971 and 1975 through 1978. In these tables, percent increases are shown for each year in the 1975-78 period and for the 1971-75, 1975-78, and ,1971-78 timespans. An introductory summary of selected findings is provided. Definitions of terms and exhibits of mail survey questionnaires used for data collection are displayed in two appendixes. Data for this report are collected and analyzed by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. (Author abstract modified)

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DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77262 EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING SYSTEMS. By A. I. Rubin and G. L. Howett. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY. 25 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Supplemental Note: Technology Assessment Program. A limited number of copies are available free from NBS.

Information on the effectiveness, physical configurations, and available types of emergency vehicle warning signals (lights and sirens) is provided, along with discussion on the preparation of a national standard for these signals. The report describes the factors hindering signal effectiveness, such as driver preoccupation with roadway congestion and automobile barriers against audible signals. Problems of signal variability are also discussed, including signal variability among emergency vehicles and a lack of uniformity among warning systems within and between communities. An analysis of warning systems outlines factors contributing to a good system, such as optimum conspicuity, environmental acceptability, and ease of use; describes the five different responses that are expected of a driver who is exposed to a warning signal; and gives the results of a limited number of tests conducted by the National Bureau of Standards on incandescent lamps and gaseous-discharge flash tubes, using the effective intensity as the important parameter. The report also describes the voluntary performance standard for emergency vehicle warning lights that is currently in preparation at the National Bureau of Standards. The standard's intent is to specify performance levels and test methods for warning light systems, irrespective of the color coding embodied in the systems. Finally, the report recommends steps that users can take to improve their emergency vehicle's visual and audible effectiveness where applicable laws and regulations permit. These include alternating color with white, using the largest bulbs possible, painting vehicles to be more conspicuous, and making certain that multiple sirens are in phase. Figures and tabular data are given; 11 references are appended.

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, DC 20234. Stock Order No. NBS/SP 480-37. Document Free; SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 003-003-02323-0. Document $2.25; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77746 NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES, 1981-1982—THE REFERENCE HANDBOOK FOR PROFESSIONALS. CPR DIRECTORY SERVICES CO. 536 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: This price includes postage and handling charges.

This national directory lists the names, addresses, and phone numbers of State, county, and major city children and youth agencies and services operating in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The listings are up to date as of February 1981. They identify health and social service agencies serving families and children. Names of contact persons at each agency are also provided. The quick reference guides which follow the main listings provide the names and telephone numbers of public officials in the executive branch, in Federal departments, and on Senate and House committees and subcommittees concerned with Federal programs for children and youth. The guides also list selected social service grantees (runaway youth centers) by State, Federal clearinghouses and resource centers, and national organizations serving children and youth. Finally, a list of all cities and counties mentioned in the directory is furnished.

Availability: CPR DIRECTORY SERVICES CO, 1301 20TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. Document $52.00.

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING

Costs of Crime ● Financial Management ● Laws and Statutes ● Planning and Evaluation (Planning) ● Privacy and Security

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77572 COMPILATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRIVACY LAWS, 1981. By R. E. Smith. 86 p. 1981.

Intended for public interest groups, businesses, attorneys, citizens, and researchers, this 1981 compilation of State and Federal privacy laws presents a picture of privacy protections that exist in 50 States. Four new sections reflect trends in State legislation across the country: laws punishing computer-related crimes, statutes regulating information gathering in the insurance industry, those restricting the sale and use of mailing lists, and laws limiting the use of automated devices in telephone solicitations. In addition, the book includes legislation that permits the expunction or correction of individual arrest records, especially when no conviction results; that restricts what a financial institution can tell outsiders about a customer's financial affairs; and that affects credit bureaus, consumer investigation firms, debt collectors, and users of these services. Current State laws that set disclosure and accuracy policies for criminal justice information systems are described. A data bank section presents nine State laws that permit persons to see and challenge information about themselves in Government records (Fair Information Practices Acts) as well as laws that provide partial protection. Additional sections present laws that permit public and private employees the right to inspect (and in a few cases correct) their own personnel files, laws that permit patients to see their own medical records, and laws on the issuing of State identity cards. In addition, the book lists the District of Columbia and the 16 States which prohibit the use of lie detectors in employment. Other sections list laws recognizing a right to sue for an invasion of privacy, State statutes concerning privileged communications, laws limiting disclosure of school records and rights of access by parents or students, and laws limiting the disclosure of social security numbers. Additional sections cover the use of tax records and wiretapping. A chart of State and Federal laws is given, and texts of representative statutes are appended. This compilation is intended to be used with the 1978-79 edition (see NCJ 49069) which contains the texts of some of the laws cited. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: PRIVACY JOURNAL, P O BOX 8844, WASHINGTON, DC 20003. Document $16.00.

TECHNOLOGY

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice) ● Explosives and Weapons ● Information Systems ● Information Systems Software ● Police Equipment ● Security Systems (Technology)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-71114 TOWARDS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION. By T. A. Porter. NATIONAL WORK GROUP ON JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS. 62 p. 1980.

Publication Number: Publication No. NWG 3.

This Canadian document outlines the framework needed in developing an information system; the steps identified can serve as a checklist for that process. The report shows how a management information system (MIS) can be developed through certain steps taken in an orderly manner. These steps are grouped into the phases of recognition, initiation, review and evaluation, overall MIS design, detailed design for each module of the master plan, and achievement of operational status. The first phase, recognition, means that senior management must recognize the need for a MIS and that this need must be impressed on all levels of authority. Action arising from this recognition will result in a broad statement of the perceived problem and a commitment of resources to initiate MIS development, with some indication of the eventual total commitment of resources to this project. During the initiation phase, a project team is organized, the scope of the project is defined, goals are established, planning for the next phase occurs, and management commitment for the next phase is obtained. The third phase, review and evaluation, involves analyzing the environment for the MIS, analyzing current systems, defining requirements and problems in the MIS, defining the purpose and objectives of a MIS, analyzing strategies, preparing a master plan and then reviewing it, and obtaining management's commitment to the master plan. In the overall MIS design phase, systems development is initiated. Then the defined MIS is refined and converted to a conceptual design. The conceptual design, in turn, is reviewed by a third party. The master plan is refined, and the final conceptual design is reviewed. The next phase includes the completion of detailed MIS specifications, a module review by a third party, the establishment of final resource requirements, and a management review. The final phase encompasses developing the module, completing user training, planning and conducting system acceptance, and evaluating the module 6 to 12 months after implementation. The report also reviews auxiliary considerations, such as documentation and security. The report includes diagrams, a bibliography, and appendixes on methodology for identifying information and standard system documentation, and a comment sheet. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: NATIONAL WORK GROUP ON JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS, R H COATS BUILDING, TUNNEY'S PASTURE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0T6, CANADA. Document 3.00Dollar (Canadian).

SUBJECT AREAS INCLUDED IN THE SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

The list below describes the content of the 23 major areas of interest. The major categories are in bold type, the scope of material covered in each category is in italics, followed by related subtopics encompassed by the major heading.

ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION
Organization and Operations
Community-Based Corrections (Adult), Community-Based Corrections (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

COURTS
Organization and Administration
Bail and Bond, Court Management and Operations, Court Structure, Judicial Process, Support Services (Provided by Courts)

CRIME DETERRENCE
Operations
Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence), Environmental Design (Effects of), Security Systems (Effects of)

CRIME PREVENTION
Operations
Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention), Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS
Organization and Operations
Criminalistics, Forensics

CRIMINOLOGY
Theories and Research
Behavioral and Social Sciences, Crime Causes, Criminology, Research and Development, Victimization

DEFENSE
Organization and Operations
Defense Services, Support Services (Defense)

DRUG ABUSE
Theories and Methods
Alcoholism, Drug Information, Drug Treatment

EVALUATION
Issues and Methods
Planning and Evaluation (Evaluation)

FACILITY DESIGN
Application and Evaluation
Environmental Design (Technology)

FRAUD/WASTE/ABUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS
Prevention and Detection
Audit, Detection, Investigation, Prevention, Internal and Management Control Systems, Inspector General, Legislative Audit, Other Control Units, Offenses, including Corruption, White-Collar Crime, Fraud on the Government, and Computer-Related Crime and Abuse.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
Organization and Operations
Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
Organization and Operations
Correctional Institutions (Juvenile), Correctional Management (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
Systems and Operations
Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

OFFENSES
Descriptions of Criminal Activity
Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White-Collar Crime, Domestic Violence

POLICE
Organization and Operations
Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function

POLICY AND PLANNING
Issues and Polices
Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security

PROBATION AND PAROLE
Organization and Operations
Pardon, Probation and Parole (Adult), Probation and Parole (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

PROSECUTION
Organization and Operations
Prosecution, Support Services (Prosecution)

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
Techniques and Programs
Community Involvement, Community Relations, Public Information and Education

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS
Reference Material, Statistics

STAFF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Theory and Programs
Civil Rights, Education (Career), Indian Affairs, Training, Personnel Administration

TECHNOLOGY
Application and Evaluation
Communications (Equipment Data, Visual, Voice), Explosives and Weapons, Information Systems Software, Police Equipment, Security Systems (Technology)

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Forms, Manifestations, and Characteristics of Urban Crime by Marcela Marquez de Villalobos
Certain criminal behaviors—both individual and collective—are typical of and fostered by urban living. This article explores the changing character of urban crime from a Latin American perspective. (NCJ-78588) Check box 05.

The Penalty of Law: An International Comparison of Practices Affecting the Prosecution and Sentencing of Juveniles by Jean-Pierre Peigne
This paper discusses the personnel and procedures governing the adjudication of juvenile offenders from initiation of proceedings to final disposition. Examples are drawn from many countries. (NCJ-78589) Check box 06.

Juvenile Delinquency in Belgium From 1971 to 1975 by Marie-Ange Dechesne
This report presents information on delinquency statistics for a 5-year period and explores the effects of Belgium's 1965 law defining prosecutorial and juvenile court jurisdiction over minors. (NCJ-78590) Check box 07.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1981–361-249:004

Outline of the General Procedures That Use the Holistic Approach as Applied at the Mexican State Juvenile Rehabilitation School by Silvia Patino Roman
The application of a holistic approach to juvenile offender rehabilitation is unusual in Latin America. This article details the components of a Mexican holistic treatment program and discusses findings after 2 years of operation. (NCJ-78591) Check box 08.

Course of Events in a Crime—The Witness and the Police: The Reconstruction and Description of Criminal Offenses in Police-Witness Interrogation by H. Walter Schmitz
Through two tests—examining the interrogation process and evaluating eye-witness testimony vs. physical evidence—this German study shows how proper interrogation and listening techniques can contribute to police-witness cooperation and lead to truthful reconstruction of the events of a crime. (NCJ-78592) Check box 09.

The Application of Partial Suspension of Sentence in French County Courts by G. Levasseur and M.P. Champenois-Marmier
Among alternatives to incarceration considered by French county courts is the partial suspension of sentence, which bears some resemblance to shock probation in the United States. This article examines partial suspension of sentence and briefly assesses its reception by the judiciary. (NCJ-78593) Check box 10.

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NCJ-46639 ANSWERS TO THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT JUVENILE DIVERSION. By M. BOHNSTEDT NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 15, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 109-123.
Sponsoring Agencies: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN; CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING.

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ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Community Based Corrections (Adult) ● Community Based Corrections (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78717 HANDBOOK ON COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION. By G. Cooper, J. E. Blum, K. L. Sackett, and A. S. West. DENVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE SOCIAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EVALUATION DIVISION. 198 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-ED-AX-0033.

Supplemental Note: A limited number of copies are available from the Denver Research Institute.

Written from a practitioner's perspective, this handbook provides 'how to' information to persons considering the development of a community service restitution venture and offers suggestions and alternatives to those already involved in project operations. The information is based on assessments of seven pilot community service restitution (CSR) projects funded under LEAA. Community service restitution involves offender's payment of service to the community rather than money payments to the victims. As practiced in the United States, CSR can be a sentencing option, a sentencing condition, a means for avoiding formal prosecution, a means for avoiding sentencing, or a means for bonding. The handbook discusses the legal issues arising from such an alternative program and presents information required for a thorough needs assessment as an initial step in project planning. Issues such as what types of clients to accept and at what point in the criminal processing to pursue referrals are examined. In addition, the handbook considers the advantages and disadvantages of the various types of administrative and managerial designs for a CSR program and identifies staff requirements. A discussion of the interactions between a CSR project, the offender, and the community examines such issues as intake processes, means of developing placement opportunities, and volunteer monitoring. Suggestions are made for case termination procedures and client support services. Finally, the handbook presents evaluation methods and discusses the role of evaluation in the overall credibility of a CSR project. Costs involved in running a CSR project are outlined, along with the means for calculating cost effectiveness. Each section consists of a series of questions followed by brief responses and, in most cases, longer discussions. Examples of CSR project forms, a directory of CSR projects, and adult community service legislation in the United States are appended. Tables and a selected bibliography of about 80 references are supplied. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: DENVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE SOCIAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EVALUATION DIVISION, 2135 EAST WESLEY STREET, DENVER, CO 80208. Document $12.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

COURTS

Bail and Bond ● Court Management and Operations ● Court Structure ● Judicial Process ● Support Services (Provided by Courts)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77609 DIVERSION OF FELONY ARRESTS—AN EXPERIMENT IN PRETRIAL INTERVENTION—AN EVALUATION OF THE COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT—SUMMARY REPORT. VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. 76 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 76-NI-99-0040.

This summary report presents the findings of a 1977-79 evaluation of the Court Employment Project (CEP) in New York City, the Nation's first pretrial diversion program, designed to divert young offenders from the stigma of conviction. CEP used administrative separation and independent screening of court cases to identify appropriate defendants and to advocate for their diversion. It also provided diverted defendants with employment and other manpower services and negotiated with prosecutors to agree to dismiss charges and seal official records for defendants who successfully participated in the project's services. To measure CEP's impact, the Vera Institute designed an experimental study with the following major characteristics: the concurrent and random assignment of defendants, screened as eligible for pretrial diversion, to an experimental group (diverted) and to a control group (normally processed in the court); a research population large enough to permit adequate analysis of program impact (666 subjects); a followup period of at least 1 year after intake for all experimental and control group members including program dropouts; and an extensive data base on all research subjects. The study found that pretrial diversion was an alternative to normal court processing but that it was not typically an alternative to full prosecution, criminal conviction, or official sanction or supervision because almost half the diverted defendants would not have been prosecuted and the rest would have had their cases disposed of leniently. Also, the project was not able to make a meaningful difference in the vocational status of those who were diverted, in their lifestyles, or in the likelihood of their future involvement in the criminal justice system. The study suggests that CEP did not have a substantial impact on dispositions in 1977 because dismissal rates, in cases of the kind diverted, were already high in the New York City criminal courts. Other explanations of the CEP evaluation findings are also detailed. Nineteen footnotes are given. Descriptions of the CEP and of the evaluation are appended; a bibliography of about 60 references is included.

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NCJ-78534 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION IN STATE-FUNDED COURTS. By H. O. Lawson and B. J. Gletne. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 162 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-DF-AX-0085.

This monograph applies the major facets of public financial management to State-funded judicial systems and covers accounting systems, fiscal rules, purchasing, property management, auditing, staff requirements, and automation. Three primary information sources were used: (1) an extensive questionnaire mailed to 22 State-funded court systems, (2) field visits to 6 States (Colorado, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Dakota), and (3) files from a previous monograph and a 1979 State-funding study. Findings show that the scope and complexity of financial management within a State-funded judicial system depend primarily on the extent and content of State funding, the size of the judicial system, and the extent to which executive branch fiscal procedures are followed or used. The data reveal that seven States fund all trial court expenses, including court facilities. In most instances, those jurisdictions where the scope of State funding is relatively narrow need less complicated accounting systems and fewer rules and formalized procedures. The book examines general accounting principles, court system funds, financial reports, and a composite accounting system. It also discusses fiscal rules and procedures for general fund accounting, property management, and jury and witness fees. In addition, public purchasing policies, judicial system purchasing, and systems of property management are discussed. An examination of automation in fiscal administration describes a national model of a State judicial information system and examples of automation information systems operating in the States of Missouri, Alabama, and Colorado. Other chapters focus on fiscal staff functions, size, and organization; interstaff relationships; required skills for fiscal management positions; and preaudits, internal audits, and postaudits. Tables, charts, footnotes, an annotated bibliography listing 44 references, job descriptions for fiscal and related positions, and an explanation of the automated operational systems of Alabama are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Paperback $10.00.

NCJ-78759 COURTS—A COMPARATIVE AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS. By M. Shapiro. 252 p. 1981.

This textbook proposes a new model for the study of courts, one that emphasizes the different modes of decisionmaking and the multiple political roles that characterize courts in various political systems. It can be used as a basic text in comparative law or as the basis for a more general theory of the nature of judicial institutions. The book begins with a set of propositions about the behavior of courts as political actors. It argues that courts are not independent but part of the political regime. The author points out that courts often create their own legal norms, mix mediation with litigation to reach compromise solutions, and offer appeal not primarily for the protection of individual rights but as a device by which central political regimes consolidate their control over the countryside. These propositions are expounded by a comparative method which examines each claim in the context of the legal system which seems most likely to negate it. Thus, concerns about judicial independence have been placed against the background of the system that is generally regarded as the most independent—English common law. The questioning of preexisting legal rules is studied in the system that is supposed to exemplify best the subordination of the judge to statutory law—the code law systems of Western Europe. Mediation and litigation are studied in the imperial Chinese system, thought to rely almost exclusively on mediation; the political utility of appeal is pursued in the one major legal system that does not generally employ appeal—traditional Islam. Reference notes and an index are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. Book $20.00.

NCJ-79079 MISDEMEANOR COURTS. J. J. Alfini, Ed. *Justice System Journal,* V 6, N 1, Special issue (Spring 1981), complete issue.

Articles examine and analyze various aspects of State misdemeanor courts and suggest some approaches to resolving problems in court operations. The diversity of the State misdemeanor courts is mirrored by policymakers' differing concerns over their operations. Reformers have advocated structural and administrative changes to process caseloads more efficiently; expansion of legal counseling to protect defendants' rights; and expansion of probation services, diversion programs, and other measures aimed at rehabilitating misdemeanor offenders. One article weaves these varying policy concerns into a theoretical perspective and argues that the State misdemeanor courts' availability, informality, flexibility, and diversity make them a major resource for community-based dispute resolution. Another article addresses two important questions: (1) why lawyer members of the bench and bar tolerate nonlawyer judges and (2) how nonlawyer judges differ, as adjudicators, from lawyer judges. This article concludes that at least some issues associated with lay judges can be empirically investigated and suggests a research agenda for this important policy area. A discussion of delay in the British magistrates' courts suggests that factors responsible for such delay may be similar to causes of delay in American misdemeanor courts and suggests an approach to resolving the problem. The question of a court's exercise of greater case control is addressed by two articles which describe a model new case management information system. They also explain the model's implementation and administrative impact in the rural Minnesota misdemeanor court. An examination of planned change in two misdemeanor court environments suggests that change efforts that fail to account for the political and social interests of system participants are less likely to succeed than those that accommodate these interests. A final paper reports on the impact of defense attorney presence on case outcome and case processing practices in the misdemeanor courts in relation to the 1972 Argersinger v. Hamlin decision. Tables, footnotes, and references for individual articles are provided. (Author abstract modified)

CRIME DETERRENCE

Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence) ● Environmental Design (Effects of) ● Security Systems (Effects of)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77608 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN AN OPERATIONAL HANDBOOK. By A. Wallis and D. Ford. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION. 227 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-022-74.

This handbook guides community planners through the stages common to most Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) programs: initiation, analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. CPTED is an attempt to reduce crime and fear in a target setting by reducing criminal opportunity and by recruiting the support of individuals, organizations, and businesses who use that setting. The emphasis is on prevention rather than on apprehension and punishment. Because CPTED operates by altering the opportunity for crime, the manual describes the dimensions and types of opportunity changes that can be made and the characteristics of crimes amenable to the CPTED approach; it also addresses the problem of crime displacement. It suggests activities that should take place during the initiation phase; i.e., reviewing the CPTED concept and deciding whether it holds promise for the local situation, selecting a site for the project and clearly setting forth its scope and goals, drafting a preliminary work plan, and preparing a detailed management plan. In the analysis phase, besides developing and answering several fundamental questions about crimes occurring at the target site, planners are urged to collect and analyze data and to formulate crime-environment problem statements. These statements can be used to select CPTED strategies. The next phase, planning, requires the selection of specific strategies and the development of a plan for implementing them. Guidelines for the selection of strategies and targets and also for the weighting of tactical alternatives are given. A catalog of tactics is provided as a reference aid for communities developing a project plan. The tactics have been grouped under the headings of surveillance, movement control, activity support, and motivation reinforcement. A description of the implementation phase focuses on funding sources, the participation structure, implementation of the plan, public relations, and information dissemination. Finally, the types of evaluation that can be performed, the various research designs, and potential problems in the evaluation process are examined. Footnotes, references, charts, maps, and other illustrations are found throughout the text. A list of selected sources and suggested survey instruments are appended.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01114-4. Document $7.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-77610 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN THE SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. A. Wallis and D. Ford, Eds. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION. 74 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-022-74.

Four high schools in Broward County, Fla., located in areas of differing racial composition and income levels, were selected as demonstration sites for the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Program, which was planned to reduce crime and fear of crime. The initiation phase of the demonstration project involved assessing crime-related problems and issues, including vandalism, breaking and entering, theft, and assaults. In addition, it entailed developing a concept plan to enhance student identification with the school and increase perceived risk of offending, as well as assessing potential resources, support programs, and personnel. During the subsequent planning phase, indepth crime environment analyses were conducted for each school, and strategic tactical plans as well as management and work plans for program implementation were developed. Strategies included renovation of school courtyards, bicycle parking compounds, hallways and exterior stairwells, restrooms, parking lots, school grounds, and locker rooms for the purpose of increasing natural opportunities for surveillance, limiting access to isolated areas, providing clear definition of transitional and functional areas, and introducing natural border definition. At the conclusion of these activities, three different types of project evaluation were conducted by school faculties. They measured the quality of effort (number and types of projects), proximate goal attainment (changed student behavior and altered opportunities for crime), and ultimate goal attainment (reduction in crime and fear of crime). Documentation of the project activities, student attitude questionnaires, and computerized reports on school crime were used as sources of data. Analysis indicated that although there were problems at each stage of the project, it was implemented as designed--if not as scheduled. There were moderate increases in movement control, surveillance, activity support, and motivation reinforcement. No statistically significant change in student perception of safety was evident, however. Nevertheless, some reduction in crime victimization was detected. Recommendations are given concerning funding, implementation, and evaluation of future projects. Study data are provided. The demonstration was part of a larger program that included a commercial demonstration in Portland, Oreg., and a residential demonstration in the Willard-Homewood neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minn.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01110-1. Document $4.25; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78252 PRINCIPLES OF SECURITY—AN INTRODUCTION. By T. A. Ricks, B. G. Tillett, and C. W. Van-Meter. 291 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Criminal Justice Studies.

This textbook delineates the basic principles of security and loss prevention for students interested in a security career, for the security practitioner, and for business and industrial personnel. An introductory section observes that rising crime rates, terrorist activities, and need for legal accountability have created a growing demand for security products and services. The text then describes major differences between contract and proprietary guard services. It points out natural and manmade hazards to security and some ways to resolve problems of perimeter security. Additional chapters examine protective lighting, locking systems, and electronic alarm systems. Guidelines are provided for selecting security storage containers such as safes and vaults and for protecting information through procedural controls, duplication, and storage. Information is provided on the recruitment, training, and duties of private security personnel; and processes are outlined for conducting a risk assessment, establishing loss probability, and designing surveys. Both internal and external threats and crime are discussed. One chapter focuses on fire prevention and safety and another tells what security forces should do during emergencies. The text outlines various academic programs in security education and presents legal aspects of private security (constitutional law, tort law, contract law, and criminal law). Each chapter contains selected references and study questions. Appendixes provide selections from the Private Security Task Force Report and give the text of the Statutory Arrest Authority of Private Citizens drawn from that report. An index is supplied.

Availability: ANDERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, 646 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OH 45201. Book $16.95.

NCJ-78253 DESIGNING OUT CRIME. R. V. G. Clarke and P. Mayhew, Eds. GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT. 186 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Studies collected in this book were first published in the Home Office Research Studies series.

This collection of research studies focuses on crime prevention measures that are directed at highly specific forms of crime and that involve the management, design, or manipulation of the immediate environment in which these crimes occur. Conducted between 1976-80, the studies examine the impact of introducing steering column locks for cars manufactured after 1970 on car theft in Greater London; explore the effects of surveillance by bus crews on bus vandalism; and test Oscar Newman's defensible space hypothesis in relation to two London housing projects. In addition, the effects of 'natural surveillance' on telephone kiosk vandalism in a London borough are assessed, and the experimental introduction of closed-circuit television stations in the London Underground to reduce theft and robbery is evaluated. Other studies examine the effects of a police publicity campaign in Plymouth, England, to persuade owners to lock their cars, a Home Office auto crime publicity campaign conducted in the north of England in 1979, and a Home Office antivandalism publicity campaign conducted in Northwest England in 1978. Progress is reported on a project conducted by the Crime Policy Planning Unit of the Home Office which focuses on the vandalism in Manchester schools, agreed solutions, and some early implementation problems. Footnotes, graphs, and tabular data are given. A subject and author index, list of publications, and about 140 references are appended. For individual papers see NCJ 78254-58. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: PENDRAGON HOUSE, INC, 2898 JOSEPH AVENUE, CAMPBELL, CA 95008. Paperback $27.00.

NCJ-78340 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN THE COMMERCIAL DEMONSTRATION IN PORTLAND, OREGON—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. A. Wallis and D. Ford, Eds. WESTINGHOUSE NATIONAL ISSUES CENTER. 61 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-022-74.

A Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) demonstration program was conducted in Portland, Oreg., to reduce crime and fear of crime in urban commercial strips and adjacent residential areas by reducing the opportunity for crime while simultaneously fostering positive community relations. The commercial demonstration was part of a larger program intended to develop and demonstrate the utility of CPTED, a multistrategied approach to crime prevention. Other CPTED demonstrations took place in Broward County, Fla., Hartford, Conn., and Minneapolis, Minn. The site of the Portland demonstration was a 3.5-mile commercial strip, Union Avenue, which was found to have a disproportionate share of the city's crime problem. After conducting security surveys of 180 residents in August and September 1976, the city had security devices installed in homes and businesses along the Union Avenue corridor. Street lighting was improved and bus shelters were installed. A business owners' organization, the Northeast Boosters, and special events—such as a cleanup day and a Sunday market—were organized. The project was then evaluated to determine the quality of the efforts and the success in goal attainment. Results showed that over the period of the demonstration, commercial burglary was significantly reduced. This was attributed in large part to the visibility of the police as they conducted the security surveys. In addition, the local business owners' perception of area safety improved. It was concluded that the project was a qualified success. CPTED is recommended as a concept for further testing; this report on the Portland project is designed to aid other communities in adapting CPTED strategies to their locales. Maps, figures, charts, and footnotes are provided.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 000 027-1111-0. Document $4.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

CRIME PREVENTION

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention) ● Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78284 SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION. By R. L. O'Block. 456 p. 1981.

Personal, home, and business security are addressed in this text on crime prevention as a community and individual commitment. Special attention is given to corruption, health care fraud, and crime against the elderly. Emphasizing that prevention is the most economical solution to crime and that preventive activities can eliminate crime committed by opportunists, this text reviews current theories on crime motivation, causes, prevention, and detection in a variety of settings for a variety of crimes. It presents statistics on some crimes and gives specific do's and don'ts for avoiding victimization. Sections on women, homeowners and renters, children, the elderly, travelers, and persons inside and outside the home deal with personal security. Specific crimes covered include robbery, burglary, sexual assault, child abuse, kidnapping, and rural crime. Material on business security includes prevention ideas to guard against shoplifting and employee theft, computer theft, embezzlement, racketeering, bad checks and credit card fraud, arson, bankruptcy fraud, transport crimes, and more. Both businesses and individuals are encouraged to survey their premises for vulnerability to criminals, and specific suggestions are made for types of locks, alarm and other security systems, landscaping, lighting, and doors and windows for maximum deterrence of criminals. Security surveys are included so that readers can evaluate their own prevention status. Finally, the text addresses community-based crime prevention, beginning with environmental design. The role of criminal justice agencies in prevention is examined, and attention is given to their activities directed at prevention—police patrol, use of information systems in crime analysis, specialized police units, courts' victim-witness assistance bureaus, career criminal and similar programs, and special inmate programs. In addition, successful community-based prevention programs operating across the country are listed and briefly reviewed. The text closes with a look at trends and research in prevention. Bibliographic footnotes and an index are provided.

Availability: C V MOSBY COMPANY, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DRIVE, ST LOUIS, MO 63141. Book $14.95.

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS

Criminalistics ● Forensics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78311 FINGERPRINT DETECTION WITH LASERS. By E. R. Menzel. 114 p. 1980.

This text provides forensic researchers and investigators with a guide to both established and potential uses of lasers and optical spectroscopy in forensic identification. The book describes the nature of atomic and molecular spectra, with particular emphasis on luminescence, as well as the principles of laser operation. It acquaints latent print examiners with the basic physical principles underlying laser detection of latent prints, since questions about these principles may arise during court testimony. Then instrumentation and techniques of optical spectroscopy are detailed, with special attention to absorption, emission, and excitation spectral measurements. Next, the application of spectroscopic measurements to latent fingerprint detection is discussed. The description of instrumentation is restricted to a flexible and cost-effective modular spectroscopic system whose components can be rearranged for a variety of tasks. The text also discusses latent print detection by inherent fingerprint luminescence, describes a variety of latent print treatments which lead to laser-detected luminescence, and presents case applications. In addition, the use of optical spectroscopy in latent fingerprint detection by laser is described. Filters are explicitly treated, and potential uses of lasers and optical spectroscopy in forensic work are considered. Finally, the text briefly discusses operating and maintaining argon-ion lasers. Figures, color photographs, chapter references, additional readings, and an index are given. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: MARCEL DEKKER, INC, 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Book $23.00.

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH SNI ORDER FORM

NCJ-78862 CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF TEXAS RESIDENTS, 1974-1979. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS. 86 p. 1982.

Supplemental Note: Third in a series of reports based on State data from the National Crime Survey. Prepublication announcement.

This publication presents information on selected crimes of violence and theft experienced by Texas residents during 1974-79. The data, collected and analyzed by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, include events that were reported to the police and those that were not. The approximately 70 statistical tables, covering information on victims, offenders, crime characteristics and other topics, are based on the portion of the National Crime Survey (NCS) sample that is within Texas, covering an average of some 22,400 persons per year. Most of the data are presented in the form of 6-year means, although basic crime and police reporting rates are given on a yearly basis for 1974-79. The following crimes were investigated: (1) personal crimes, including rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; (2) property crimes, including residential burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Excluded from consideration were crimes experienced by Texas residents outside the country and by nonresident visitors to the State, such as commuters and foreign visitors. Methodological appendixes and a series of technical notes are appended as aids to the interpretation of survey results. (Author abstract)

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 01

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78060 REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL HISPANIC CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, JULY 29-30, 1980—WASHINGTON, DC. INTERAMERICA RESEARCH ASSOCIATES. 564 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-011-80.

Supplemental Note: This document has microfiche versions of NCJ #'s 78061-78074.

Papers concerning the problems of undocumented Hispanic workers and of the relationship of Hispanics with police, courts, corrections, and the juvenile justice system are presented in these proceedings of the first National Hispanic Conference on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The impetus for the conference was provided by the absence of adequate information about Hispanics in the criminal justice system and by recent reports of injustices perpetrated on Hispanics by the criminal justice system. Some overall concerns were the disproportionate number of Hispanics coming into contact with the system and the scarcity of Hispanics in professional law enforcement and other criminal justice positions. Another concern was the lack of unified activity by Hispanic groups to press for change and equality in the system. A workshop on corrections dealt with the problem which psychological testing presents for incarcerated Hispanics in terms of placing these inmates in programs, the need for bilingual programming in corrections, and the need for reentry support systems for Hispanic inmates. Four major areas of concern were discussed in the police workshop: affirmative action, police accountability, the use of deadly force, and civilian control. Papers in the courts workshop focused on how the lack of uniformity within the criminal justice system affects the Hispanic who is involved. Topics of the juvenile justice workshop included juvenile justice agency neglect of female Hispanic adolescents, juvenile justice agency treatment of the Hispanic juvenile, and the problems of economically disadvantaged youth in the juvenile justice system. Finally, papers from the workshop on undocumented workers examined the treatment of the alien material witness; the attainment of legal, permanent U.S. residency by way of the immigration court; and immigration law and the rights of the undocumented worker. Summaries of the papers and recommendations developed by participants are given for each workshop topic. Keynote speeches by officials from the U.S. Department of Justice, the White House, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and by two members of Congress are included. Footnotes, appendixes, bibliographical references, tabular data, and lists of conference participants are given. Rosters of sponsored and invited participants to the conference are appended. For individual papers, see NCJ 78061-78074.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78285 CRIME NEWS AND THE PUBLIC. By D. A. Graber. 255 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Praeger Special Studies series.

This study assesses the amount and kind of mass media information supplied to the public for judging crime and the criminal justice system; provides data on public perception and knowledge about crime; and compares media images of criminals and crime fighting with public perceptions of these. The entire content of major print and electronic news sources (two local and three network TV broadcasts; four daily newspapers) was analyzed for the period January 15, 1976, to January 14, 1977. The media content analysis included an examination of the subject matter discussed by the media as well as the placement and emphasis given to various types of stories. Audience perceptions were checked through multiple interviews and through daily reports from respondents. Study subjects were grouped by locality into 4 panels of 48 members; in addition, a core panel of 21 respondents furnished taped indepth interviews and daily diaries. Study sites were a small town, a medium-sized city, and a metropolitan area. Results supported most of the charges made by critics of crime news coverage. Crime news received ample coverage and display compared to other types of news and disproportionately emphasized street crime as compared with white-collar crime. Further, the media supplied data about specific crimes without sufficient analytical, contextual information, leading citizens to infer that criminals threatened a legitimate social system. However, radical criminologist assertions that the media deliberately show criminals and victims as flawed in character, nonwhite, and lower class proved erroneous; it was the public that attributed these characteristics to criminals. The study indicated that individual and group perceptions concerning crime vary because of selectivity in choosing media and differences in community attitudes and personal preferences. This finding contradicts assumptions about the mass media's power to generate uniformity of public opinion. Footnotes are included, and notes follow each chapter. Appendixes contain codebooks used in the media content analyses and other study instruments. The reference list includes about 95 entries. An index, 47 tables, and 4 figures are given.

Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Book $26.50.

NCJ-78310 CRIMINOLOGY. By J. E. Conklin. 502 p. 1981.

Organized around concepts rather than specific types of crime, this criminology text includes material on the question of why people commit crime, the ways in which people react to crime, and the differing goals of the criminal justice system. An integrated approach to crime causation is presented that explores five different but interrelated types of personal justification for unlawful behavior: denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of the victim, condemnation of the condemners, and the appeal to higher loyalties. In addition, the text assesses evidence for Hirschi's control theory of delinquency and explores the role of the school, family, and other social institutions in crime causation. The text also investigates how criminals learn to commit crime by examining Sutherland's theory of differential association, the labeling perspective, and the rewards-risks model of criminal behavior. Opportunities for crime commission are analyzed in a study of target selection, victim-offender relationships, and crime planning and execution. The text also focuses on public reaction to crime through such mechanisms as informal community controls, support for the law, and vigilante groups. In addition, the criminal justice system is examined from the differing perspectives of deterrence, incapacitation, restitution or just deserts, retribution, and rehabilitation. Additional topics include the nature of criminology, the costs of crime, the concept and measurement of a crime rate, the social distribution of crime rates, and the biological and psychological explanations of criminal behavior. The economic and social causes of white-collar, organized, and conventional crime are explored, and recent studies of criminal careers are presented. Finally, three alternative models of reducing crime are delineated by an examination of the recent political use of the crime issue. The text weighs the possibility of reducing crime by reforming the criminal justice system and by attacking the social causes of criminal behavior. Figures, tables, and an index are given. References follow each chapter. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: MACMILLAN, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022. Book $19.85.

NCJ-78312 PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By K. W. Ellison and R. Buckhout. 456 p. 1981.

Written for students and professionals with dual interests in psychology and criminal justice, this textbook describes the interaction of the two specialties at critical junctures of the criminal justice system. The text examines individual motivation and perception and describes how law enforcement can benefit from using psychological insight when dealing with offenders, victims, eyewitnesses, and juries. Social scientists have become increasingly interested in crime as an interacting system in which the victim, the offender, and society play complex roles. Pioneer collaborations between police and social scientists, based in part on this 'new' theory, have occurred to resolve domestic disputes and hostage situations and structure police personnel management. Their interaction is also evident in the areas of eyewitness testimony, lineups, and the use of the psychological researchers as courtroom experts. For example, the social scientist understands that eyewitness testimony is based, in effect, on one person's theory about a past reality. Because that theory can be adjusted or changed according to the personality, the situation, or social pressure, the psychologist must argue against accepting such testimony without question. Social scientists, through their examination of simulated jury processes, must also raise questions about the impact of changes in the jury system on both individual verdicts and on the delivery of justice. Knowledge gained through social science research can help resolve such critical issues as the role of capital punishment and of prisons in modern society. In addition to amplifying psychology's role in criminal justice, the text reviews social science research methods and presents a published mock jury study with interpolated notes for 'consumers' and aspiring researchers. Also, a law and social sciences research file contains related documents and sample questionnaires and criminal justice educational material. An extensive bibliography of about 400 references, case citations, tables, photographs, glossaries of criminal justice and psychology terms, and name and subject indexes are provided.

Availability: HARPER AND ROW MEDIA ORDER FULFILLMENT/CUSTOMER 2350 VIRGINIA AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740. Book $14.50.

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NCJ-78330 CLINICAL PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. By J. Monahan. 143 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

Contract Number: Contract: 282-77-0176-KS.

Supplemental Note: Crime and Delinquency Issues—A Monograph Series.

This monograph is intended to assist practicing mental health professionals in understanding the issues involved in violence prediction so that they may improve the appropriateness and accuracy of their clinical predictions. Noting that the prediction of violent behavior has played an important role throughout legal history, the monograph defines violent behavior and describes three current major criticisms of violence prediction by mental health professionals: that violence cannot be predicted with any satisfactory level of accuracy, that any attempt to do so violates the civil liberties of the subjects, and that the societal protection function is at variance with the traditional helping role of the mental health professions. The monograph examines the concepts of predictor and criterion variables, outcomes of positive and negative prediction, decision rules, and base rates. It presents a model of the clinical prediction process and outlines variables that psychiatrists and psychologists rely upon to predict violent behavior. Common clinical errors in prediction such as lack of attention to base rates of violent behavior and reliance upon erroneous predictor items are described. In addition, a review of research on clinical prediction is presented that underscores both the importance of past violence as a predictor of future violence and the problem of accuracy in predicting violent behavior among institutionalized populations. Two additional approaches to improving the accuracy of clinical predictions are depicted: the incorporation of statistical concepts into clinical decisionmaking and the increased emphasis on situational or environmental predictors of violence such as a disturbance or deficit in family, peer, or job-support systems. Finally, a model format for the clinical prediction of violence is proposed that offers 14 questions for the clinician to consider in making a prediction of violent behavior. A hypothetical case study is used to describe how such questions might be answered, and a clinical report, based upon these answers, is presented. Tables and figures are given. A bibliography of 130 references is appended.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 017-024-01049-9. Document $5.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78364 FAMILIES OF BLACK PRISONERS—SURVIVAL AND PROGRESS. By L. A. Swan. 172 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH.

This study describes and identifies a composite of black prisoners' families and determines the nature and extent of adjustment, economic, and related problems these families face before, during, and after the imprisonment of a family member. Interviews were conducted with 208 black families living in large cities in Alabama and Tennessee, and data were obtained from 192 families. Interview questions, many of which were open ended, concerned helping relationships and adjustment among family members and relatives at each stage of the crisis resulting from imprisonment of a member; sociological and economic problems; and family members' relationships with the community during the imprisonment. The survey also solicited information on governmental policies toward prisoners' families and the kinds of services families need. Data analysis revealed that before imprisonment, the majority of the women believed that the spousal and parental-child relationships had been strong. During the period of arrest and imprisonment, the families were generally able to maintain a high level of family stability, and their residential status was not adversely affected. The study concluded that the major problem facing black prisoners and their families both before and during imprisonment was a lack of adequate finances; this problem became more acute following the men's imprisonment. Families managed fairly well if the women were educated and could find skilled employment. In most families, the women looked forward to the prisoner's release and return home, and most prisoners had the respect of their wives both before and during imprisonment. More than one-half of the help received by families of black prisoners came from governmental agencies, and welfare payments accounted for the greatest part. Many of the functions of the male marital partner were assumed by members of the woman's extended family. The study recommends that prompt intervention services be provided for families of black prisoners at each stage in the imprisonment crisis. Tabular data, notes for each chapter, and an index are given. A literature review which precedes the study gives particular attention to the research of Frazier, Moynihan, and Morris.

Availability: G K HALL, 70 LINCOLN STREET, BOSTON, MA 02111. Book $18.95.

NCJ-78691 FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY. By L. R. C. Haward. 311 p. 1981.

For students of psychology and law, as well as for those involved with the court and its operations, the text discusses the roles of the forensic psychologist, presents case studies illustrating the forensic psychologist's involvement with the courts, and examines the problems and practice of giving expert evidence in court. An introduction explains the relation between psychology and the law and presents a definition of forensic psychology especially as practiced in the United Kingdom. The clinical, experimental, actuarial, and advisory roles in forensic psychology are delineated through an examination of case studies, and the various courts of law and their historical development are discussed, with particular reference to the forensic psychologist's involvement with each type of court. The law of evidence relevant to the expert witness in psychology is summarized, with attention to evidence and proof, presumptions, and the hearsay rule. A discussion of the problems of testifying in court focuses on attendance, subpoenas, professional confidence, and examination under oath. Practitioners of forensic psychology in the United Kingdom are admitted to the court to provide expert testimony from the standing of their own professional specialty, whether clinical, experimental, educational, social, criminological, or occupational; they are not there as experts on evidence in general. Nevertheless, knowledge of legal concepts and of the rules of evidence is advised to enable the psychologist to make an optimally effective contribution to the court proceedings. Finally, the principles underlying fees for forensic services are discussed. Tabluar data, charts, a list of related journals, 235 references, a name and subject index, and an index of cases and statutes are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: B T BATSFORD, LTD DAVID AND CHARLES, INC, NORTH POMFRET, VT 05053. Book $45.00.

NCJ-78899 COPING WITH CRIME—INDIVIDUAL AND NEIGHBORHOOD REACTIONS. By W. G. Skogan and M. G. Maxfield. 272 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 78-NI-AX-0057; 76-NI-AX-0111; R01MH29629-01.

Supplemental Note: Sage Library of Social Research volume 124.

This study examined how city dwellers in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Chicago cope with crime and fear of crime; it concluded that fear is a consequence of crime but that most crime consequences, including fear, are indirect. Interviews with citizens, local businessmen, police officers, and community leaders in 10 study neighborhoods were conducted, along with citywide telephone interviews and content analysis of 11,475 crime-related newspaper stories. The purpose was to determine how people learned about and reacted to crime. In addition, researchers investigated actual rates of victimization and vulnerability to crime using data from the interviews and from victimization surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Several behavioral responses to fear of crime were analyzed: taking personal precautions and protecting the household, involving oneself in community crime prevention activities, and moving to the suburbs. The study found that victimization, vulnerability, vicarious experience, and neighborhood conditions were significant correlates of fear. It was hypothesized that several factors would motivate precautionary and protective measures against crime. However, although fear of crime and neighborhood integration were consistently linked to this behavior, vulnerability to victimization, knowledge of local crime, and concern about crime-related conditions did not appear to be related to crime-reduction efforts or were related in unexpected ways. Crime reduction measures were adopted most often by upper status persons in lower crime neighborhoods. In addition, movement to the suburbs did not appear to be directly caused by fear of crime, but those who moved enjoyed a significant advantage in terms of crime risk, while those left behind were confined to even worse conditions as a result. Finally, the data suggest that household protection is encouraged by home ownership, moderate levels of income, and integration into community life. Recommendations are made based on these findings. Study data, about 200 references, and an index are provided.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. Paperback $9.95.

NCJ-78948 CRIME AND THE MASS MEDIA—A SELECTIVE REVIEW OF RESEARCH. By J. Garofalo. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency,* V 18, N 2 (July 1981), P 319-350.

This article reviews research on the incidence and contents of news and entertainment presentations in crime and criminal justice and on the effects of the media upon their audiences. Possible directions for future research are addressed. Numerous studies are cited. One conducted by Graber indicates that in 1976 crime and justice accounted for 22 to 28 percent of the coverage in the three newspapers studied, 20 percent for local television news, and 12 to 13 percent for network news. The overrepresentation of violent and street crimes in the news media is well documented, and comparisons between cities tend to show that different levels of crime are not reflected in different amounts of crime news. The proportions of prime time devoted to television network shows featuring crime and law enforcement averaged between one-fourth and one-third from 1958 to 1977. Research investigating the effects of television violence on aggressive behavior and on the public's image of crime generally indicates that the depictions of crime and violence in the media differ from reality and that media portrayals appear to affect audience behavior. Future research should analyze the content of media presentations from a criminologist's viewpoint, should differentiate between reports of local and nonlocal crime, and should reexplore the effect of movies on delinquency. Footnotes and 100 references are included.

FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Audit ● Detection ● Investigation ● Prevention ● Internal and Management Control Systems ● Inspector General ● Legislative Audit ● Other Control Units ● Offenses ● including Corruption ● White Collar Crime ● Fraud on the Government ● and Computer Related Crime and Abuse

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78443 FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS—HOW EXTENSIVE IS IT? HOW CAN IT BE CONTROLLED? VOLUME I. US COMPTROLLER GENERAL. 103 p. 1981.

The first of 3 volumes, this report discusses the results of a statistical analysis of fraud and other illegal activities affecting 21 Federal agencies; it also proposes measures to combat fraudulent activities. The General Accounting Office (GAO) analyzed over 77,000 cases of fraud and other illegal activities reported in the agencies during the 2.5-year period from October 1, 1976, through March 31, 1979. A statistical projection by GAO indicates that the loss to the Government on the 77,000 cases would total between $150 and $220 million. However, this projection does not include the cost of undetected fraud. In addition to dollar losses, fraud erodes public confidence in the Government's ability to manage its programs efficiently and undermines program effectiveness. GAO found that weak internal controls often contributed to cases of fraud and other illegal activities. The Department of Justice (DOJ) declined to prosecute 61 percent of the over 12,000 cases referred by Federal agencies mainly because the cases lacked adequate evidence, prosecutive merit, or involvement of large financial losses. Although DOJ got a conviction or guilty plea in the majority of cases it did prosecute, about one-third of those sentenced actually spent time in prison; 57 percent of those who went to prison were sentenced to 6 months or less. Besides criminal prosecutions, DOJ can take civil legal action under the False Claims Act against persons who defraud the Government. This act allows the Government to recover double damages from those who make certain types of false claims. The act also allows the Government to recover one $2,000 forfeiture for each false claim made. DOJ took civil action in 28 of the 393 fraud cases referred for such action during the review period. Moreover, agencies do not always use the administrative actions available to them to deter persons from committing fraud. GAO recommends that Congress enact the Federal Managers' Accountability Act of 1981 and consider the merits of passing legislation allowing agencies to assess civil monetary penalties against persons who defraud Federal programs. Most important, internal controls need to be improved so that fraud and internal theft are more difficult to commit. Agencies' comments, footnotes, figures, graphs, appended letters, and a list of agency abbreviations are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: US GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, DISTRIBUTION SECTION, ROOM 4522, 441 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20548. Stock Order No. AFMD-81-57. Document Free.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)

Classification of Offenders ● Correctional Institutions (Adult) ● Correctional Management (Adult) ● Jails ● Prison Disorders ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-71103 PRISON EXPERIENCE OF CAREER CRIMINALS. By J. Petersilia, P. Honig, and C. Hubay Jr. RAND CORPORATION. 111 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 77-NI-99-0072.

The treatment needs and custodial problems associated with career criminals are explored, along with the question of whether these inmates are treated selectively. Data were obtained from samples of about 1,300 inmates from 11 prisons in California, Michigan, and Texas. Inmate information was derived from official corrections records and the inmate survey--a detailed questionnaire completed by the inmate. Education and vocational training programs appeared to be vigorous, while alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs, as well as counseling, seemed minimal. Analysis of all program types shows that nearly half of the inmates who had participated felt the program would reduce their future criminality. The effectiveness of the programs was not assessed. There was little evidence that career criminal inmates have greater treatment needs than the general prison population or that they participate less in relevant prison rehabilitation programs. Neither do prison staffs identify and selectively deal with career criminals. Career criminals were not found to be the primary source of prison violence. Younger inmates committed more serious and frequent infractions of every type. It is recommended that the corrections system continue its policy of using criminal history information in determining initial custody rating and, as time passes, allowing placement and privileges to be governed by institutional behavior. Further, it is suggested that no special rehabilitation programs for career criminals be established at this time. In particular, it is inappropriate that programs be tailored to those inmates prosecuted by special career criminal units. It is advised, however, that although this study suggests that career criminals are not more likely to exhibit negative prison behavior or attempt escape, the situation may change in the next few years as career criminal prosecution units focus on younger criminals with serious criminal histories. Tabular data and references are provided.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO--WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01071-7. Document $4.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free; RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406. Stock Order No. R-2511-DOJ. Document $7.00.

NCJ-78263 PRISONS IN TURMOIL. By J. Irwin. 298 p. 1980.

This analysis of the social organization of the prison examines how inmates cope with prison, inmate systems of social order, and the influence of administrators and policymakers on these systems. It also traces historical developments in penology from the early 1900's. Prisons are separated into three types according to their social organization. The 'Big House' dominated the first half of this century after prison reforms eliminated most corporal punishment and hard labor. These walled prisons were characterized by large cell blocks, formal and rigid daily routines, and administrators whose duties were primarily keeping order, managing prison industries, and supplying inmates with necessities. Correctional institutions replaced the Big House in many States after World War II. Established on principles of rehabilitation, they had these common elements: indeterminate sentencing, inmate classification, and treatment programs. The author focuses on Soledad Prison, of which he is a former inmate. The discussion reveals the feelings of cooperation and unity that accompanied the initial rehabilitation movement and led to peace and order within the prison. Radical divisions within the inmate society have since taken place, characterized by the black prisoner movement, racial violence, and prisoner reunification. These and the prisoner's 'revolution' of 1970-75 resulted in administrative reaction against prisoners' political activities. Both the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the new 'critical' criminologists played a role in trying to implement a new and ultimately unsuccessful type of solution--community corrections. Most prisoners, however, have not been released to their communities; they are now in third-phase institutions, contemporary prisons. This type is characterized by a complex and fragile social order based on racial divisions, violence, and the formation of small, hostile inmate cliques. In a concluding chapter on trends and recommendations, a new system of control over prisoners is suggested whereby all parties (including prisoners and guards) have input into the rules and conditions of work and confinement. Footnotes and an index are included, and two appendixes contain lists of inmate demands made at Folsom and Attica prisons and a plan negotiated between the Prisoners' Union and the California Department of Corrections during 1974-75.

Availability: LITTLE BROWN, 34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02106. Paperback $7.95.

NCJ-78438 SERVICES FOR FAMILIES OF OFFENDERS—AN OVERVIEW. By S. H. Fishman and C. J. M. Cassin. WOMEN IN CRISIS, INC. 51 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Grant Number: Grant: CD-O.

A review of the literature and pertinent programs deals with the emotional and practical needs faced by families when one of their members is incarcerated. The rationale for studying families of offenders is based on the relationship between inmate family ties and parole success and on the recognition that families must deal with their own upheaval before they can be a source of support to the inmate. A literature review of 159 books, articles, reports, and other publications reveals the social, emotional, and economic impact of incarceration on the wives and children of offenders. Five crisis points are identifiable: the arrest, the pretrial period, sentencing, the initial incarceration, and the period of time immediately prior to and following the incarcerated person's release. The literature also indicates the effect of incarceration on the children of female offenders and suggests ways to preserve the mother-child relationship during the incarceration period. Seven service programs are presented as examples of the range of assistance being provided to the families. These include Friends Outside (California), Service League of San Mateo County (California), Women in Crisis (Connecticut), Terrell House (Florida), Alderson House (West Virginia), Prison Families Anonymous (New York), and the Mental Health Unit of the Kansas State Penitentiary. Their services involve a variety of help, such as emotional support and family counseling, transportation to and from the correctional institution for family visitors, child care during facility visiting hours, lodging for families visiting an incarcerated member, and financial assistance. A program directory briefly summarizes 188 programs offering specific services to offenders' families. Footnotes, the questionnaire form, and approximately 85 references are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78470 CLASSIFICATION. B. H. Olsson, Ed. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. 84 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: American Correctional Association Monographs, series 1, number 4.

For those developing and implementing classification systems for inmates, probationers, and parolees, these papers describe development techniques for such systems and the effectiveness of classification systems in Wisconsin, Florida, and Oregon. A proposed inmate classification system in Minnesota is also detailed. A psychologist discusses the management classification system introduced to facilitate administration at the Federal Correctional Institution in Tallahassee, Fla. He describes the institution, the classification system, and the results of its use after 1 and 2 years. After the first year, the assault rate was reduced significantly, and after 2 years, institutional violence had stayed at the reduced level. The classification system was based primarily on the Megargee Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory typology of offenders in conjunction with systematic ratings of inmate behavior and records. Oregon's system for determining custody classification and levels of supervision for inmates, parolees, probationers, and other State Corrections Division clients enrolled in a work release program is described by a correctional administrator. He explains how to use the matrix, which is based on a Criminal History Risk Score and Offense Severity Rating Score, and supports the belief that an explicit matrix system is a rational approach to correctional decisionmaking. He notes that adoption of clearly defined decisionmaking standards strengthens the position of corrections workers in their use of discretion and reduces management problems caused by clients' feelings of frustration. The Wisconsin classification system, applicable to the State's urban and farming areas, is described in another article. The system is designed to move clients to lower levels of supervision as their need for services is met. Its risk assessment scale has proved to be a valid predictor of future criminal activity. Another system described by research analysts is the proposed inmate classification system for adult offenders committed to the Minnesota Department of Corrections. The system is based on specific principles ranked in order of importance beginning with public safety. This system permits the department to classify inmates into risk categories and assign them appropriate security levels. Data tables, references, or footnotes are included in most papers. For individual articles, see NCJ 74433 and NCJ 78471-73.

Availability: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740. Document $5.00.

NCJ-78474 WOMEN IN CORRECTIONS. B. H. Olsson, Ed. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. 84 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: American Correctional Association Monographs, series 1, number 1.

Written from a feminist perspective, these articles deal with female employment in the field of corrections. Topics include administrative careers, legal problems of sexual integration of the prison guard force, rationales used to limit the employment of women as line officers in male institutions, and conditions in women's prisons. Individual articles address the obstacles women have faced in breaking into traditional male

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SNI 172

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of the bimonthly *SNI*. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional criminal justice/law enforcement events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced in this Calendar are directly related to criminal justice/law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

The Calendar is organized into three sections:

- *Meetings & Conferences*—a chronological list of events and activities.
- *Workshops, Seminars, & Courses*—a chronological list of education and training programs.
- *Special Services & Programs*—special DOJ programs, calls for papers, and other special announcements.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 5 to 7 months before the event. To submit program announcements, send a brief description of the program, including information about location, dates, fees, prerequisites, registration, size limit, credit hours (if any) to—

NCJRS Calendar of Events
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

SNI HIGHLIGHTS

New Focus on Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), a program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, began in 1969 as a series of research projects studying the relationship between physical environment and vulnerability to crime. In 1973, an Institute-sponsored project examined environmental and traditional approaches to crime prevention and gained practical knowledge in problem analysis and program evaluation (*Reducing Residential Crime and Fear: The Hartford Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program*, NCJ 54878).

CPTED includes not only crime, but the *fear* of it, and not only the physical, but the social, political, and management environments. The goal of CPTED—to reduce crime and fear by reducing criminal opportunity and by increasing community involvement—is the subject of three new Institute publications.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design—The Commercial Demonstration in Portland, Oregon—Executive Summary was an experiment to reduce crime in urban commercial and adjacent residential areas. Opportunity for crime was decreased through street lighting, security surveys, and other tactics.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design—The School Demonstration in Broward County, Florida—Executive Summary describes program efforts in four suburban high schools. Such problem areas as restrooms and parking lots were improved.

Although both projects were generally successful, evaluators recommended further study to refine concepts, analysis, and responses.

In *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design—An Operational Handbook*, the results of these demonstration projects are compiled into a useful manual for community groups, police personnel, and practitioners to tailor a CPTED program to their own community. It includes sample forms and checklists, and details how to initiate, analyze, plan, implement, and evaluate the program. These publications are for sale by GPO (see p. 3-5).

White House Briefing Book

The Bureau of Justice Statistics announces two new reports of special interest to *SNI* readers. *Violent Crime in the United States* is a White House briefing book (55 pages) on crime, its victims, and its costs. It is part of the National Indicators System used to brief the President and his staff on the Nation's social, demographic, and economic trends. *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Privacy and the Private Employer* discusses releasing criminal history information to private employers for use in hiring decisions. Both reports are on the *SNI* order form.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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Reference Service

SNI 172

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

APRIL

April 6-8 Boston, Massachusetts
New England Security Management and Loss Prevention Conference and Exposition. Seminar sessions developed by National Center for Community Crime Prevention and Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. Register early for special accommodation rates. Contact: Northern Expositions, Inc. 999 Bush Hollow Rd., Westbury, NY 11590. Telephone: (800) 645-3282, toll free.

April 23-24 Fort Washington, Pennsylvania
Annual Meeting of the Academy of Security Educators. Fee: $25, early registration; $35, on-site registration; $15, spouse. To be held at the Ramada Inn, Fort Washington. Contact: Joseph Chernicoff, USAFIC, P.O. Box 136, Wyncote, PA 19095.

April 28-May 1 Tucson, Arizona
Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists. To be held at the Holiday Inn, Palo Verde Blvd., Tucson. Contact: Robert Jarzen, Criminalist, Arizona Dept. of Public Safety, P.O. Box 11810, Tucson, AZ 85734. Telephone: (602) 746-1421, ext. 279.

April 30-May 2 Williamsburg, Virginia
Annual Meeting of the National Council for Judicial Planning. Two workshops, Fiscal Constraints and Planning Court Management, will also be offered. Cosponsored by the council and the National Center for State Courts. Contact: Mary Taylor, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Telephone: (804) 253-2000.

MAY

May 16-19 Columbus, Ohio
Annual Correctional Education Association Region III Conference. Theme: "Sow a seed to reap a citizen." Contact: John F. Littlefield, Director of Education, Chillicothe Correctional Institute, Box 5500, Chillicothe, OH 45601. Telephone: (614) 773-2616.

May 24-27 White Haven, Pennsylvania
Annual Correctional Education Association Region I Conference. To be held at the Pocono Hershey Resort where special accommodation rates will be charged. Registration fee: $5 for members; $20, nonmembers. Contact: Deanna Gilbert, State Correctional Institution Muncy, Box 180, Muncy, PA 17756. Telephone: (717) 546-3171, ext. 216.

JUNE

June 21-24 Columbus Ohio
11th Annual Ohio Drug Studies Institute. Workshops offered for criminal justice personnel. Fee: $90, includes campus housing, materials, and some meals. Register early as campus housing is limited. Contact: Cynthia Kratz, Director of Drug Training, Ohio Department of Mental Health, Glenwood Training Center, 2401 W. Walnut Street, Columbus, OH 43223. Telephone: (614) 466-1570.

WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, & COURSES

APRIL

April 4-8 Gatlinburg, Tennessee
Responses to Mass Violence: Options and Alternatives. Contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

April 4-8 Boston, Massachusetts
Organized Crime. Contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

April 5-6 State College, Pennsylvania
Hostage Recovery and Debriefing/Correctional Facilities. Fee: $250. Accommodations at Nittany Lion Inn on campus or at nearby motels. For information about course contents and programs, contact: James R. Horner, Director, Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), Pennsylvania State University, S. 159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0262. For registration information, contact: Pamela Frakes, Program Assistant, Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-9173 or TWX 501-670-3532.

April 5-6 New York, New York
Drug Abuse and the Work Place. Contact: Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 246-1600.

April 5-9 Huntington Beach, California
Crime Prevention Management (40 hours). Contact: California Department of Justice Training Center, 1771 Tribute Road, Suite D, Sacramento, CA 95815. Telephone: (916) 322-2132.

April 5-30 Louisville, Kentucky
Basic Crime Prevention, Theory and Practice. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

April 14 Portland, Oregon
Developing and Improving Library Service to Jails. Fee: $20. To be held at Jantzen Beach Red Lion Motel. Sponsored by Oregon and Washington Library Associations and Correctional Education Association. Contact: Kristy Coomes, Special Services Division, Washington State Library, Olympia, WA 98504. Telephone: (206) 459-6524.

April 15-16 Los Angeles, California
Art of Negotiating. Fee: $495. To be held at the L.A. Bonaventure. Contact: Negotiation Institute, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, Suite 460, New York, NY 10169. Telephone: (212) 986-5555.

April 18-21 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Prosecution of Arson Cases. Contact: see April 4-8, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston.

April 18-22 Winchester, Virginia
Lethal and Nonlethal Force. Contact: see April 4-8, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates.

April 19-21 London, England
Assets Protection Course. Sponsored by American Society for Industrial Security, the course will be given at the Royal Lancaster Hotel where accommodations at a special rate are available for those registering before March 26. Fee: $595 for members; $650 for nonmembers. Contact: ASIS, 2000 K Street NW., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

April 19-23 Austin, Texas
Analytical Investigation Methods. Fee: $345. Cosponsored by Texas Dept. of Public Safety. Contact: Glen Ridgeway, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone: (805) 966-6157.

April 19-23 Jacksonville, Florida
Analysis of Law Enforcement Data. Fee: $295. Contact: Russell Arend, Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

April 19-30 Evanston, Illinois
On-Scene Accident Investigation. Fee: $500. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

April 19-May 14 Richardson, Texas
School of Police Supervision. Contact: Donald I. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

April 25-29 Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Probation Officer in Juvenile Court and Case Management in Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

April 26-30 Taylor, Michigan
Fundraising Training. Hosted by Detroit Downriver Community Conference. Attendees are from public and private agencies. Fee: $395 with preregistration or authorization required. Some scholarships available. Contact: Joan Sullivan, Program Registrar, Grantsmanship Center, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90015. Telephone: (800) 421-9512.

April 26-30 New Orleans, Louisiana
Uses of Video in Law Enforcement. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 or (800) 638-4085 (toll free).

April 26-May 14 Wellesley, Massachusetts
Command Training Program. (Session 131) Fee: $900, includes tuition, materials, lodging. Sponsored by New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management at Babson College. Contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, P.O. Box E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

MAY

May 3-5 San Marcos, Texas
Organized Crime and Its Impact on Youth. Fee: $250, includes materials, lodging, some meals. Contact: Texas Center for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: 1-800-531-5007, toll-free.

May 3-7 State College, Pennsylvania
Managing Corrections Personnel. Fee: $350. Contact: see April 5-6, POLEX, Pennsylvania State University.

May 3-7 Los Angeles, California
Juvenile Justice Update. Fee: range, $176-$410. Offered by University of Southern California, School of Public Administration. Contact: Delinquency Control Institute, J.J. Update, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

May 3-7 Tampa, Florida
Domestic Crisis Intervention. Contact: Francis Deangelis, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Institute, Hillsborough Community College, Ybor City Campus, P.O. Box 75313, Tampa, FL 33675. Telephone: (813) 247-6641.

May 4-6 Cleveland, Ohio
Officer Survival. Fee: $125. Contact: Christine M. McGee, Assistant to Director, Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Boulevard, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

May 4-7 San Diego, California
6th Annual Criminal Justice System Seminar. Sponsored by the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, Inc., this training seminar's theme is "Progressive Application of Research and Planning in the Criminal Justice System." To be held at the Bahia Hotel in San Diego. Fee: $100, preregistration for members; $115, nonmembers. Contact: David Henderson, Publicity Chairman, APPRO, P.O. Box 5907, Santa Monica, CA 90405. Telephone (213) 394-5411, ext. 405.

May 5-7 San Marcos, Texas
Substance Abuse Prevention. Fee: $250. Contact: see May 3-5, Texas Center for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Southwestern Texas State University.

May 6 Norfolk, Virginia
Internal Conflict Resolution for Criminal Justice Personnel. Fee: $25. Sponsored by Dimension II Associates. Contact: Val Livingston, ACSW, Workshop Director, P.O. Box 4722, Norfolk, VA 23523. Telephone: (804) 545-3017.

May 6-7 Salt Lake City, Utah
Street Survival Seminar: Tactics for Armed Encounters. Contact: Calibre Press, Inc. 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

May 7 Cleveland, Ohio
New Criminal Code. Fee: $50. One of a series of criminal law and procedure updates. Contact: see May 4-6, Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University.

May 10-14 Denver, Colorado
Analytical Investigation Methods. Cosponsored by Jefferson County District Attorney's Office. Contact: see April 19-23, Anacapa Sciences, Inc.

May 10-14 Atlanta, Georgia
Administration and Management of Small Police Departments. Fee: $325 for IACP members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see April 26-30, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

May 10-14 Louisville, Kentucky
Advanced Training in Crime Prevention. Fee: $300. Contact: see April 5-30, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville.

May 10-21 Jacksonville, Florida
Traffic Accident Investigation. Fee: $395. Contact: see April 19-23, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida.

Turn for additional announcements.

May 10-28 Evanston, Illinois
Technical Accident Investigation. Fee: $625. This program is available for on-site presentation. Contact: see April 19-30, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University.

May 16-19 Santa Fe, New Mexico
Juvenile Court Intake. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market Street, Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

May 16-21 Houston, Texas
Prosecutor's Office Administrator Course—Part I. Contact: see April 4-8, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston.

May 17-18 Washington, D.C.
Art of Negotiating. Fee: $495.00. Contact: see April 15-16, Negotiation Institute.

May 17-19 Fairfax, Virginia
Basic Questioned Documents Investigation. Fee: $26, Virginia residents; $77, nonresidents. Contact: Alvin A. Fuchsman, Program Head, Administration of Justice, Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale Campus, 8333 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA 22003. Telephone: (703) 323-3250.

May 17-21 San Francisco, California
Child Abuse, 1981-1982. Fee: range, $147-$410. Contact: see May 3-7, U.S.C., Delinquency Control Institute.

May 17-28 Evanston, Illinois
Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments. Fee: $500. Contact: see April 19-30, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University.

May 19-20 Jacksonville, Florida
Fuel-Efficient Driving Instructor Course. Fee: $200. Contact: see April 19-23, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida.

May 23-28 San Diego, California
Dispositional Alternatives for the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender. Contact: see April 25-29, National College of Juvenile Justice, University of Nevada.

May 24-27 Sacramento, California
Air and Marine Narcotic Smuggling (32 hours). Contact: see April 5-9, California Department of Justice Training Center.

May 24-28 Tampa, Florida
Anti-Sniper and Survival Training. Contact: see May 3-7, CJ Institute, Hillsborough Community College.

May 30-June 11 Reno, Nevada
Summer Seminar in Juvenile Justice. Contact: see April 25-29, National College of Juvenile Justice, University of Nevada.

JUNE

June 4-11 Houston, Texas
Executive Prosecutor Course. Contact: see April 4-8, National College of District Attorneys.

June 6-10 Winchester, Virginia
Law Enforcement/Security Survival. Contact: see April 4-8, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates.

June 7-11 Los Angeles, California
Juvenile Justice Update. Contact: see May 3-7, U.S.C., Delinquency Control Institute.

June 8-10 Richardson, Texas
International Symposium on Psychological Issues in Law Enforcement. Contact: see April 19-May 14, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

June 14-18 Washington, D.C.
Computer Fraud Investigation. Fee: $325 for IACP members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see April 26-30, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

June 14-25 Louisville, Kentucky
Basic Crime Prevention Theory and Practice. Fee: $900. Contact: see April 5-30, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville.

June 15-18 Nashville, Tennessee
Shooting! Classroom and Range Instruction. Fee: $325 for IACP members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see April 26-30, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

June 18 Cleveland, Ohio
Civil Liability. Fee: $50. Last of a series of criminal law and procedure updates. Contact: see May 4-6, Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University.

June 20-23 Snowmass, Colorado
Serious and Repetitive Juvenile Offenders. Contact: see May 16-19, Institute for Court Management.

June 21-25 Los Angeles, California
Credit Card Fraud (40 hours). Contact: see April 5-9, California Department of Justice Training Center.

June 21-25 Sacramento, California
Crimes Against the Elderly (36 hours). Contact: see April 5-9, California Department of Justice Training Center.

June 27-July 1 Toronto, Canada
Terrorism in the 1980's. Contact: see April 4-8, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates.

June 28-29 State College, Pennsylvania
Police Response to Hostage Situations. Fee: $250. Contact: see April 5-6, POLEX, Pennsylvania State University.

SPECIAL SERVICES & PROGRAMS

Call for Papers. The 11th annual Ohio Drug Studies Institute requests papers for its June 21-24 meeting. Papers should address the topic of drug and alcohol abuse from the criminal justice perspective. Send short abstracts to: Cynthia Kratz, Director of Drug Training, Ohio Department of Mental Health, 30 East Broad St., room 2491, Columbus, OH 43215. Telephone: (614) 466-1149.

Early Registration for Juvenile Justice Institute in England. The second Institute of Juvenile Justice in England and America will be given from July 11-July 30, 1982, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. Sponsored by American University's School of Justice, the institute is open to professionals concerned with juveniles and to students in the field of justice and may be taken for credit or on an audit basis. Registration applications will be accepted until mid-May and require a nonrefundable deposit. While the Institute fee of $1,400 does not include transportation, it covers considerably more than tuition. Payment may be made by VISA or MasterCard. For an application and more information contact: Dean Richard A. Myren, Director, Institute of Juvenile Justice in England, School of Justice, American University, Washington, DC 20016. Telephone questions may be referred to: Gary Marsh, England Juvenile Justice Coordinator, (202) 364-8221 or 686-2532.

Discussion Draft Standards Ready from Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Discussion Draft Standards in 19 of the 48 areas of concern to the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies are available to law enforcement practitioners. These standards have been tentatively approved although they may be revised later through commission action. Those ready for dissemination include: Agency Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid; Career Development, Compensation, Benefits, and Conditions of Work; and Collection and Preservation of Evidence. For a complete list with prices, contact: Information Office, Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 460, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 783-5247.

Call for Papers. The Correctional Education Association Regional III Conference is requesting papers to be given at their meeting in Columbus, Ohio. Deadline for draft abstracts is March 15. Contact: see Meetings and Conferences, May 16-19, Correctional Education Association.

occupations and relate these experiences to women's entry into the correctional environment. Although a national survey has shown that the total percentage of women employees in the correctional work force increased from 12 to 23 percent between 1969 and 1978 and that Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and affirmative action programs have made an impact on corrections staffs, policy has shifted from emphasis on safety of women employees to protection of inmates' right to privacy. This shift could pose legal obstacles for women in corrections. Stereotypes of females, along with observations on their truth or falsity, are discussed in many articles. Pertinent concerns are women's lack of body strength, supposed tendency towards leniency and vulnerability to opportunistic males, and alleged inability to assume responsibility and react decisively and strongly. Many articles deal with the topics of women as sex objects in the eyes of both male prison guards and male inmates. A review of the Supreme Court case of Dothard v. Rawlinson discusses this case as a possible setback to women in corrections. The decision allows height and weight requirements for employment in corrections if the requirements can be correlated with standards of strength needed for the job. It does not deal with inmates' privacy rights as an independent justification for limiting women's employment in male institutions, but privacy problems will inevitably arise as staffs become more and more sexually integrated. Finally, the female inmate is discussed, particularly in relation to female crime and the influence of the women's movement. Individual articles contain footnotes.

Availability: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740. Document $5.00.

NCJ-78483 PRISONERS' RIGHTS SOURCEBOOK—THEORY, LITIGATION, PRACTICE, VOLUME 2. I. P. Robbins, Ed. 540 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Criminal Law Series.

This collection of essays on the theory, practice, and litigation of prisoners' rights contributes differing perspectives on prison and criminal justice policy and on the fundamental principles underlying the pursuit of applicable standards for prisoners. In an overview of prison law, articles consider offender rights litigation in historical and future terms and as aspects of sentencing reform. Litigation issues addressed include the first amendment, access to the courts, parole, Federal and State prison conditions, and dispute resolution as an alternative to litigation. Articles on procedural aspects of prisoner litigation identify special considerations, such as (i.e., use of the principles of argumentation) analyze jurisdictional issues with reference to Preiser v. Rodriguez, and assess challenges to the duration of confinement through habeas corpus law, litigation, and legislation. Detainers and detainer strategies as well as legislation concerned with unresolved charges against inmates, indigent inmates, or those who do not have their own counsel for financial or other reasons are also discussed. Separate articles address the special problems of prison corruption, prisoners' mental health, and the health of women prisoners. A concluding section concerns the future of prison reform. The formulation of model standards relating to the administration of criminal justice by the American Bar Association is assessed, as are the effects of prison reform from the perspective of an Arkansas case study. An article on the future of prisons contends that prison abolition or destruction is a must, while the final essay weighs competing alternatives and suggests ways to strike a balance in corrections between the extremes of the punitive and medical models. Notes and, in some cases, appendixes accompany individual articles. Appended to the volume is a prisoners' assistance directory which lists national, State, and international organizations.

Availability: CLARK BOARDMAN COMPANY, LTD, 435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10014. Book $45.00.

NCJ-78692 WOMEN IN PRISON—INEQUITABLE TREATMENT REQUIRES ACTION. US COMPTROLLER GENERAL. 60 p. 1980.

Women in correctional institutions are not provided services, educational programs, or facilities comparable to those given to men prisoners. Inequities are most prevalent in State institutions, according to this report, but also exist in Federal and local correctional systems. Women, however, are beginning to demand equal treatment through the courts. Because men outnumber women in Federal, State, and local jurisdictions, they have greater opportunities for appropriate placement and for transfers to specific service programs. In contrast, many jurisdictions place women in institutions housing a full range of security levels and in rural or isolated locations. Women have few opportunities to transfer to less secure environments offering outside activities and closer family and community ties. In addition, they are frequently denied access to the cafeteria or recreational facilities in local jurisdictions and are confined to a specific floor, wing, or cell. Although the Federal corrections systems has eliminated many inequities, women in the four Federal institutions are located long distances from their homes and communities. Suggested alternatives include the sharing by men and women of available resources other than housing; the use of community corrections; the adoption of the joint venture concept to pool resources at the Federal, State, and local levels; and the use of private industry to expand industrial operations and to serve as a link to the outside world. The report also recommends that the Attorney General provide the same level of resources and opportunities to women inmates as to men and require that the National Institute of Corrections emphasize research and evaluation of innovative approaches. Footnotes and tabular data are given. A 1978 table showing numbers of female and male inmates by State and Federal governments and a response to the report by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, are appended.

Availability: US GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, DISTRIBUTION SECTION, ROOM 4522, 441 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20548. Stock Order No. GGD-81-6. Document $1.00; Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78694 PRINCIPLES OF COUNTY JAIL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT. By D. B. Kalinich and F. J. Postill. 102 p. 1981.

This book examines the present state-of-the-art in jail management and discusses the future demands that will be placed on county jails by the criminal justice system as well as the capabilities the present system has to respond to such demands. Guidelines for managing the daily, traditional aspects of jail management and security are augmented by information on how to run a modern correctional center that conforms to all current legal requirements. Both short-term and long-term managerial planning is addressed. Specific topics include inmate services and programs; personnel management of correctional officers; legal aspects of running a constitutional jail; screening, intake, and classification; medical care and a model medical program; use of community resources for the jail; general security and emergency plans; and the planning of a new jail facility. Among problems besetting local jails is the law enforcement and custodial orientation of most county sheriffs and other personnel assigned to jail duty. Facility shortcomings can be attributed to limited funds and allocation practices that neglect maintenance and remodeling needs and inmate programs and services. The conditions in many jails are not in comformity with prescriptions of the law, and aggressive prisoners are frequently able to prey upon weaker inmates. In the future, increased emphasis will be placed on rehabilitation programs in community settings, and greater interest will be required of jail administrators and county sheriffs in providing adequate facilities and services. Jail facilities may eventually become the hub of community corrections, integrated with existing probation and parole services. A new breed of professional personnel and managers is foreseen as actively operating correctional centers. References and photographs accompany individual chapters. Appendixes contain the text of Michigan's strip search law and a discussion of the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Corrections Program in Michigan. An index is also given.

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Book $16.75.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Court ● Juvenile Delinquency

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77156 ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA TO STUDY SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, MONOGRAPH FIVE—JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND ITS RELATION TO NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS. By R. J. Sampson, T. C. Castellano, and J. H. Laub. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER. 142 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-JN-AX-0029.

Supplemental Note: Analysis of National Crime Victimization Survey Data To Study Serious Delinquent Behavior.

Using 1973-1978 National Crime Survey victimization data and neighborhood characteristics data from the Bureau of the Census, this report addressed three major questions regarding personal crimes inflicted upon and committed by juveniles (under age 18), young adults (age 18 to 20), and adults (age 21 and over). The study examined patterns of personal victimization across dimensions of selected neighborhood characteristics, the relationship of neighborhood characteristics to rates of offending, and the relationship between characteristics of the victimization event and the neighborhood context in which it occurs. Findings indicate that neighborhood economic status has a negative relationship with victimization rates in urban areas. The relationship was found to be stronger for adult victimization than juvenile victimization and for theft rather than violent victimization. The relationship between neighborhood unemployment and victimization was moderate and positive for juvenile and adult victimization but weak and inconsistent for victimization among those aged 18 to 20. White victimization rates were positively related to the percentage of blacks in neighborhoods; they were stronger for theft than for violent victimization. Neighborhood residential mobility had a strong positive relationship to victimization rates for all the population subgroups examined. Regarding neighborhood characteristics, rates of theft offenses were considerably higher in low economic status urban neighborhoods than in either medium or high economic status urban neighborhoods for all offenders. For all offenders, a strong positive relationship was found between theft offending and the percentage of blacks in a neighborhood. An examination of whether certain characteristics of the victimization event, such as weapons use and seriousness of the event, were related to neighborhood characteristics revealed that victimizations committed by youthful and adult offenders in predominantly black neighborhoods were of a more serious nature then those in all-white neighborhoods. Moreover, the use of weapons in robbery, particularly guns, was more prevalent in neighborhoods with a higher percentage of blacks than in neighborhoods with a lower percentage of blacks. In low economic status neighborhoods, juveniles and youthful offenders were more likely to use weapons than their counterparts in high economic status neighborhoods. Neighborhood residential mobility, structural density, and unemployment were unrelated to both extent of weapon use and the seriousness of the victimization event. Appendixes include data tables, the National Crime Survey interview schedule, definitions, and about 80 references. Additional tables and footnotes are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01141-1. Document $6.50.

NCJ-78135 IMPROVING JUVENILE JUSTICE—POWER ADVOCACY, DIVERSION, DECRIMINALIZATION, DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND DUE PROCESS. By H. S. Sandhu and C. W. Heasley. 233 p. 1981.

After identifying and carefully examining the major problems in juvenile justice (overcriminalization, overprocessing, overincarceration, and denial of due process protections), this text describes a broad range of strategies currently employed to deal with these urgent issues. Specific actions are proposed to effect meaningful change. Decriminalization, diversion, deinstitutionalization, and due process compliance are given extensive coverage. The book urges 'power advocacy,' a vehicle which residents of a locality served by a juvenile court can use to investigate and modify delinquency prevention and to control policies, programs, and practices. Practical recommendations are offered to improve the juvenile court and the agencies and organizations with which the court must interact. Police departments are advised to formulate and implement written policies and procedures designed to create effective working relationships with the juvenile court, public schools, youth service agencies, and the community. The juvenile court is urged to allocate more human and economic resources to youths who have committed offenses against persons or property, to discontinue processing youths who have committed only status offenses, and to institute restitution programs for victims of youth crime. Public schools are advised to provide or contract for intensive counseling and casework services for all youths under the juvenile court jurisdiction who are chronic truants or who exhibit behavior problems in the school setting on a regular basis. Schools are also urged to provide or contract for in-school suspension programs for all youths within the age jurisdiction of juvenile court services and to refer to juvenile court intake only those children who have committed an act which would be considered a crime if committed by an adult. In addition, public social service agencies are directed to provide for the delivery of high-quality protective services for youths who are abandoned or who are physically, emotionally, or mentally abused or neglected; to provide for high-quality foster care services for youths in the agency's custody; and to terminate the practice of filing juvenile petitions against youths who run away from foster care unless they have committed a crime. Notes are provided for each chapter. Seven tables and three figures are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: HUMAN SCIENCES PRESS, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10011. Paperback $11.95.

NCJ-78718 DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION IN NEW YORK'S DIVISION FOR YOUTH—A LOOK AT THE YOUNGSTERS, PROGRAMS AND OUTCOMES. By H. Paquin and F. Foster-Clark. 268 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES.

This report presents the findings of a comprehensive evaluation of New York State delinquency rehabilitation programs operated by the New York Division for Youth. Programs were grouped into two categories: target programs, representing all community-based facilities in the four metropolitan areas of New York City, the Capital District, Buffalo, and Syracuse; and nontarget programs. The study used a quasi-experimental, multiple treatment, selective pre/post testing, cohort tracking design. The sample included all 1,081 juveniles newly admitted or readmitted to division services from May through August 1978. The study hypothesized that the division had four basic objectives: to improve education, enhance employability, improve self-esteem, and reduce recidivism and behavior problems among referred youngsters. Findings related to youngster characteristics at entry into the division are presented in terms of demographic characteristics of the juveniles and youngster preintervention characteristics in the areas of education, employment, self-esteem, and behavior. Findings address general program characteristics, the program's relationship with the community, and the intervention-relevant social climate of the individual program unit. Findings regarding initial placement and subsequent movement of youngsters focus on the placement of youngsters at admission and patterns of movement after entry and to the end of the study tracking period. Findings indicate that educational and employment services had a beneficial impact on youngsters, whereas self-esteem was not significantly improved through program participation. Moreover, youngsters who made less improvement while in the program were more likely than others to remain delinquent. Recommendations for the division are included. Tables and figures are provided, and data collection instruments and regression equations employed in predicting youngster outcomes are appended.

Availability: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, EXECUTIVE PARK TOWER, STUYVESANT PLAZA, ALBANY, NY 12203. Document $5.00.

POLICE

Criminal Investigation ● Police Internal Affairs ● Police Management ● Police Organization ● Police Patrol Function ● Police Resource Allocation ● Police Traffic Function

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78231 DEADLY FORCE. HOUND DOG FILMS. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS.

Supplemental Note: This is a two-reeled, 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is 58 minutes. Rental is available.

This film investigates excessive police force, concentrating on the aftermath of a 1977 episode in which a police officer encountered a naked man on a Los Angeles street and, in the struggle that followed, shot and killed him. The film includes interviews with witnesses, friends and relatives of the victim, attorneys, and various courtroom principals. The dominant spokesman for the police department is its attorney. At the inquest, the defendant refused under his fifth amendment rights to answer any relevant questions; no criminal charges were ever brought against him. Details about the incident are unclear, and accounts contradictory. While the victim's common-law wife talks about his affability, the police attorney depicts the dead man as a maniacal individual with bionic strength, allegedly influenced by drugs. The spirit of public disquiet about police brutality, unwarranted use of force, and coverup attempts is captured through scenes of street demonstrations demanding the officer's indictment and in statements by the victim's mother. Lending credence to the allegations leveled against the police is a former member of the force, who testifies to the violence-prone attitudes of police officers, and the introduction of an additional complaint of police use of deadly force.

Availability: HOUND DOG FILMS, BOX 22254, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94122. Film $550.00.

NCJ-78260 POLICE AT THE BARGAINING TABLE. By C. A. Salerno. 237 p. 1981.

This book describes how to negotiate a police labor contract. It fully details the process of collective bargaining to provide both labor and management with the information needed to successfully negotiate the interests and demands of both sides. The history of police unions is summarized, and the relationship of group dynamics within law enforcement agencies to the individual officer's attitude toward unionization and collective bargaining is discussed. The advantages of union affiliation and collective bargaining for law enforcement officers are weighed, and information is provided on the Fraternal Order of Police, the largest growing police union, and the International Conference on Police Associations, a loose confederation of independent police organizations. State legislation that has enabled law enforcement officers to engage in collective bargaining with their employers is examined. Summaries of each State's basic regulations on labor negotiations are presented in outline form, covering unit determination, impasse resolution, strike provisions, grievance procedures, scope of bargaining, controlling body, and special features relative to individual State laws. Step-by-step procedures are delineated for the preparation for negotiations, the preparation of demands, contract negotiations, and grievance handling. Approaches are explained for negotiating economic and noneconomic issues, productivity issues, and retroactive economic issues. Suggestions are also made for preparing disciplinary appeals and resolving contract-related and work-related disputes. The Police Officer's Bill of Rights legislation, passed in Florida and Maryland, which details the rights and protection of law enforcement officers accused of infraction of policy is also discussed. Appendixes present sample contract clauses, an outline of the Bill of Rights statutes, and an article on the New Orleans police strike of 1979. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Book $24.50.

NCJ-78341 PATTERNS OF POLICE-REFERRAL AGENCY INTERACTION. By E. J. Scott and A. Moore. WORKSHOP IN POLITICAL THEORY AND POLICY ANALYSIS. 111 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0020.

Police referral practices and agency characteristics are described from both agency and patrol officer perspectives. Data were drawn from a 1977 study of police referral practices in three metropolitan areas: Rochester, N.Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. Representatives of 103 agencies were interviewed across the three research sites to determine agency auspices, staffing practices, services rendered, revenue sources and expenditures, clientele, and relations with police agencies. Both public and private agencies—some sponsored directly by police departments—were studied. The research could only partially substantiate police complaints that referral agencies were often unavailable when needed most. Agencies which were open 24 hours a day were no more likely to receive referrals than were agencies open only during the daytime. Officers' referral behavior in initial response to calls for service, their attitudes toward referral and social service provision, and their relations with referral agencies were also studied. Data were drawn from observation of officer activities while on patrol and from interviews with observed officers and their supervisors. Although the number of encounters suited to referral is undetermined, referrals occurred in only 5 percent of the more than 5,700 observed police-citizen encounters. Suggestions for referral also occurred in an additional 7 percent of the observed encounters. Referrals were usually determined by the nature of the problem regardless of citizen behavior characteristics or officer attitudes. When citizens were referred, they were generally satisfied with police handling of the problem and the referral agency response. Several recommendations for further research are made, including the need to assess referral's effectiveness in meeting the goals for which it was designed. Tables, diagrams, footnotes, and 17 references are provided. An interview form and a list of types of referral agencies are appended. For companion documents see NCJ 78362 and 77317.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01120-9. Document $4.75; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78362 CALLS FOR SERVICE—CITIZEN DEMAND AND INITIAL POLICE RESPONSE. By E. J. Scott. WORKSHOP IN POLITICAL THEORY AND POLICY ANALYSIS. 158 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0020.

Using data from studies of police referral and patrol practices in 24 police departments in 3 metropolitan areas, this report examines patterns of citizen demand for police services and police telephone responses to those demands. Data were drawn from more than 26,000 citizen calls to police and operator responses to those calls and from more than 12,000 citizen interviews in Rochester, N.Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. Requests for information constituted one of the largest segments of demand. While calls about crimes were nearly as frequent as those requesting information, most involved nonviolent or property crimes. Caller attributes, such as sex and race, were generally poor predictors of the types of requests received. Operators took information from or provided information to citizens 25 percent of the time. They referred nearly one in every five callers either to internal police department offices or to external agencies. The more serious the call, the greater the likelihood of operators promising a unit and the less the chance of a call being referred; citizens were promised a unit about half the time. Remaining citizen requests afforded operators ample opportunity to use their discretion. They answered a caller's question, transferred the caller to another office, referred the caller to another agency, or simply recorded the information offered. Caller attributes had little effect on whether a call was referred. The study also indicated the importance of call classification schemes, of information calls as a major source of citizen demand, and of demand patterns as a basis for call prioritization and patrol officer workload. Tables, footnotes, and a bibliography of about 60 references are supplied. A list of types of referral agencies and the citizen survey instrument are appended. For companion documents, see NCJ 77317 and 78341.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01121-7. Document $5.50.

NCJ-78758 CAMPUS SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. By J. W. Powell. 314 p. 1981.

To provide guidance to campus security and law enforcement administrators, student leaders, and university administrators, this book presents a blueprint of what an effective campus security program should consist of, covering the uses of security equipment, methods of protecting students and their property, and the administrative and organizational aspects of a campus law enforcement operation. The author, a pioneer in the development of the campus security field, traces the history of the field from its 'campus cop' image to that of the professional, college educated public safety officer of today. He points out that the increasing numbers of theft offenses and crimes against persons (especially rape) should be of major concern to security officers. He describes and analyzes the five types of security operations currently used at colleges and universities—low-level, watchmen-guard operations designed to protect college property, contracts with guard services or with local police departments, proprietary security departments, or proprietary police-oriented law enforcement agencies. Also discussed are the trend away from a security approach toward a law enforcement or police concept; the proper role of campus security, with emphasis on a department's need to direct its efforts toward prevention and service; the need for police authority on campus; and the question of whether to arm campus officers. The duties of the campus security director are delineated, and the selection and training of security officers, their duties, and schedules are considered. Types of campus security equipment, including patrol vehicles, mobile communications systems, and uniforms, are discussed in terms of operating and maintenance costs, hazards, and other factors. Also addressed are departmental office space requirements; reports, records, and files; residence hall security; parking and crowd control; contingency planning and emergencies; protection of valuables and facilities; and electronic protection of campus buildings. Sample forms, about 800 references, and an index are included.

Availability: BUTTERWORTHS (PUBLISHERS) INC, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, WOBURN, MA 01801. Book $19.95.

PROSECUTION

Prosecution ● Support Services (Prosecution)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78342 PRINCIPLES OF FEDERAL PROSECUTION. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. 61 p. 1980.

Intended for Federal prosecutors and others, this document contains guidelines to sound prosecutorial policies and practices which are published for the first time in a single authoritive source. Use of these principles of Federal prosecution should promote the reasoned exercise of prosecutorial discretion among United States Attorney's offices with respect to charging, plea agreements, and sentencing. Principles related to initiating and declining prosecution cover probable cause requirements, grounds for commencing or declining prosecution, deciding on the amount of substantial Federal interest, prosecuting in another jurisdiction, and noncriminal alternatives to prosecution. Furthermore, guidelines on selecting charges deal with charging the most serious offense, additional charges, and precharge plea agreements. Principles on entering into plea agreements address selection of plea agreement charges and use of plea agreements when the defendant denies guilt. Additional principles guide prosecutors opposing offers to plead nolo contendere and entering into nonprosecution agreements in return for the defendant's cooperation. Specific issues dealt with are factors to weigh before entering into an agreement and cases requiring the assistant attorney general's approval. Finally, guidelines are presented concerning prosecutor's participation in sentencing. They cover establishing factual bases for sentences, determining when to make sentencing recommendations, the attorney's obligation to disclose factual material concerning sentencing recommendations to the defense, and parole recommendations.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01000-8. Paperback $3.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78535 IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. By R. C. Stewart. 383 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Supplemental Note: Price includes prepaid postage. A limited number of copies are available from the sales source. Roles and Functions of the Prosecutor series, volume 7.

Based on a series of courses on organized crime, this book delineates the organization and operations of the special enforcement unit, the investigative powers of the grand jury, the techniques used in combating public corruption, and the problems posed by labor-management racketeering. Because traditional law enforcement methods are not effective in fighting organized crime, special strike forces have been developed. These units are described as having four common elements: an interdisciplinary approach involving prosecutors, investigators, and other experts; insulation from outside political and internal departmental pressures; a focus on individual offenders rather than on an offense; and a commitment to initiating investigation rather than responding to citizen calls for service. This book provides guidelines for unit organization, personnel selection, and orientation and training. It deals with information-gathering problems and resources and covers the grand jury survey, the prisoner interview, and data retrieval and dissemination issues, such as disclosure. Management problems are dealt with in discussions on handling information and proper use of such techniques as undercover operations, physical and electronic surveillance, search and seizure tactics, and an array of civil and criminal proceedings. Examples of grand jury investigations involving a contract murder and possible violations in a public works project are presented to illustrate the value of an investigative grand jury in overcoming the problems which are common to special enforcement cases. Legal citations are used to detail important areas of grand jury practice. Several areas of grand jury practice in which collateral litigation is fairly common are described, and the value of joint Federal-State investigations in arson proceedings and in nursing home investigations is cited. Examples of official corruption in a narcotics squad, a drunk driving case, and more are given. Finally, the book reviews problems posed by labor-management racketeering by providing an outline of racketeering techniques to exploit a captive labor organization, a description of organized crime's infiltration of business and government, and a review of Federal legislation and law enforcement techniques to combat the problem. Footnotes are included.

Availability: NATIONAL COLLEGE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, HOUSTON, TX 77004. Paperback $13.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78390 COMPUTER CRIME—LEGISLATIVE RESOURCE MANUAL. KOBA ASSOCIATES, INC. 134 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-007-80.

A background document for investigators and prosecutors involved in computer-related crime cases, this manual discusses existing and proposed State and Federal statutes applying to such crime, procedural issues, and privacy and security matters. Traditional criminal laws, at both the State and Federal level, are reviewed to demonstrate their applicability to computer-related crime cases. These laws cover the crimes of arson, criminal ('malicious') mischief, burglary, larceny, theft of trade secrets, embezzlement, receipt of stolen property, theft of services or labor under false pretenses, interference with use statutes, forgery, and conspiracy. Also included are laws focusing on the fraudulent use of credit cards, theft of goods moving in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transportation of stolen property, mail and wire fraud, and interception of wire or oral communications. A discussion of evidentiary and other procedural issues associated with the prosecution of computer-related crime encompasses such matters as administrative searches, subpoena duces tecum, search warrants, consent search, exigent circumstances, interrogations and affidavits, admission of evidence, best evidence rule, the hearsay rule, and exceptions to the hearsay rule. Finally, the manual outlines Federal and State statutes relevant to privacy and security, specifically about accessing, disclosing, and safeguarding information, and briefly reviews existing and proposed computer-related crime legislation at the Federal and State levels. Chapter footnotes and about 75 references are supplied. Seven technical appendixes present citations to statutes, cases, and pending legislation.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01135-7. Document $6.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78900 PROVING FEDERAL CRIMES. J. C. Cissell, Ed. US ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO. 269 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Revised edition.

This revised, expanded looseleaf edition of a reference manual for Federal prosecutors cites authorities relevant to all Federal circuits and provides new material on jeopardy and mistrial, prosecutorial misconduct, and the grand jury. The manual considers (1) the acquisition, use, and misuse of evidence and (2) the law of evidence. Search and seizure laws are discussed, including the topics of warrants, evidence affected by a search and seizure, motions to suppress, and wiretapping. An examination of fifth and sixth amendment confrontations focuses on confessions and identifications before trial, while a discussion of the grand jury and immunity considers procedures, supervisory powers of district court, disclosure, multiple representation of witnesses, and grand jury reports. A chapter on pretrial discovery and disclosure reviews such elements as notice of alibi, discovery and inspection, rule of Brady v. Maryland, and bill of particulars. Also considered are trial discovery of prior statements; jeopardy and mistrial; and prosecutorial misconduct and vindictiveness, including opening statement errors, proof precaution problems, and closing argument errors. Examination of the law of evidence encompasses such topics as judicial notice, weight of the evidence and relevancy, examination of witnesses and witness privileges. An index and table of statutes and rules are included.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-00903-4. Document $18.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material ● Statistics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH SNI ORDER FORM

NCJ-78600 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT 1980—FINAL REPORT. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS. 96 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Prepublication announcement.

This report is one in a series published under the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. It summarizes data on prisoners under sentence of death in 1980, on prisoners executed since 1930, and on recent trends in capital punishment legislation. No one was executed during 1980, but a record high of 714 persons were held on death row at yearend. The number of persons relieved of the death penalty was the smallest in more than a decade. As in past editions, the 1980 report examines death row inmates by race, age, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, legal status at time of arrest, offense, and length of stay on death row. The data include counts of women and Hispanic prisoners and of inmates removed from death row during the year, by method of removal and status at yearend. Updated information on the status of capital punishment legislation for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system is summarized in appendix I. Data tables on which the report is based are in appendix II. Data were collected and analyzed by the Bureau of the Census under contract to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 03

NCJ-78672 SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, 1981. By T. J. Flanagan, D. J. van Alstyne and M. R. Gottfredson. 650 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Supplemental Note: Prepublication announcement.

This sourcebook presents a broad spectrum of criminal justice data (398 tables and 91 figures) in an easy-to-use, comprehensive reference document. Statistics from 85 sources are compiled in 6 groupings: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public attitudes toward crime and criminal-justice-related topics, nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision. Tables and figures for 1981 are cross-referenced with their 1980 edition counterparts, and a subject index is furnished. The appendixes present definitions and methodology for easier comparison between sources. An annotated bibliography of sources also is included, along with a list of the 70 publishers of source documents and their addresses. (Author abstract)

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 02

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78714 DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS—RESOURCES FOR CORRECTIONS. INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND POLICY STUDIES, INC. 513 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Grant Number: Grant: BY-6.

More than 225 resource entries constitute this directory designed to locate resources available to correctional organizations, staff, and clients and to serve as a reference tool for State and local governments and community agencies involved in corrections planning. Federal programs are indexed according to the Federal agency that administers and regulates the program, as well as by decisionmaking area and by groups eligible for resource assistance (particularly minorities). The directory's central component lists all agency programs that are identified as present or potential corrections resources. Information is provided on 20 specific interest areas including the Federal agency administering the program; the program's nature, objectives, and goals; eligibility requirements for both the applicant and beneficiary; and the types of resource assistance offered. These areas are divided into five basic sections: authority for the program, scope and eligibility requirements, resources, management, and information contacts. A bibliography of additional sources and program description materials is included. Appendixes present addresses and telephone numbers of Federal information centers and regional councils; lists of corrections functional areas, types of assistance, and programs requiring circular coordination; an application for Federal assistance; a sample interview schedule; an example of how to use the directory; suggestions for proposal writing; State abbreviations; and a glossary of terms. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01123-3. Document $10.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

STAFF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Civil Rights ● Education (Career) ● Indian Affairs ● Training ● Personnel Administration

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78262 PRACTICAL LAW FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL—A RESOURCE MANUAL AND TRAINING CURRICULUM. By E. O'Brien, M. Fisher, and D. T. Austern. NATIONAL STREET LAW INSTITUTE. 263 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Supplemental Note: A 174 page instructor's manual for this document is available from the publisher.

This textbook gives basic instruction in law development and enforcement, legal rights and liabilities of correctional personnel, prisoner's rights, and the general workings of the criminal justice system. It provides application to practical problems of correctional officers. Topics of particular emphasis include the court's role in correctional administration, the correctional officer's right to use deadly and nondeadly force against inmates, and the correctional officer's involvement in civil law suits. Case studies and discussion questions about daily problems accompany the main text, which also covers pertinent issues such as legal liability in incidents of escape, fire, and inmates' needs for medical treatment; injuries and losses to correctional personnel and compensation for such losses; and job discrimination and employee unions from a legal standpoint. Officers are taught the basic rights of prisoners regarding freedom of speech, religion, association, and the press; searches and privacy issues; access to the courts; freedom from cruel and unusual punishment; and equal protection of the laws. Finally, the overview of the criminal justice process covers arrest, search and seizure, the trial, sentencing, and postconviction relief. Each chapter contains references. A glossary of legal terms, specific amendments to the Constitution, answers to problems introduced in the chapters, a list of associations that provide criminal justice standards, and the American Medical Association's models for health care delivery in jails are appended. Footnotes, charts, photographs, and an index are supplied.

Availability: WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY, 50 WEST KELLOGG BOULEVARD, ST PAUL, MN 55102. Paperback $7.75.

NCJ-78499 HEURISTIC MODEL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By M. Zalman. 59 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING; JOINT COMMISSION ON CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND STANDARDS.

Grant Number: Grant: 79DC-AX-0001.

This monograph assesses the differences between the fields of criminology and criminal justice using a 4-part typology: (1) focal concerns of these fields; (2) career patterns of professionals; (3) extent to which each field is based on theory and may be considered a discipline, science, and profession; (4) relationship of the two fields to legal studies. The monograph has been written to aid universities struggling with questions of how to fit both kinds of programs into their academic structures. The author reviews the organizational structure of universities, emphasizing that the focal concerns of criminology and criminal justice must be explored with an awareness of their institutional implications. He also identifies the various fields of study encompassed by criminology and criminal justice to define the nature of the two areas. He concludes that neither can be considered a science nor a discipline. The final section centers on the legal orientations of criminology and criminal justice and notes that criminology and criminal justice scholars must develop teaching strategies that emphasize the interdisciplinary links between criminal procedure and criminal justice. Overall, real differences between the fields of criminology and criminal justice exist, but the fields do overlap, especially in the area of research. The tension between criminology and criminal justice in higher education is likely to continue. About 40 references are cited.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO CIRCLE JOINT COMMISSION ON CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND STANDARDS—BOX 4348, CHICAGO, IL 60680. Document $1.50; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-78693 SIMULATING TERRORISM. By S. Sloan. 175 p. 1981.

This book describes simulation as a method to train individuals and groups to respond effectively to terrorist attacks and details the results of 10 such full-scale simulations conducted with police and military forces in the United States and overseas. The targets included military installations, airports, and corporate facilities; the victims were military personnel, police, foreign-service officers, and others who were vulnerable to terrorist attacks because of their professions. The text discusses techniques of writing the plot and script of a simulation and explains how to prepare the actors to be terrorists by helping them to identify with each other as members of a highly motivated group. Additional topics include administrative guidelines for conducting realistic simulations while taking safety precautions, for choosing suitable personnel, and for gathering necessary arms and equipment. Emotional and intellectual responses of participants are discussed in relation to those of actual hostages and terrorists. Problems in developing an effective law enforcement response and patterns of hostage adjustment to terrorist incidents are considered. Familiar patterns in the simulated incidents and in documented actual incidents are observed: (1) initial confusion and delay in the law enforcement response, (2) a gradual routine in negotiations with terrorists that can result in miscalculations as negotiators accelerate activity when they recognize that a climax is being reached, (3) a tendency to ignore the hostages as negotiations become complex and involved. The text concludes that the development of consistent policies towards terrorism are thwarted by a fragmented response and that simulations are effective in learning to react to terrorist attacks. Two appendixes contain suggestions for conducting a simulation and discuss common patterns in a hostage-taking exercise with a skyjacking. Chapter notes, a bibliography of 53 citations, and an index are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, NORMAN, OK 73069. Paperback $5.95; Book $12.95.

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING

Costs of Crime ● Financial Management ● Laws and Statutes ● Planning and Evaluation (Planning) ● Privacy and Security

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78021 CHILD SNATCHING—THE LEGAL RESPONSE TO THE ABDUCTION OF CHILDREN. By S. N. Katz. 213 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

This book analyzes the problem of parental kidnapping of children in the United States during or after divorce and separation by focusing on the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction (UCCJ) Act as the most important legal deterrent to child snatching. The act itself is examined and cases decided under the act are reviewed and compared. The text notes that estimated incidents of child snatching run up to 100,000 a year, facilitated by the Supreme Court's limited application of the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution to child custody decrees and by conflicting or multiple bases for exercising jurisdiction in child custody cases among the States. The provisions of the UCCJ, now enacted in 44 States, are designed to counteract this legal potential for parents to remove their children from one State to another. The central principle of the act is to keep a child custody case in one single State court by defining a child's home State and using the 'forum non conveniens' when two States appear to have jurisdiction at the same time. In addition, the 'clean hands' doctrine prevents a custody decree from being reopened in a new State. Weaknesses of the act are identified as the amount of discretion left with the trial judges in custody cases and the lack of a direct requirement for interstate cooperation. Examination of the cases tried under UCCJ indicates success of the jurisdictional definition of home State and the concept of 'significant connection,' which prevents unnecessary assumption of the 'parens patriae' principle, except in cases where grounds exist for emergency jurisdiction. A positive trend is shown by the fact that courts in States that have not enacted the UCCJ often apply its provisions and principles of their own volition. Although the UCCJ itself makes no formal reference to any remedy, the remedies available to aggrieved parents in the State courts include criminal kidnapping and interference laws, civil tort liability, civil contempt, and the writ of habeas corpus. Appendixes contain a table of jurisdictions and the text of the UCCJ Act, a table of criminal statutes, State kidnapping and interference statutes, and the text of the Parental Kidnapping and Prevention Act of 1980. A table of cases, footnotes, an index, and 40 references are provided.

Availability: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PRESS, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. Paperback $19.00.

NCJ-78112 LEGISLATIVE RESOURCE MANUAL. KOBA ASSOCIATES, INC. 135 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-007-80.

Designed to familiarize criminal justice personnel with the technical and legal issues affecting the outcome of computer-related crime prosecutions, this manual addresses a wide range of procedural issues associated with this type of prosecution at both the Federal and State levels. The manual begins with a discussion of the application of traditional State and Federal statutes to computer-related crime prosecutions. Categories of criminal statutes under which computer-related crime may be prosecuted are explained in terms of their usefulness in certain types of computer-related crime cases as well as their general weaknesses as bases for criminal prosecutions. Among the crime categories considered under State statutes are arson, theft of trade secrets, embezzlement, receipt of stolen property, and others. Relevant laws at the Federal level deal with conspiracy, forgery, fraudulent use of credit cards, theft of goods moving in interstate or foreign commerce, and mail and wire fraud. In addition, evidentiary and other procedural issues associated with computer-related crime are discussed. This section covers various means of obtaining evidence, interrogations and affidavits, the admission of evidence, the best evidence rule, and the hearsay rule, as well as exceptions to it. Specific attention is given to the issue of privacy and security as it arises in connection with computer-related crime. Federal privacy and security statutes are outlined concerning unlawfully assessing and disclosing information as well as safeguarding and allowing access to information for law enforcement purposes. Next, an overview of State statutes providing for confidentiality of computerized information is presented. Finally the text concludes with a brief overview of existing and proposed Federal and State computer-related crime legislation. A list of recently proposed or enacted State-level legislation is appended together with an abstract of the proposed Federal Computer Systems Protection Act. Additional appendixes are related to individual chapters and contain samples or lists of statutes and other illustrative material. Footnotes appear with individual chapters, and a bibliography of approximately 70 entries is given.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01135-7. Document $6.00.

NCJ-78695 EVALUATION OF THE CANADIAN GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION—FIRST PROGRESS REPORT. By E. Scarff, T. Jacques, M. McAuley, and T. Zaharchuk. DECISION DYNAMICS CORPORATION. 278 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION.

This report highlights first-year findings of a 3-year evaluation on the effectiveness of Canadian Government firearm legislation, Bill C-51. The study involves two basic types of analyses. The first assesses various objective measures that would indicate whether or not Bill C-51 was promoting a reduction in criminal and other types of firearm incidents. The second examines the implementation of the legislative and administrative provisions, and where possible, their effects. Containing major innovations, Bill C-51 became effective in 1978 and created the positions of firearms officers and Chief Provincial/Territorial Firearms Officers (CPFO's), the Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) program, and additional categories of firearm prohibition orders. The bill expanded types of permits needed by businesses dealing with firearms and ammunition and authorized search and seizure without a warrant, even when the occurrence was not a criminal offense. It also increased the scope of certain offenses, provided for more severe penalties for the criminal use of firearms, and suspended prosecution for illegal possession of firearms of persons submitting their firearms for disposal or registration. The evaluation involved collection of data from three geographical levels: national, provincial, and local. Analyses indicated that the use of firearms in criminal activities was decreasing in Canada in the late 1970's. However, the rate of noncriminal firearm incidents has not changed since the mid-1970's. Generally, the increased administrative steps required to conduct applicant screening and central recordkeeping are being handled smoothly and efficiently. Specific findings are discussed for the legislative provisions, including administrative changes, screening, prohibition, the regulation of businesses, search and seizure, sentencing, safe handling and storage, and amnesty and recall. The report recommends collecting the $10 FAC fee with the preliminary FAC application to reduce the number of processed applications which are never picked up, designing a standard national method of reporting and recording prohibitions, and implementing centralized business inspection systems in all provinces. Tables and graphs are provided. Statistics and the text of Bill C-51 are appended.

Availability: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL, 340 LAURIER AVENUE, WEST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A OP8. Document Free.

NCJ-79012 SEALING AND PURGING OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION. SEARCH GROUP INC. 41 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Grant Number: Grant: 80-BJ-CX-0007.

Supplemental Note: Price quoted is for handling, plus postage. Technical report no. 27.

This report highlights the policy interests and conflicts raised by standards for sealing and purging criminal records and proposes a set of model sealing and purging standards for criminal history record information held by criminal justice agencies. The report is based on a year-long study that involved eight site visits to repositories of criminal history records as well as an examination of State and Federal statutory and case laws. Sealing is a prohibition on dissemination except to the record's subject or pursuant to a court order, whereas purging is destruction of a record or elimination of the name on the record. A sealing or purging order completely prohibits or drastically limits the use of a criminal history record by law enforcement officials or other persons. The rationale and constitutional basis for sealing or purging and applicable State and Federal statutory laws are discussed. The model standards outlined address key issues raised by sealing and purging, such as definitions, authority to set standards, scope of the standards' coverage, and substantive criteria for entitlement to a sealing order and implementation mechanisms. The model standards also take into account the effect of a sealing or purging order on other criminal justice agencies, rights of criminal record subjects to obtain a sealing or purging order and to deny the events covered by such orders, and the right of criminal justice agencies to unseal records. Considerations regarding implementation of the standards are noted. A glossary, 21 references, and 85 footnotes are supplied.

Availability: SEARCH GROUP INC, 925 SECRET RIVER DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95831. Document $2.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

TECHNOLOGY

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice) ● Explosives and Weapons ● Information Systems ● Information Systems Software ● Police Equipment ● Security Systems (Technology)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79013 INCREASING EFFICIENCY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND LATENT PRINT PROCESSING. By J. A. Ratkovic. 157 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: The original version of this study was prepared as a dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the doctoral degree in policy analysis at the Rand Graduate Institute. Rand Paper Series.

This report uses policy analysis methods to examine the utility of automated systems in criminal identification and latent fingerprint processing. It concludes that the benefits outweigh the costs, especially if image matching is used. The report examines a number of alternative solutions (including economic, political, and technical ones) and determines the most promising approaches to the problem of identifying criminals through their fingerprints. A general approach to a system is specified, the major uncertainties in solving the problem are identified, and the research required to resolve the uncertainties is defined. Organizational, political, and social constraints for the solution alternatives are also examined to ensure total system feasibility. Following a needs assessment of the current status quo in criminal identification processing and latent print processing, automated alternatives are considered at the State and local levels; the hardware and technology required to develop such systems are generically described, along with new technology advances in computer display and matching algorithm areas. Equipment costs are estimated and cost-benefit comparison are made between the proposed automated and existing manual processes. It was recommended that the automated system encompass not only the central processing bureau but also the local police agencies and that rapid communication links be established between criminal justice agencies to improve system performance. Digitally stored electronic fingerprint imagery is seen as the key to the development of a new generation of automated processing systems. Similar hardware and software configurations between the identification and latent print usage are recommended to cut costs, presuming that the identification system is develped first. Eventual resolution of uncertainties concerning system utility, hardware availability, and print classification are seen as likely to influence automated systems development favorably. Charts, tabular data, and 65 references are supplied. Appendixes contain discussions of fingerprint characteristics, the matching process, print imagery versus print minutiae, and relevant military experience. Appended materials have individual reference listings.

Availability: RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406. Stock Order No. P-6546. Document $7.00.

SUBJECT AREAS INCLUDED IN THE SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

The list below describes the content of the 23 major areas of interest. The major categories are in bold type, the scope of material covered in each category is in italics, followed by related subtopics encompassed by the major heading.

ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Organization and Operations

Community-Based Corrections (Adult). Community-Based Corrections (Juvenile). Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

COURTS

Organization and Administration

Bail and Bond. Court Management and Operations. Court Structure. Judicial Process. Support Services (Provided by Courts)

CRIME DETERRENCE

Operations

Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence). Environmental Design (Effects of). Security Systems (Effects of)

CRIME PREVENTION

Operations

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention). Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS

Organization and Operations

Criminalistics. Forensics

CRIMINOLOGY

Theories and Research

Behavioral and Social Sciences. Crime Causes. Criminology. Research and Development. Victimization

DEFENSE

Organization and Operations

Defense Services. Support Services (Defense)

DRUG ABUSE

Theories and Methods

Alcoholism. Drug Information. Drug Treatment

EVALUATION

Issues and Methods

Planning and Evaluation (Evaluation)

FACILITY DESIGN

Application and Evaluation

Environmental Design (Technology)

FRAUD/WASTE/ABUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Prevention and Detection

Audit, Detection, Investigation, Prevention, Internal and Management Control Systems, Inspector General, Legislative Audit, Other Control Units, Offenses, including Corruption, White-Collar Crime, Fraud on the Government, and Computer-Related Crime and Abuse.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)

Organization and Operations

Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)

Organization and Operations

Correctional Institutions (Juvenile), Correctional Management (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Systems and Operations

Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

OFFENSES

Descriptions of Criminal Activity

Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White-Collar Crime

POLICE

Organization and Operations

Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Organization and Operations

Pardon, Probation and Parole (Adult), Probation and Parole (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

PROSECUTION

Organization and Operations

Prosecution, Support Services (Prosecution)

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Techniques and Programs

Community Involvement, Community Relations, Public Information and Education

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material, Statistics

STAFF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Theory and Programs

Civil Rights, Education (Career), Indian Affairs, Training, Personnel Administration

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING

Issues and Policies

Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security

TECHNOLOGY

Application and Evaluation

Communications (Equipment Data, Visual, Voice), Explosives and Weapons, Information Systems Software, Police Equipment, Security Systems (Technology)

MORE INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES

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Society and the Juvenile Offender by Ulla-Britt Eriksson and Jerry Sarnecki
Centralizing social resources is a promising approach to the treatment of juvenile delinquency. This article discusses the results of a major Swedish study on juvenile crime and society's reaction to it. The authors stress interagency cooperation and describe successful programs. Check box 06.

Convergences and Divergences in Matters of the Judicial Protection of Minors by Jean Chazal, Henri Molines, and Jacques Vérin
Problems with the practical application of juvenile justice have been apparent in many nations. This article reports on the findings of a commission which surveyed 23 European countries in the areas of changing patterns of juvenile delinquency, specialized response agencies, and the handling of children at risk. Check box 07.

Detention Pending Trial and Educational Intent in the Case of Young Offenders by Michael Walter
In West Germany, where educational and therapeutic measures for juvenile offenders are emphasized, there may be conflict with pretrial detention. This study assesses the possibility and discusses other options. Check box 08.

Reactions of the Agencies of Social Control to Crime of Young Foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany by Peter-Alexis Albrecht, Christian Pfeiffer, and Klaus Zapka
Increasing numbers of resident alien juvenile offenders have caused problems in West Germany for both the criminal justice system and the offenders. This study compares German vs. non-German offenders in several German states and analyzes legal responses to resident alien offenders. Check box 09.

Recidivism in Polish Criminal Law by Andrzej Spotowski
Recidivism, a serious issue in most nations, is viewed as particularly dangerous in socialist countries. This article examines relevant Polish law and legal responses to this problem. Check box 10.

The Staff of the Treatment-Oriented Correctional System: Function, Selection, Training, Continuing Education edited by Heike Jung, Hans-Georg Mey, Heinz Mueller-Dietz, and Karl Peter Rotthaus
Correctional staff training is a subject of considerable interest in this country. West Germany has developed a program combining classroom instruction, testing, and practical experience for all professional levels, with specialized training for correctional administrators. Check box 11.

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06	Society and the Juvenile Offender NCJ 78594 (p. 26)	08	Detention Pending Trial and Educational Intent (juveniles) NCJ 78596 (p. 26)	10	Recidivism in Polish Criminal Law NCJ 78598 (p. 26)
07	Judicial Protection of Minors NCJ 78595 (p. 26)	09	Reactions to Crime of Young Foreigners in the FRG NCJ 78597 (p. 26)	11	Staff of the Treatment-Oriented Correctional System (FRG) NCJ 78599 (p. 26)

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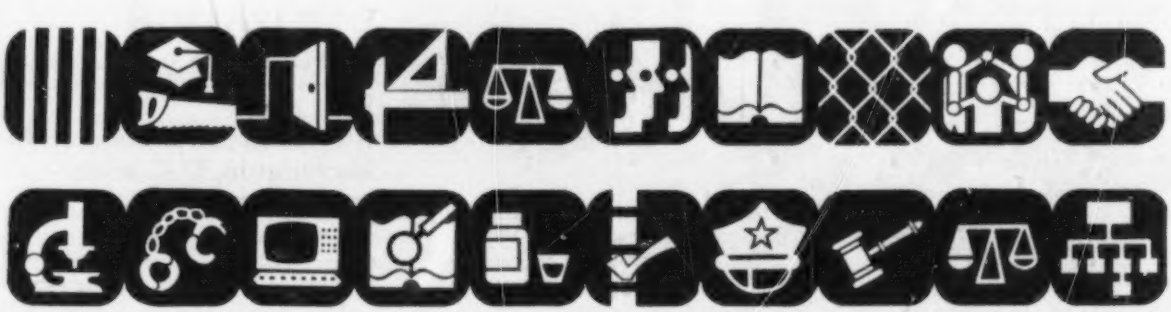

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SNI

Selective Notification of Information
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

MAY 1982
SNI 173

Selective Notification of Information *(SNI)* announces the most significant documents and audiovisual materials added to the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service during the previous 2 months. NCJRS, a national and international clearinghouse of law enforcement and criminal justice information, adds more than 1,000 items to its automated data base bimonthly. *SNI* provides bibliographic descriptions, abstracts, and availability information for approximately 5 percent of these acquisitions. *SNI* helps keep you at the state of the art by announcing reports of research and other current literature.

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An example of a major heading and related subtopics is presented below:

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

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Current Events Calendar

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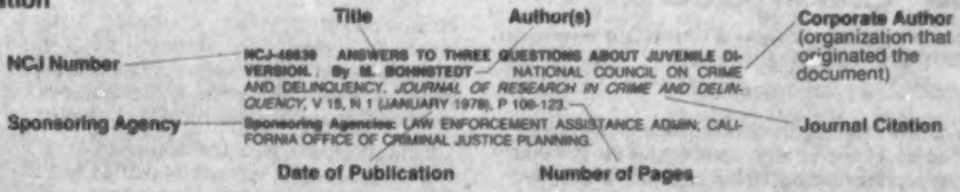
NCJ-48630 ANSWERS TO THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT JUVENILE DIVERSION. By M. BOHNSTEDT NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 15, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 109-123.
Sponsoring Agencies: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN; CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING.

DOCUMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

SELECTED RECENT DOCUMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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COURTS

Bail and Bond ● Court Management and Operations ● Court Structure ● Judicial Process ● Support Services (Provided by Courts)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78838 MANAGING THE PACE OF JUSTICE—AN EVALUATION OF LEAA'S COURT DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS. By D. W. Neubauer, M. J. Lipetz, M. L. Luskin, and J. P. Ryan. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. 444 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0076.

This study uses time-series data gathered from case files and data from site visits and interviews to evaluate four programs for reducing delay in criminal courts. The purpose is to advance the state of the art in delay studies and in court management techniques. The report emphasizes that delay is integrally related to the politics and norms of local trial courts. An overview describes the mode of evaluation and working hypotheses and also the four study sites: the general jurisdiction trial courts in Providence, R.I., Dayton, Ohio, and Las Vegas Nev., and a limited jurisdiction court in Detroit. (These four courts experienced delays in processing criminal cases and responded by implementing delay-reduction programs with Federal funding.) The report addresses some dimensions of conceptualization, measurement, and analysis of case processing time and presents hypotheses on potential effects of case characteristics on processing time. Although the nature of the delay-reduction programs varied across the sites, all were management reforms. They involved increased formal coordination among courtroom actors (Las Vegas), initiation or modifications of assignment offices (Providence and Detroit), changes in method of case assignment (Detroit), or a coordinated package of management reforms (Providence and Dayton). Data analyses indicated that delay-reduction activities improved case processing time in all four courts, and, most important, that cases in the four sites were processed at similar paces subsequent to the delay-reduction activities. In Dayton, for example, median time dropped from 69 days from arraignment to disposition in the baseline period to only 43 days in the postinnovation period. The toughest 25 percent of the cases consumed a minimum of 104 days in the baseline period and 87 days after the innovations. Implications of these data for both practitioners and researchers are mentioned. Data tables and charts, chapter notes, case file data collection forms, interview guides, graphs, and over 100 references are supplied. See NCJ 79086 for an executive summary of this report.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01138-1. Document $10.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79086 MANAGING THE PACE OF JUSTICE—AN EVALUATION OF LEAA'S COURT DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By D. W. Neubauer, M. J. Lipetz, M. L. Luskin, and J. P. Ryan. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. 37 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0076.

The methods, findings, and policy implications of an evaluation of four court delay-reduction programs are presented in this executive summary of the final program report. The three general jurisdiction trial courts were located in Providence, R.I., Dayton, Ohio, and Las Vegas. A fourth site was a specialized court in Detroit which hears only criminal cases. Through interviews, observations, and analyses of case processing times, researchers determined that each court's delay-reduction program resulted in reduced case processing time. In Providence, case processing time was reduced dramatically after the introduction of specific innovations affecting the court's scheduling process. In Detroit and Las Vegas, case processing time was reduced substantially, particularly for the slowest quartile of cases, after the courts began to use the individual calendar and to monitor the progress of cases and judges' work habits. In Dayton, where initially only a few cases took a long time, case processing time for the more typical cases improved significantly. This improvement resulted from the introduction of management reforms, such as centralized arraignments and manadatory discovery at the preliminary hearing. For the four sites together, the most significant finding was the similar pace at which cases were handled across the four courts as well as within the courts subsequent to delay-reduction innovations. The most important policy implications to emerge from the analysis are that delay stems from many institutional sources, not just from defense attorneys; case processing time can be reduced quickly and dramatically; delay reduction can be accomplished through different programs; and successful delay reduction efforts must be responsible to local conditions. Graphs and notes are provided. For the full report, see NCJ 78838.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01145-4. Document $2.75; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79087 DESCRIBING AND ANALYZING CASE PROCESSING TIME IN CRIMINAL CASES—SUGGESTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATORS. By M. L. Luskin. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. 19 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0076.

This guide assists court administrative personnel in assessing case processing times. It explains how individual courts can assemble information both on their case flow and on delay factors so that these data can be compared with those from other courts. The guide specifically discusses keeping records, identifying data elements, sampling cases, conducting statistical analyses, and using the results to make policy choices. A case numbering system that distinguishes case types and file summaries that report the major characteristics and events of the case are among suggestions for improved recordkeeping. The system uses the date of the verdict, dismissal, plea of guilty, or entry into pretrial diversion as the optimal measures of case termination. The study period should be based on the time the charges were made and the case population should be defined in terms of either cases initiated or cases disposed within that period. Sample size for courts with little or no information on case processing time should be moderately large—500 cases per year—to provide reliable estimates of the values of population characteristics. Statistical analysis should yield average and standard deviation of processing time as well as distribution in terms of peakedness and skewness. It may also be useful to calculate and plot monthly mean and median case processing times. A model is needed to explain the differences in case processing times. A sample model, using an ordinary least square regression equation, is recommended. The benefit of formulating and estimating a model of case processing time is discovering information about the size of the effect of each of the influences on case processing time. Tables and eight references are given.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01146-2. Document $2.25.

CRIME DETERRENCE

Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence) ● Environmental Design (Effects of) ● Security Systems (Effects of)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79368 PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORISM. By H. J. Yallop. 97 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Price includes postage.

This book elucidates the basic principles of planning defenses against terrorist bomb attacks upon industrial or business sites. Security planning is the primary concern in defending a facility against terrorist bombing. Planning requires assessments of the risk of attack and of the facility's vulnerability to intrusion, followed by selection of the optimum preventive and safety measures that are economically feasible. Responsibility for the formulation and implementation of the plan rests with management, but a plan can be effective only with staff cooperation. A security plan against bomb attack should make the maximum use of existing resources and skills and must be continually reviewed, tested, and revised. Unnecessary hazards, such as likely sites for bomb placement, should be eliminated, and windows should be secured against bomb ingress by projection. According to the standoff principle, damage to people and buildings can be minimized if vital targets are removed from areas where a bomb might be exploded. Flammable materials should not be used near especially vulnerable places and information storage areas should be secure. The main lines of defense against physical attack on a facility are keeping intruders out, detecting intruders quickly if they do succeed in getting in, and making effective action as difficult as possible for anyone who eludes the anti-intruder measures. Preventive steps should aim to preclude a complete shutdown of operations even if an explosion occurs. To this end, vital points must be secured against any possibility of localized bomb damage. A person receiving a bomb threat over the phone should attempt to ascertain the whereabouts of the bomb, its appearance, the time it is due to go off, whether it is booby trapped, and what procedure will deactivate the bomb. Immediately following are measures to evacuate the facility and to formulate a plan for finding the bomb. Subsequent action is in the hands of the facility's specially trained bomb threat officer. Flow charts, graphs, and tables illustrate the instructions provided.

Availability: BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. Paperback 9.40Pound.

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS

Criminalistics ● Forensics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79772 FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING AND EVALUATION OF CLIENT-OFFENDERS—AN OVERVIEW. By I. Keilitz, W. L. Fitch, and T. B. Marvell. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 116 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0070.

Supplemental Note: Perspectives on Mental Health and the Law, Occasional Paper Number 1.

As part of NIJ's National Evaluation Program, this overview of the practice of forensic mental health screening and evaluation includes an operational definition and a survey of purposes, points of application, and resource allocation for forensic mental health evaluation in the criminal justice system. An estimated 1 million forensic mental health screenings and evaluations are conducted in the United States each year. Screening and evaluation is defined as the process conducted by mental health personnel, at the direction of criminal justice authorities, for the purposes of delineating, acquiring, and providing information about the mental condition of client-offenders that would be useful for decisionmaking in the criminal justice system. A brief telephone survey of 121 mental health evaluation programs throughout the country was used to gather information about overall project objectives, target populations, descriptive data specific to screening and evaluation activities, and other supplementary information. The questionnaire was administered from December 1979 through February 1980. Findings are presented under eight topics: purposes, stages in the criminal justice process at which screening and evaluation take place, facilities where screenings and evaluations are conducted, caseload, staff size and composition, problems encountered by the project, respondents' views toward innovation, and program evaluation of the project. The analysis indicates sets of characteristics that could be used to categorize forensic mental health screening and evaluation programs. For example, such programs can be grouped in terms of the basic elements of the forensic service delivery system: centralized State institutions, local and State corrections agencies, court clinics, community-based mental health centers, and civil mental health institutions and training schools. The advantages of such a typology include its ordering along a practical dimension, with centralization of services on one end and decentralization on the other. The typology is grounded in political and administrative reality and is consistent with the procedural emphasis of program evaluation. Tables, figures, and approximately 40 references are provided. An annotated bibliography and a State-by-State directory of forensic mental health programs in courts, jails, and other facilities are appended. For individual reports in the series, see NCJ 79773-77.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $5.00.

NCJ-79773 FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING AND EVALUATION IN COURT CLINICS. By I. Keilitz and

W. L. Fitch. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 161 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0070.

Supplemental Note: Perspectives on Mental Health and the Law, Occasional Paper Number 2.

The National Center for State Courts researched forensic mental health examination programs within court clinics as part of NIJ's National Evaluation Program. General findings are presented, and profiles of 5 of the 20 courts studied nationwide are included. The study indicated that courts differ in organization and procedures. Some are totally or partially funded by court systems, and others are agencies of the local or State departments of mental health. Services range from mere advice to the courts on the merits of further evaluation of client-offenders to provision of thorough evaluations and opinions on ultimate mental-health legal questions. Primarily, courts are expected to examine criminal defendants and render opinions on their competency to stand trial, suitability for pretrial release, and psychosocial orientation. Court clinics can be differentiated on the basis of caseload, referral sources, time of referral, staff, budget, type of reporting mechanisms (testimony, written reports), treatment options, and data collection methods. The clinical interview is the main assessment tool, although most clinics conduct clinical interviews and perform psychological testing. Profiles of five court clinics describe operations in the Medical Office of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, the Cambridge Court Clinic (Massachusetts), the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic (New York City), the Pima County Court Clinic (Arizona), and the Court's Diagnostic Clinic (Hartford, Conn.). The profiles include descriptions of the clinics' goals, illustrations of client flow into and through the system, and discussions of how mental health information is delineated by the referral source, acquired by the clinic staff, and provided to the user. Systems for feedback, quality control, and program evaluation are reviewed. A list of 35 references and samples of data collection forms used by the clinics are appended.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $6.50.

NCJ-79774 FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING AND EVALUATION IN JAILS. By J. Zimmerman, I. Keilitz, W. L. Fitch, T. B. Marvell, and M. E. Holmstrup. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 92 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0070.

Supplemental Note: Perspectives on Mental Health and the Law, Occasional Paper Number 3.

As part of NIJ's National Evaluation Program, the National Center for State Courts produced this report after a preliminary assessment of forensic mental health services in 20 jails in 17 States. Summary descriptions of the programs in four of these jails are provided. The research team from the National Center for State Courts found that the mental health screening and evaluation services in jails differ in organization and operation and that relationships and alliances formed by the mental health and criminal justice components depend upon a variety of factors. These can include the nature and severity of the offense and the offender's supposed mental condition, budget arrangements, offender's financial means, and other factors. Mental health services might be provided exclusively by jail staff, in a separate unit, or in alliance with another jail. Some jails make arrangements with external service contractors for mental health services or use a combination of external and internal services. Sets of standards for mental health screening and evaluation of inmates have been developed by several organizations to guide program staffs. Profiles of four programs operating across the country illustrate the nature of the services. The programs incude the Psychiatric Services of the Cook County Correctional Complex in Chicago, the Mental Health Diagnostic Services for Jail Inmates in Nashville, Tenn., the Pierce County Jail Social Services and Central Intake Unit in Tacoma, Wash., and the Wyandotte County Pretrial Services Project in Kansas City, Kans. Each description contains a brief history of the jail's mental health services, a summary of the program's goals and objectives, and an illustration of the flow of client-offenders into and through the program. The profiles also discues how mental health information is delineated by the referral source, acquired by the program staff, and provided to the user. A review of the procedures for feedback, quality control, and program evaluation is included for each program. Forms used for data collection by the four programs are appended, and eight references are provided.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $5.00.

NCJ-79775 FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING AND EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. By I. Keilitz, W. L. Fitch, T. B. Marvell, and M. E. Holmstrup. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 219 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0070.

Supplemental Note: Perspectives on Mental Health and the Law, Occasional Paper Number 4.

The National Center for State Courts produced this report as part of NIJ's National Evaluation Program after researching forensic mental health examination programs in community-based mental health centers. Descriptions are given of 6 of the 20 programs visited. The mental health centers include the Dayton Area Forensic Psychiatry Services, Dayton, Ohio; the San Mateo County Mental Health Courts and Corrections Unit, Redwood City, Calif.; the Forensic Unit of the Barren River Mental Health-Mental Retardation Board, Bowling Green, Ky.; Forensic Services of the Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center, St. Louis, Mo.; the Forensic Unit of the Peace River Center for Personal Development, Barrow, Fla.; and the Riverside Hospital Community Mental Health Center Forensic Screening and Evaluation, Newport News, Va. The primary function of most community forensic mental health centers is to examine criminal defendants and render opinions regarding competency to stand trial, suitability for pretrial release, and psychosocial orientation bearing on sentencing and probation decisions. Some clinics perform a threshold screening function, advising the court whether the competency-to-stand-trial question merits further evaluation. Other clinics are authorized to conduct thorough evaluations and address ultimate mental-health legal questions. Most centers rely upon the clinical interview as the primary assessment tool. Each of the six program descriptions contains a brief history of the center, a summary of the center's goals and objectives, and an illustration of the flow of client-offenders into and through the center. In addition, each includes discussions of how mental health information is delineated by the referral source, acquired by the center staff, and provided to the user, as well as a review of the systems used for feedback, quality control, and program evaluation. Special features of each program are highlighted. Figures, 19 reference notes, and 22 references are provided. Appendixes presenting program forms and related materials are included. (Author summary modified)

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $7.00.

NCJ-79776 SCREENING AND EVALUATION IN CENTRALIZED FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES. By M. E. Holmstrup, W. L. Fitch, and I. Keilitz. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 106 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0070.

Supplemental Note: Perspectives on Mental Health and the Law, Occasional Paper Number 5.

The National Center for State Courts researched forensic mental health examination programs within centralized facilities providing services to defendants and convicted offenders. Part of NIJ's National Evaluation Program, the research generated this report focusing on three facilities. Site visits to 20 facilities were made for the study, but the report highlights the operations in 1 Federal and 2 State facilities: the Pretrial Branch of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.; the Biggs Unit of the Fulton State Hospital in Missouri; and the Center for Forensic Psychiatry in Michigan. Descriptions of each program contain a brief history of the forensic service and a summary of the program's goals and objectives. The report illustrates the flow of client-offenders through the program and discusses how mental health information is delineated by the referral sources, acquired by the program staff, and provided to the user. The descriptions also review the procedures in place for feedback, quality control, and program evaluation. The Biggs Unit began operation in 1938 as the sole maximum-security mental health facility for Missouri's male forensic client-offenders. The unit provides both evaluative and treatment services. The Pretrial Branch of St. Elizabeth's Hospital consists of 4 wards containing 100 beds. It serves the criminal divisions of the D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. District Court for the District. The flow of criminal defendants into and through the branch is depicted, beginning with questions relating to the defendant's competency to stand trial. The Center for Forensic Psychiatry diagnoses, evaluates, and treats patients committed by the criminal courts. Diagrams illustrate the process by which the questions of competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility, and diminished capacity are raised, referred to the center, and resolved. The case processing procedures for persons adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity are also discussed. Forms used by the three mental health facilities are appended. Flow charts are included.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $5.00.

NCJ-79777 FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING AND EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS. By T. B. Marvell, W. L. Fitch, and I. Keilitz. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS. 58 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0070.

Supplemental Note: Perspectives on Mental Health and the Law, Occasional Paper Number 6.

This paper describes forensic mental health screening and evaluation conducted in two community corrections programs: the Larimer County Community Corrections (LCCC) in Fort Collins, Colo., and the Island County District Court Probation Department in Oak Harbor, Wash. Data are based on the results of a research project conducted by the National Center for State Courts as part of NIJ's National Evaluation Program. The study involved visits to 20 forensic programs, including the 2 community programs described in this paper. Descriptions of both programs contain a brief history of the program and a summary of its goals and objectives. The report illustrates the flow of client-offenders through the program and discusses how mental health information is delineated by the referral source, acquired by the program staff, and provided to the user. Finally, a review of the systems used for feedback, quality control, and program evaluation is provided. The LCCC's major goals are to provide an alternative to jail sentencing—that is, sentencing to community corrections with a wide range of services, including psychological testing. LCCC provides in-jail inmate counseling and education as well as counseling and other services for releasees. The Probation Department assists the court in selecting and carrying out the disposition of misdemeanor cases. LCCC's screening process for three types of referrals are illustrated: defendants awaiting trial (the most common type), inmates in the State penitentiary, and parolees. The process involved in screening defendants awaiting trial includes interviews with the defendant and his family, reviews of his criminal files, administration of psychological and other tests, and staff meetings to review the final decision. Referrals for inmates and parolees are less frequent and involve less screening activity. The Probation Department often conducts presentence investigations for the court in which a probation officer interviews and administers tests to the offender. The probation officer's report is submitted to the court along with copies of any mental health evaluation reports prepared. Flow charts, reference notes, and 14 references are supplied. Sample forms used in the programs' screening and evaluation process are appended.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $4.00.

NCJ-79907 HYDROCARBON VAPOR STANDARDS FOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF COMBUSTIBLE GAS DETECTORS. By J. E. Brown. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY. 16 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication Number: Publication No. 480-43.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of copies available free from NBS—Law Enforcement Technology Special Publication.

This research was undertaken to develop standards of low concentrations of organic vapors that could be used by fire investigators to calibrate and evaluate the performance of hydrocarbon vapor detectors, also known as combustible gas detectors or 'sniffers.' These detectors are used to ascertain the presence of accelerant vapors in cases of suspected arson. Calibration mixtures of hydrocarbon vapor were prepared for the study. The standards contained vapors of aliphatic and aromatic compounds common to petroleum distillates, such as gasolines, which are frequently employed as accelerants in arson fires. These standards were prepared by a dynamic dilution technique in which the vapor evolving from diffusion tubes containing liquid hydrocarbons was diluted with air. The concentrations of the vapors were calculated from gravimetrically determined diffusion rates of the hydrocarbons and from measured flow of air at three temperatures: 30, 50, and 70 degrees centigrade. Gas chromatographic analyses of the vapor-air mixtures generated at 30 and 50 degrees centigrade showed that the vapor concentrations are essentially constant within 10 percent and from one period to another and that they agreed with calculated concentrations. Graphs, diagrams, data tables, and eight references are supplied. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 003-003-02371-0. Document $2.25; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79085 ORGANIZING CRIME. By A. A. Block and W. J. Chambliss. 238 p. 1981.

This book examines organized crime within the context of its history and the political-economic forces which created it, presenting essays and case studies on organized crime and criminals in the United States and Europe. The text looks at the political and economic aspects of opium and heroin trafficking. The authors state that capitalism has been the moving force behind the development of the market in drugs—both legal and illegal—and they discuss the historical roots of the cocaine industry in New York City (1910-18). The role of business in the emergence and sustenance of labor union racketeering is examined with particular attention given to the roots of corruption among garment industry unions in New York. Background information about the Teamsters and the United Mine Workers is also presented. The authors suggest that American criminal law has never been applied uniformly across class lines and then formulate a hypothesis about the relation between law and social factors. They use a study of vice and corruption in Seattle, Wash., to illustrate their analysis. In addition, the history of and theory behind organized crime in Europe are examined. The text notes that contemporary organized crime is a method of integrating segments of the urban poor into the political economy of capitalism. To illustrate how the seeds of illegal business in capitalistic societies are sown in 'legal' business enterprises, the text discusses some of the legal businesses in Sweden that engage in activities that are illegal in other countries and that have facets that are illegal in Sweden as well. Attempts at controlling organized crime through law reform in New York City during the 1930's demonstrate the ability of lawmakers to move against organized crime figures in view of such criminals' influence in the political sphere. An analysis of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 links organized crime legislation and political repression, showing how the Government's reasons for such legislation can also be used to justify an array of questionable laws. The final section sums up arguments for a mode of analysis that views organized crime within historically specific forms of political and economic organization. Chapter notes and an index are supplied.

Availability: ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Book $23.95.

NCJ-79108 DRUGS—CRIME CONNECTION. J. A. Inciardi, Ed. 267 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Sage annual reviews of drugs and alcohol abuse, Volume 5.

Essays in this collection probe the relationship between crime and drug abuse from the latest theoretical, research, and policy perspectives. The perspectives have evolved from a decade of systematic collection of data on the nature and extent of drug-related crime, the criminal involvement of narcotics users, and the causal linkages between drug use and criminality. The first contribution discusses the process by which the research agenda has been constructed at the Federal level since the early 1970's. It describes the key events, actors, and documents that have emerged and synthesizes the policymaking lessons learned from the effort. Focusing directly on the activities of opiate users, the subsequent articles report significant research on the crime rates of heroin addicts and on the mechanisms drug users employ to generate income for support of their habits. Topics include such alternatives as nonpredatory crime, legitimate employment, public support, contributions from family and friends, miscellaneous hustling, and barter. Women addicts are targeted in an essay that summarizes the literature and data and outlines directions for further research on the pertinence of drug-related phenomena to women. An article on violence examines the relationship between type of crime committed and type of drug used in a population of incarcerated drug users. Also presented is information on the relationship between drug taking and criminal behavior for two minority groups—blacks and Mexican-Americans. From the perspective of economics, one essay argues that an explanation of the relationship between addiction and crime rests with three variables: cost of heroin, its addictive properties, and the earning potential of users. In evaluating U.S. treatment efforts, one contributor maintains that considerable experimentation and inconclusive results characterize the treatment efforts. A further critique of treatment evaluation methods identifies trends such as those shown in methadone maintenance, in overreliance on official statistics as indicators of criminal behavior, and in lack of theoretical accountability. A criticism of research approaches points out the limitation of using 'trapped samples' of treatment subjects or incarcerated offenders. The concluding essay offers a summary review of the drug-crime issue, highlighting a change in the attitudes of the 1800's that linked drug use and illness to the connection made today between addiction and criminality. Individual articles contain tabular data and references. For individual articles, see NCJ 79109-18.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. Paperback $9.95.

NCJ-79371 DISCRETIONARY JUSTICE—A CRITICAL INQUIRY. By P. E. Dow. 291 p. 1981.

This critical analysis of the American legal system suggests that despite the constitutional guarantees of due process of law, every major legal institution metes out justice with discretion that slights defendants' rights to presumed innocence, defense counsel, and justice before the law. The work alleges that a gap exists between actual judicial practices and the fair, judicious, lawful practice due process was meant to guarantee. It offers examples of how police, judges, attorneys, and juries practice discretionary justice by protecting the rights of the defendant only after satisfying complex bureaucratic, social, and political imperatives. These include such considerations as the current backlog of cases, the social-economic status of the accused, and the ideologies of judges, prosecutors, and juries, which may reflect corruption, prejudice, or caprice. Components of the criminal justice system—American police, bail, prosecutor, defense attorneys, judges, American criminal jury, and the ideal of the just society—are dealt with in individual chapters from historical, political, and bureaucratic perspectives. The extent to which intended functions are implemented is assessed, and the primary barriers affecting the perceived appropriate operating procedures are analyzed. Accordingly, the American police are discussed in terms of use of force, crime prevention, discretion and its consequences, and extent of police abuse of their powers. The bail-granting process is described historically and through the role of the bail bondsman and the concept of preventive detention. Defense attorneys' functions within the adversarial ideal are considered against the potential for attorney misconduct and in relation to plea bargaining, assigned counsel compensation, and defending minorities or unpopular causes; the right to effective counsel is weighed against factors creating incompetence. The image and role of judges are dealt with in descriptions of processes for becoming a judge and for removing judges, and in discussions of judicial qualifications and evaluation of judicial performance. In addition, judges' misconduct, neutrality, and discretion are assessed. Jury functions, selection, and deliberations are also discussed. In conclusion, the author contends that developing a viable criminal justice system in accordance with the due process ideal would contribute significantly to overcoming the crime problem.

Availability: BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. Book $28.50.

DEFENSE

Defense Services ● Support Services (Defense)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77642 EARLY REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAMS—TEST DESIGN. By R. L. Brandt,

R. L. Spangenberg, and B. Lewin. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC. 44 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Supplemental Note: Test Design.

This document outlines specific program requirements, site selection criteria, and an evaluation design for a field test of early representation by defense counsel. This test design document forms the basis for a National Institute of Justice-sponsored field test. Field tests determine the effectiveness of the elements and strategies outlined in the design in various settings and examine their applicability to other jurisdictions. Based on a review of the national standards, the available literature, and field experience, NIJ has developed a composite of the best approaches in the field, to be implemented in three public defenders' offices. The goals of the early representation field test are to (1) establish management policies which broaden the range of services provided to the public defender's client; (2) improve the attorney-client relationship; and (3) improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and cooperation in the criminal justice system. Key elements of the field test include developing procedures for contacting clients within 24 hours of arrest; obtaining a provisional indigency determination; initiating early investigation; and eliciting cooperation of law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and other service providers. In addition, the report delineates a two-level evaluation design for use in determining the degree to which the field test was successful: a process evaluation, to document the degree to which the early representaion program was implemented as planned; and, an outcome evaluation, to assess the impact of early representation services as compared to the present method of providing defender services to indigent clients. The implementation of the test effort within public defender offices in three different States and the extent of NIJ support are outlined. Both mandatory and desirable criteria for site selection are specified. Fourteen footnotes and charts are included. Two appendixes contain a compendium of national standards and research findings relating to early representation.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01112-8. Document $3.25; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

DRUG ABUSE

Alcoholism ● Drug Information ● Drug Treatment

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79766 IMPACT OF SUPPORTED WORK ON EX-ADDICTS. By K. Dickinson and R. Maynard. F. Skidmore and N. Hennessey, Eds. MATHEMATICA POLICY RESEARCH; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY. 261 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE; US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION; FORD FOUNDATION.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contracts: 30-36-75-01; 30-34-75-02. Grant: 33-36-76-01.

Supplemental Note: Volume 4 of the Final Report on the Supported Work Evaluation.

The impact of participation in supported work employment programs is assessed for 1,433 ex-addicts in terms of drug use, criminal activity, and ability to obtain and keep a job. Clients in the supported work demonstration programs are given assignments to complete in crews (a peer-group support strategy) under the close supervision of a person aware of their background. During the 12 to 18 months of program participation, the clients are expected to assume increasing responsibility for performance and productivity and thus to develop good work habits and a history of stable employment. The study sample involved experimental and control clients at four program sites (Chicago, Jersey City, Oakland, and Philadelphia). All subjects were interviewed at the time of assignment and at 9-month intervals for up to 3 years. Initially, employment gains were great for experimentals, but they decreased sharply as participants began to leave the supported work situations. At the 36-month interview, experimentals exhibited a small employment increase relative to controls, and by the last 3-month period, 49 percent of experimentals and only 32 percent of controls were employed—a statistically significant difference. Supported work was not found to have any significant influence on the ex-addicts' drug use. Both controls and experimentals reported using heroin (20 percent) and cocaine (16 to 18 percent), and marijuana use was substantial throughout the study period. Supported work had a strong effect on criminal activity, as measured by contacts with the criminal justice system. Analysis of 27 months of followup data indicated that 43 percent of the controls and only 34 percent of experimentals reported having been arrested. Tables are provided. Appended material includes supplementary figures, effects of the program on income, in-kind transfers, housing composition, and health care utilization; assessments of the impact of interview nonresponse on evaluation results; and data on the effects of length of time spent in supported work on program impacts. Over 60 references are given.

Availability: MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION RESEARCH CORPORATION, 3 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Document $5.00.

FACILITY DESIGN

Environmental and Design (Technology)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79369 BOOK THEFT AND LIBRARY SECURITY SYSTEMS, 1981-82. By A. H. Bahr. 158 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Professional Librarian Series.

This volume examines the problem of library thefts and the effectiveness of library security systems. Seven specific electronic detection systems are examined, and alternative methods of control are considered. Although more than 2,500 electronic detection systems are used in American libraries and about 6,600 such systems are used worldwide, library losses continue to occur. Besides printed materials, libraries lose audiovisual software and hardware to both professional thieves and ordinary library patrons. In devising a security program that is compatible with long-range library goals, library budget, service philosophy, and staff and collection size, library managers should consider several questions. These include the extent of overall collection loss attributable to theft, the annual loss rate attributable to theft, materials most susceptible to theft, library costs due to thefts, and availability of funds for devising and maintaining a theft-prevention program. The book delineates the strengths and weaknesses of three approaches generally used to measure book loss: the book census, or gross inventory; the inventory; and the sample. If a library decides to use an electronic security system, it should examine several facts, including who distributes the system, how it works, what is costs, what it will protect, how it is installed, and its special features. Seven specific systems are discussed, and two generic systems are examined with reference to safety aspects, their compatibility with automated circulation systems, and the size of their detection area. Methods of cost-benefit analysis and major distinctions among the systems are outlined. In addition, alternatives to electronic systems, such as the use of guards, stack patrols, closed stacks, tighter circulation control, innovative amnesty programs, building design, and special in-house security techniques are surveyed. The text also reviews journal, nonprint, and special collection protection; protection for bookstores; and library users' reports on electronic security systems. Diagrams, photographs, footnotes, an index, and a selected bibliography of over 200 references are included. The Mississippi Library Materials Security Act and a list of libraries using electronic security systems are appended.

Availability: KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY PUBLICATIONS, 2 CORPORATE PARK DRIVE, WHITE PLAINS, NY 10604. Paperback $24.50.

NCJ-79370 INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS—PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION AND APPLICATION. By R. L. Barnard. 334 p. 1981.

This book explains how to design and use an integrated intrusion detection system and how the system can be integrated with other components of a security operation—fences, access controls, etc.—to provide the user with the most effective security possible. Before a security system can be designed, a threat analysis is required. Design considerations are then established to encompass asset value, location of assets, physical barriers (walls, fences, and operable openings), and deterrents (both physical and psychological). Next, components of the security system can be assembled. This involves selecting the delay elements and the alarm response force, if required, establishing the system maintenance concept, and selecting the appropriate intrusion detection sensors and the alarm transmission and monitoring equipment. The book describes basic principles of operation and application of exterior sensors, interior sensors, and alarm transmission systems. The discussions on sensor operation describe how the sensors function and identify many of the stimuli that cause sensors to alarm. The discussions on applications give guidance on how the sensors should be deployed and describe typical applications for each type of sensor. Types of available alarm transmitters and monitors are described, as well as how the alarm information can be displayed so that the monitoring operator can effectively alert and direct the response force to the scene of the intrusion. In addition, the book presents some specific design ideas by describing the design considerations and equipment selection for three hypothetical facilities: a school complex, a nuclear power reactor, and a high-rise office building. All three examples illustrate how an intrusion detection system must be totally integrated with all other necessary security functions to satisfy the security requirements. Figures, an index, and about 50 references are supplied. (Author summary modified)

Availability: BUTTERWORTHS (PUBLISHERS) INC, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, WOBURN, MA 01801. Book $21.95.

NCJ-79706 HANDBOOK FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. UNIFIED INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED; JRB ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED. 232 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-016-80.

The handbook describes how to calculate energy use and cost trends and how to identify energy conservation potential in correctional facilities. Its two sections present an energy conservation program guide in both a nontechnical and technical context useful for managers and facility engineers. Managers must include energy conservation in their long-range and annual budget plans and must understand the importance of communication, motivation, publicity, planning, and periodic followup surveys to ensure a successful energy conservation program. A program starts with an engineering survey to identify retrofit projects and to provide approximate measures of their relative merits for budgetary planning. The survey would consist of collecting energy-use data, categorizing buildings, identifying retrofit options, and evaluating and ranking retrofit projects. Basic facts about the building, its site, and its function would be assembled to determine the facility's energy use and thus allow development of energy conservation opportunities (ECO's). A simple payback period is then easily calculated for each ECO. The most economically feasible ECO's and those which can yield the quickest and greatest results involve architectural, ventilating, cooling, lighting, heating, and water heating systems. Daily conservation practices in the areas of housing, offices, food service, and public use facilities can also result in significant savings. Alternative energy systems that might be considered are solar thermal, biomass, wind power, hydropower, photovoltaics, and cogeneration. This handbook gives a detailed account of management's role in the program, provides worksheets for the facility survey, and outlines the method for calculating simple payback periods. In addition, it presents examples of common retrofit options that result in a 5-year payback, identifies the major energy conservation options to look for, and explains how to calculate the benefits of modifications to the major energy systems (e.g., insulation, equipment replacement, installation of energy-saving features to existing equipment) for various locations and climate. Bibliographies accompany each section, and an index is included. (Author summary modified)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Court ● Juvenile Delinquency

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79068 MEASURING DELINQUENCY. By M. J. Hindelang, T. Hirschi, and J. G. Weis. 236 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

Grant Number: Grant: MH27778.

Supplemental Note: Sage Library of Social Research volume 123.

To shed light on the question of where systematic bias in the measurement of delinquency is located, this work combines a survey of the literature on delinquency measurement with the results of a study of conditions affecting the reliability and validity of self-report procedures. Data for the study were collected in Seattle, Wash., in 1978-79 through interviews and questionnaires administered to delinquent and nondelinquent youth. The report discusses the content and logic of self-report measures, concentrating on the question of empirical homogeneity among self-report items, and examines the evidence on the reliability and validity of self-report measures of delinquency. The report examines the correlates of delinquency that have received central theoretical and empirical attention: sex, race, socioeconomic status, age, intelligence, delinquency of friends, and school performance. The purpose is to determine whether the results depend on the measure of delinquency employed and, if so, whether the discrepancy can be explained by extraneous differences between the two measures without questioning the ultimate validity of either self-report or official methods of measurement. Findings indicate that in several cases no discrepancy appeared while in other cases discrepancy was easily explained. Further analysis indicates that the self-report method can produce reliable and valid results when applied to white, in-school, and generally not seriously delinquent populations. The self-report method produces less valid results among groups that tend to have high rates of official delinquency—particularly black males. Thus, investigators must stratify by race in sampling and analyzing self-report data. Other conclusions are detailed regarding methods of administering self-report instruments, instrument and item content, and scoring procedures. Tables, graphs, chapter notes, an index, and about 170 references are included. Study instruments and data, the Short-Nye self-report delinquency items, and other material are appended.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. Book $20.00; Paperback $9.95.

NCJ-79322 PROMISES, PROMISES—DOES THE JUVENILE COURT DELIVER FOR STATUS OFFENDERS? THE RECORD IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS. By D. Reed, H. Meyer, K. Zalent, and J. Linn. CHICAGO LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY GROUP. 236 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: MCDONALD'S CORPORATION; ROBERT R MCCORMICK FOUNDATION; CHICAGO COMMUNITY TRUST; CHICAGO COMMUNITY TRUST; EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION; FIELD FOUNDATION; ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION.

This volume reports the second stage of research on the Minors in Need of Supervision (MINS) Project at the juvenile court of Cook County, Ill. This phase investigated the court's effectiveness in treating MINS through an analysis of case outcomes. The family record folders of 370 youths who were the subjects of at least one MINS petition during a period of 2 1/2 years were reviewed to explore the personal, social, and legal characteristics of MINS and their families and to determine the outcomes of the court involvement. Data from the court records were quantified and computerized for statistical analysis. The analysis was structured in terms of the intentions of the court with respect to status offenders rather than on legal or philosophical issues. The court's general goals were identified as ensuring service, providing individual treatment, strengthening families, helping cure youths' problems, protecting the community, and treating youths benevolently. Findings revealed that the court does not provide the kind of treatment for status offenders and their families that juvenile court legislation and juvenile court spokespersons say will be delivered. Less than half of the MINS actually received services, and less than a fifth showed evidence of substantial positive change. Almost three-quarters returned to court after an initial MINS petition, and during court involvement only slightly more youths received services than before. In addition, multiproblem youths did not receive services as frequently as youths with fewer identified problems, and less than 5 percent of the parents received services separate from their MINS children. Moreover, MINS complaints were found to result mainly from parental concern rather than from community concern. The noncriminal problem behavior of MINS was not found to be a precursor of future delinquency. A regular use of excessive court intervention in MINS cases was found, indicating that the court does not always make every effort to limit coercion and provide benevolent treatment in the form of the least restrictive alternative. These shortcomings of the court are said to reflect the impossible promises made on behalf of the juvenile court by legislators and judicial spokespersons. It is concluded that effective treatment of status offenders requires a substantial revision of jurisdictional arrangements and of the court's role in the process. Graphic and tabular data and footnotes are given. Appendixes provide methodological details and material on families with service needs jurisdiction, noncriminal misbehavior standards, and complaint screening disposition criteria. The bibliography lists 30 references.

Availability: CHICAGO LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDY GROUP, 109 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 303, CHICAGO, IL 60602. Paperback $6.00.

NCJ-79429 SQUIRES OF SAN QUENTIN—AN EVALUATION OF A JUVENILE AWARENESS PROGRAM. By R. V. Lewis. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. 171 p. 1981.

This report evaluates the San Quentin Squires Program, which directly exposes juveniles to prison realities to deter them from delinquency. Evaluation goals were to determine the program's impact on participants' delinquent activity. Like all participants in the Squires Program, the subjects were taken on three consecutive Saturdays to San Quentin Prison, where they toured the facility and participated in a 3-hour rap group with inmate 'squires' assigned to each youth. A classical research design was used in which 108 youths from two California counties were randomly assigned to either an experimental or control group. The youths were aged 16 to 17 and had a history of delinquency; experimental subjects were required to complete the entire Squires Program—all three sessions. Demographic background data on age, ethnicity, number of arrests, types of offenses, and length of time in the juvenile justice system were collected, along with pretest and posttest attitudinal scores regarding the police, school, crime, prison, family, and probation. Subjective appraisals of the program were also obtained from participants and staff who attended. Recidivism data consisted of the number and type of subsequent arrests at 12 months after program completion. Results showed that experimentals experienced more improvement than controls on attitudes toward police, toward crime, and on the Major Scales-Composite Index. Overall, no statistically significant differences were found between experimentals and controls at 12-month behavioral followup. It was clear that the program did not prevent subsequent delinquency among previously very delinquent youth. A secondary finding, however, indicates that lower risk youths showed a positive impact from the program. Both high- and low-risk youths in the experimental group were arrest free for approximately 1 month longer than controls. It is recommended that lower risk youth be sent to the San Quentin Squires Program and that a screening device be developed for the selection of program participants. Tabular data are included. Appendixes contain study instruments and additional documentation.

Availability: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95823. Document Free; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79449 CHILDREN OUT OF COURT. By F. M. Martin, S. J. Fox, and K. Murray. 346 p. 1981.

This book examines the operation of the children's hearings system throughout Scotland, a unique juvenile justice concept in which a central role is played by panels of law volunteers. Implications of this project for the theory and practice of juvenile justice in Great Britain and the United States are reviewed. Implementated in 1971, the new system was composed of reporters (intake workers) and panel members for each region of the country. If the reporter decides that a child is in need of compulsory measures of care, the reporter will bring the child and the child's parents before a panel hearing. A child is defined as anyone under 16 years old or anyone under 18 years old for whom a supervision requirement is in force. The age of criminal responsibility is 18 years. Children may be in need of compulsory measures of care (which include protection, control, guidance, and treatment) if they are beyond the control of parents, suffer from lack of parental care, fail to attend school regularly, or commit various offenses listed in Schedule I of Scotland's Criminal Procedure Act of 1975. The study involved analysis of records and systematic observations of the hearings. Resulting data were examined to determine the quality of practice, including adherence to procedural requirements and the participation of children and parents in the proceedings. Samples of children and parents were personally interviewed to gain understanding of the fairness of the hearings and client feelings of personal involvement in the process, as well as to examine issues related to stigma and labeling. Large-scale questionnaire studies made it possible to identify the operational philosophies of panel members and social workers who serviced the hearings. Findings revealed that topics most frequently discussed in hearings were the child at school, grounds for referral and motivation, family's attitude toward the child, and the child's relationship with the peer group. Concluding chapters review the implications for change in Scotland and the place of children's hearings in the reform of the American juvenile justice system. A final discussion encompasses the issues of formality, punitiveness, individualization, and unintended consequences. Chapter notes, photographs, tables, a subject index, and a name index are included. A bibliography of about 50 references is supplied.

Availability: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10025. Book $27.00.

NCJ-79526 DEALING WITH CHILD OFFENDERS IN FINLAND—THE SCANDINAVIAN CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM IN OPERATION. By M. Joutsen. RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY. 130 p. 1980.

Publication Number: Publication No. 39.

The background and operation of the Scandinavian child welfare system in general and of Finland's in particular are discussed as part of an examination of these countries' responses to child offenders. The incidence and character of juvenile crime in Finland are also investigated. The Scandinavian countries deal with child offenders through child welfare systems, which consist of local administrative councils with predominantly lay members. In Sweden and Finland, the age of criminal responsibility is 15. Children between 15 and 17 fall into a double-track system with both the juvenile court and the child welfare system having jurisdiction. The Child Welfare Act of 1936 and the Young Offenders Act of 1940 are the bases of the present Finnish justice system for children. Preventive measures prescribed by the Child Welfare Act include warnings to the parent and child, protective supervision, and transfer of guardianship, as well as economic support and supervised leisure-time activities. However, the act is considered outmoded, and most urban child welfare systems actually use alternative responses: counseling, open care or long-term contact between the child's family and the welfare board, and assignment of a lay contact person to spend time with the child. The child welfare system has come under attack for ineffectiveness, absence of procedural safeguards, and lack of expertise of the child welfare workers. Proposed revisions to the Child Welfare Act would establish family counseling as a replacement for temporary guardianship, make more use of placement in a foster family, and call for total treatment plans. Proposed changes to the Young Offenders Act would remove differences in the court processing of offenders under age 18 and adults (with the exception of reserving prison sentences for the most severe cases involving youth.) The incidence of child offenses in Finland is investigated, using statistics, research reports, and new research data to uncover unreported crimes, with a focus on a study of the 1978 delinquent-children workload in the Helsinki Child Welfare Office. Study data and a list of over 60 references are appended.

Availability: GOVERNMENT PRINTING CENTRE MARKETING DEPARTMENT MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS, P O BOX 516, SF-00101 HELSINKI 10, FINLAND. Stock Order No. 39. Document $4.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

POLICE

Criminal Investigation ● Police Internal Affairs ● Police Management ● Police Organization ● Police Patrol Function ● Police Resource Allocation ● Police Traffic Function

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79263 POLICE SELECTION AND PERFORMANCE—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. By C. D. Spielberger, R. G. Schulman, H. C. Spaulding, and J. C. Ward. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA HUMAN RESOURCES

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SNI 173

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of the bimonthly *SNI*. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional criminal justice/law enforcement events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced in this Calendar are directly related to criminal justice/law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

The Calendar is organized into three sections:

- *Meetings & Conferences*—a chronological list of events and activities.
- *Workshops, Seminars, & Courses*—a chronological list of education and training programs.
- *Special Services & Programs*—special DOJ programs, calls for papers, and other special announcements.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 5 to 7 months before the event. To submit program announcements, send a brief description of the program, including information about location, dates, fees, prerequisites, registration, size limit, credit hours (if any) to—

NCJRS Calendar of Events
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

SNI HIGHLIGHTS

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

According to the latest report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, there was a sharp increase in prison population during 1980. Published as part of the National Prisoner Statistics Program, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1980* discusses developments in the correctional field that might lead to even more growth in incarcerated population.

The most recent in an annual series reporting the number and movement of prisoners held by State and Federal correctional authorities, the report describes the composition of the inmate population by race, sex, and Hispanic origin, as well as the proportions of various types of admissions and releases.

The 1980 decennial census data make it possible for this report to provide more reliable incarceration rates for minority and Hispanic prisoners than previous reports. Data were collected and analyzed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. To order, check box 19 on the *SNI* order form.

Managing Calls for Service

A new National Institute of Justice report evaluates a program in Wilmington, Del., in which the police department employed processes other than immediate response of the patrol unit to noncritical calls for police service. Alternative procedures included 30-minute delay onscene response, telephone reporting and adjustment, walk-in reporting, and scheduled appointment response.

An Alternative Approach in Police Response—Wilmington Management of Demand Program describes and evaluates the program undertaken between January 1 and September 30, 1979. Evaluators analyzed personnel questionnaires, telephone surveys of clients, formal interviews, observations, and calls for service (CFS) and related crime data.

The evaluation revealed that the Wilmington Police Department implemented the program with relative ease. The response productivity increased by a significant 15.8 percent due to diversion of 18.9 percent of CFS away from traditional response modes and 21.1 percent reduction in units responding to CFS. Although the index crime rate did increase, it was similar to comparably populated cities, and Wilmington residents expressed satisfaction with police services.

The 305-page report includes tables, flowcharts, graphs, references, a glossary, and personnel and client surveys. To obtain a copy, write to Public Systems Evaluation, Inc. (929 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139), enclosing payment of $10.50. To obtain a microfiche copy from NCJRS, specify NCJ 80490 in your request.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ncjrs
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

SNI 173

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

JUNE

June 13-16 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Annual Training Conference. Sponsored by United Council on Welfare Fraud. To be held at Americana's Host Inn, Harrisburg. Contact: Dorothy Forney, Executive Director, UCWF, P.O. Box 258, Harrisburg, PA 17108. Telephone: (717) 787-6535.

June 13-16 El Paso, Texas
Annual Conference of the Texas Corrections Association. Conference will feature exhibits at the civic center. Contact: Lloyd Muir, Exhibits Chairman, TCA, Court Residential Treatment Center, 6209 Alameda, El Paso, TX 79905. Telephone: (915) 772-8537.

June 21-24 Columbus, Ohio
11th Annual Ohio Drug Studies Institute.
Workshops offered for criminal justice personnel. Fee: $90, includes campus housing, materials, and some meals. Contact: Cynthia Kratz, Director of Drug Training, Ohio Department of Mental Health, Glenwood Training Center, 2401 W. Walnut St., Columbus, OH 43223. Telephone: (614) 466-1570.

June 28-July 9 Bourg St. Maurice, France
Research and Innovation in Child Abuse and Neglect. Sponsored by North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Scientific Affairs Division. Cost for room and full board: $500. To be held at Les Arcs. Speakers representing various disciplines will be from several NATO countries. The conference has been planned for experienced professionals. Number of participants is limited, and registration must be completed early. Contact: Dr. Jerome E. Leavitt, School of Education, California State University, Fresno, CA 93740.

JULY

July 5-8 Washington, DC
8th Annual National Youth Workers, Conference. Fee: $140, members; $165 nonmembers. Contact: National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

July 12-15 Las Vegas, Nevada
8th International Forum on Traffic Records Systems. To be held at Dunes Hotel. Sponsored by the National Safety Council's Traffic Records Committee in cooperation with 9 other groups. Contact: Ted E. Dudzik, Staff Rep., NSC, 444 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 527-4800, ext. 238.

July 12-17 Portland, Oregon
45th Annual Conference of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. To be held at the Portland Marriott Hotel. Contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

July 21-24 Hong Kong
Asian International Security Conference and Exposition. To be held at the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club at ShaTin. Contact: Cahners Exposition Group, 8687 Melrose Ave., M-38, Los Angeles, CA 90069. Phone: (213) 659-2050. Telex 194351 SHOWCOINT.

July 23-28 Baltimore, Maryland
37th International Conference of the Correctional Education Association. Special accommodations at the Baltimore Hilton. Contact: Helen Pecht, 417 Brandon Ave., #2, Charlottesville, VA 22903. Telephone: (804) 293-2650.

AUGUST

August 5-12 San Francisco, California
Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association. Contact: American Bar Assoc., Meetings Dept., 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Telephone: (312) 947-4090.

August 15-19 Toronto, Canada
112th Annual American Correctional Association Congress. Exhibits will be displayed at the Sheraton Centre. Advanced registration fee: $60, members; $75, nonmembers. For reduced accommodation rates a housing form is required. Contact: Marge Restivo, Asst. Director, Conventions, American Correctional Assoc., 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, MD 20740. Telephone: (301) 699-7600.

WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, & COURSES

JUNE

June 2-4 Springfield, Massachusetts
Officer Survival. Fee: $275. Contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Ave., Springfield, MA 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300, ext. 255.

June 4-11 Houston, Texas
Executive Prosecutor Course. Contact: National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

June 6-10 Winchester, Virginia
Law Enforcement/Security Survival. Contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route 2, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

June 7-11 Los Angeles, California
Juvenile Justice Update. Fee: $176-$410. Offered by University of Southern California, School of Public Administration. Contact: Delinquency Control Institute, J.J. Update, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

June 7-11 Seattle, Washington
Analytical Investigation Methods. Fee: $345. Cosponsored by Texas Dept. of Public Safety. Contact: Glen Ridgeway, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone: (805) 966-6157.

June 8-10 Richardson, Texas
International Symposium on Psychological Issues in Law Enforcement. Contact: Donald I. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

June 13-16 South Hadley, Massachusetts
Management for Human Service Providers/5-Day Institute. Registration fee: $100. Contact: JJMT (Juvenile Justice Management Training Program of Massachusetts Half-Way Houses, Inc.), P.O. Box 348, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117. Telephone: (617) 267-1573.

June 13-25 Houston, Texas
Trial Practice Institutes I & II. Contact: Registrar, National College for Criminal Defense, College of Law, University of Houston, P.O. Drawer 14007, Houston, TX 77021. Telephone: (713) 749-2283.

June 13-19 Winchester, Virginia
2nd Annual Certified Security Trainer Program. Fee: $1,400 includes tuition, food, lodging, materials. Certain qualifications are required. Assessment and individual testing provided. Sponsored by Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. Contact: Norman R. Bottom, Jr., Criminology Dept., IUP, Indiana, PA 15705. Telephone: (412) 357-2720.

June 14-18 Washington, D.C.
Computer Fraud Investigation. Fee $325 for IACP members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 or (800) 638-4085 (toll-free).

June 14-25 Louisville, Kentucky
Basic Crime Prevention Theory and Practice. Fee: $900. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

June 14-July 2 Evanston, Illinois
Technical Accident Investigation. Fee: $625. Contact: Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204-1409. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

June 14-July 9 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Juvenile Officers Institute. Fees: $295-$390. Dormitory and meals available at Middlebrook Hall, University of Minnesota, West Bank campus. Contact: Richard J. Clendenen, Director, Office of Delinquency Control, University of Minnesota, 119 TNA, 122 Pleasant St., S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

June 15-18 Nashville, Tennessee
Shooting! Classroom and Range Instruction. Fee: $325 for IACP members; $375 for nonmembers. Contact: see June 14-18, IACP.

June 20-23 Snowmass, Colorado
Serious and Repetitive Juvenile Offenders. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

June 21-25 Los Angeles, California
Credit Card Fraud (40 hours). Contact: California Department of Justice Training Center, 1771 Tribute Rd., Suite D, Sacramento, CA 95815. Telephone: (916) 322-2132.

June 21-25 Sacramento, California
Crimes Against the Elderly (36 hours). Contact: see above, California Department of Justice Training Center.

June 21-25 Richardson, Texas
Law Enforcement Instructor-Training/Management Workshop. Contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

June 27-July 1 Toronto, Canada
Terrorism in the 1980s. Contact: see June 6-10, Richard W. Kobetz and Associates.

June 28-29 State College, Pennsylvania
Police Response Hostage Situations. Fee: $250. Accommodations on campus or at nearby motels. For information about course contents and programs, contact: James R. Horner, Director, Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), Pennsylvania State University, S. 159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0262. For registration information, contact: Pamela Frakes, Program Assistant, Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-9173 or TWX 501-670-3532.

June 28-July 2 Orlando, Florida
Organized Crime Overview. Fee: $200 for Florida residents; $275 for out-of-state. Sponsored by Florida Department of Law Enforcement — Organized Crime Institute. Contact: William H. Dunman, Coordinator, OCI, 400 W. Robinson St., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 423-6593.

JULY

July 4-20 Denver, Colorado
Management in the Courts and Criminal Justice Environment. Tuition: $1,800. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

July 5-23 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Addiction Studies/3-Week School. Sponsored by Baton Rouge Chemical Dependency Units, Inc. Undergraduate credit (6 hrs.) may be available. Contact: Duncan A. Rose, Baton Rouge Chemical Dependency Units, Inc., Div. of Baton Rouge General Hospital, 3968 North Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806. Telephone: (504) 387-7850.

July 7-8 State College, Pennsylvania
Art Theft Prevention. Contact: see June 28-29, POLEX, Pennsylvania State University.

July 7-9 Corpus Christi, Texas
Regional Jail Workshop. Contact: Continuing Education Workshops, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

July 11-16 Reno, Nevada
Court Management — Managing Delay. Other courses offered consecutively during July. Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

July 11-30 London, England
2nd Annual Institute of Juvenile Justice. To be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. Fee and tuition: $1,400. Registration applications will be accepted until mid-May and require a nonrefundable deposit. Contact: Dean Richard A. Myren, Director, JJ Institute, School of Justice, American University, Washington, DC 20016. Telephone: (202) 364-8221.

July 12-15 Nashville, Tennessee
Developing Police Computer Capabilities. Contact: see July 14-18, IACP.

July 12-16 Springfield, Massachusetts
Basic/Intermediate Firearms. Fee: $300. Contact: see June 2-4, Smith & Wesson Academy.

July 12-16 Toronto, Canada
9th Annual Training Seminar for Police Chaplains. Sponsored by International Conference of Police Chaplains. Contact: Chaplain Richard Jones, Metro Toronto Police Assoc., 180 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, ON M2J 1R5, Canada. Telephone: (416) 481-4301, ext. 32.

July 12-17 Grand Island, Nebraska
Advanced Accident Investigation School. Contact: Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center, Route 3, Box 50, Grand Island, NE 68801.

July 18-30 Houston, Texas
Trial Practice Institutes I & II. Contact: see June 13-25, National College of Criminal Defense, University of Houston.

July 23-24 Gulfport, Mississippi
Street Survival Seminar: Tactics for Armed Encounters. Contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

July 25-28 Aspen, Colorado
Reducing Trial Court Delay. Contact: see June 20-23, Institute for Court Management.

July 26-28 San Marcos, Texas
Rape and Armed Robbery. Tuition: up to $250 including meals and accommodations. Sponsored by Texas Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: TCPI, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: (512) 392-0166.

July 28-30 San Marcos, Texas
Neighborhood Watch (24 hrs.) Tuition: up to $250 including meals and accommodations. Contact: see above, TCPI, Southwest Texas State University.

July 28-30 Huntsville, Texas
Police in Domestic Violence Situations. Contact: see July 7-9, CJ Center, Sam Houston State University.

AUGUST

August 1-5 Winchester, Virginia
Martial Arts and Range Instructors: Summer Camp Session. Contact: see June 6-10, Richard Kobetz and Associates.

August 1-5 Reno, Nevada
Criminal Law. Contact: see July 11-16, National Judicial College, University of Nevada.

August 2-6 San Antonio, Texas
Management Controls on the Police Use of Deadly Force. Contact: see June 14-18, IACP.

August 2-20 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Addiction Studies/3-Week School. Contact: see July 5-23, Baton Rouge Chemical Dependency Units, Inc.

August 3-5 Arlington, Texas
Clandestine Narcotics Lab School (21 hrs). Contact: North Central Texas Regional Police Academy, Contact: Director, NCTRPA, 1136 107th St., Arlington, TX 76011. Telephone: (817) 640-8251.

August 6-7 Auburn, Washington
Street Survival Seminar. Contact: see July 23-24, Calibre Press.

August 8-13 Aspen, Colorado
Juvenile Justice Management. Contact: see June 20-23, Institute for Court Management.

August 9-13 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Analytical Investigation Methods. Contact: see June 7-11, Anacapa Sciences, Inc.

August 9-13 Springfield, Massachusetts
Firearms and Chemical Agents for Corrections Officers. Fee: $300. Contact: see June 2-4, Smith & Wesson Academy.

August 16-20 Philadelphia. Pennsylvania
Pyrotechnics, Explosives and Solid State Chemistry/ J.H. McLain Memorial Seminar. Fee: $575 includes materials and certificate. Accommodations at Penn Center Inn. Prerequisite is B.S. in engineering or related discipline. Contact: N. Bostwick, Registrar, Franklin Research Center, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Telephone: (215) 448-1104/1236.

August 16-20 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Developing Administrative Staff Skills. Contact: June 14-18, IACP.

August 17-19 El Paso, Texas
Locks and Safes (20 hrs.) Sponsored by Texas Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: see July 26-28, TCPI, Southwest Texas State University.

August 17-19 Arlington, Texas
Search and Seizure. (21 hrs.) Sponsored by North Central Texas Regional Police Academy. Contact: see August 3-5, NCTRPA.

August 23-27 Portland, Maine
Police Labor Relations. Contact: see June 14-18, IACP.

August 24-26 Dallas, Texas
Residential Security Inspection (20 hrs.) To be held at the Dallas—Fort Worth Metroplex. Sponsored by Texas Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: see July 26-28, TCPI, Southwest Texas State University.

SPECIAL SERVICES & PROGRAMS

Call for Data Sources. The editors of the **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** are seeking published and unpublished surveys for possible inclusion in the 1982 edition. National-level data on criminal justice and related topics are being sought (for example, nationwide surveys of criminal justice administrators and agencies; statutory reviews; or counts of the number of persons arrested, processed through court systems, and put in correctional facilities). For information, contact: Timothy J. Flanagan, Director, Criminal Justice Research Center, One Alton Road, Albany, NY 12203. Telephone: (518) 456-7731.

Call for Papers. The Society for Police and Criminal Psychology requests papers for its annual meeting to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in late October. The deadline for the two-page abstract is August 1. Send abstracts to: Ed Shafler, President-Elect, SPCP, 3033 July, Apt. 213, Baton Rouge, LA 70808.

Call for Papers. The American Society of Criminology requests papers for its annual meeting to be held in Toronto in early November. Queries about abstracts and panel participation should be directed as early as possible to: Israel L. Barak-Glantz, Dept. of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. Telephone: (313) 577-3273/2930.

Discussion Draft Standards Ready from Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Discussion Draft Standards in 19 of the 48 areas of concern to the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies are available to law enforcement practitioners. These standards have been tentatively approved although they may be revised later through commission action. Those ready for dissemination include Agency Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid; Career Development, Compensation, Benefits, and Conditions of Work; and Collection and Preservation of Evidence. For a complete list with prices, contact: Information Office, Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 460, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 783-5247.

On-Site Training. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is now offering numerous on-site training courses. The emphasis is on weapons training and liability for legally defensible training through 12 separate courses.

INSTITUTE CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY. 36 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM BOARD OF REGENTS; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION OF POLICE STANDARDS AND TRAINING.

Supplemental Note: Human Resources Institute Monograph Series Three, no. 4. Compiled by the staff of the Florida Police Standards Research Project.

This bibliography cites 364 relevant articles, books, and technical reports on the selection of law enforcement officers. Topics include the use of psychological tests in selecting police officers and predicting police performance; assessment of the attitudes, values, abilities, and personality characteristics of officers; and criteria for evaluating police performance. Most of the publications appeared in the 1970's. The citations are arranged alphabetically by author and include the title, journal name and volume (where applicable), the publisher, and publication date. A table delineates the periodicals that have published 10 or more articles on police selection and performance. Availability and pricing information for the citations is not provided.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA HUMAN RESOURCES INSTITUTE CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY, TAMPA, FL 33620. Document $3.50.

NCJ-79321 POLICE AND COMMUNITY IN JAPAN. By W. L. Ames. 258 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION; UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CENTER FOR JAPANESE STUDIES; HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL; SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 76NI-99-0065; 78-38-0.888.8.91310.412.

The operations of police in Japan are examined, with emphasis on the intimate police-community relations, police approaches to dealing with various problem groups, and the organization and functioning of the police as a whole. The role of both rural and urban police is examined, and attention is given to the way the citizenry perceives the officer, who acts as a community information source, a social worker, a census taker, and a law enforcer. Police enjoy a high social status, particularly in rural areas, and citizens take an active part in assisting police, mainly by serving as informants. Special attention is devoted to police relations with delinquent youth, who are dealt with mostly through 'street guidance' or counseling, and with minority groups—the Korean population and the 'burakumin,' an outcaste group traditionally working at demeaning occupations. In addition, it discusses gangsters in Japanese society and their relations with the police. An investigation of police and special problems deals with crime investigation, maintenance of public security, and regulation of businesses affecting public morals. The police force itself is analyzed. Solidarity and loyalty are strong among officers and encouraged at the time they are in training. The study examines the police hierarchy; police recruitment, selection, and training; career life; and benefits, which include rent-free living in police housing. The police-housing strategy further promotes solidarity and loyalty among officers, allows rapid mobilization of off-duty police, and allows police families to share problems and concerns. The stable and even declining rates of crime in the country are discussed in regard to police effectiveness. Social changes and their impacts on police, especially on their relations with the community, are addressed. Data for the study were collected through police and citizen interviews conducted in the prefecture of Okayama (located on the main island of Honshu), from police records, and from observation. Figures, photographs, footnotes, a glossary of selected terms, an index, and a bibliography of about 50 references (both English and Japanese) are provided.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, 2223 FULTON, BERKELEY, CA 94720. Book $22.50.

NCJ-79707 AMERICAN POLICE CHIEFS, SHERIFFS AND COMMAND OFFICERS MANUAL AND DIRECTORY. By G. S. Arenberg and J. Hosford Jr. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. 237 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Price includes postage.

This manual offers chief law enforcement officers a national standard regarding training, procedures, and ethics. It also provides standard reporting and data collection forms and a resource for locating assistance and equipment. A police code of ethics is presented, as is a discussion of the leadership concept in terms of the characteristics, principles, and responsibilities of leadership and how these traits manifest themselves in individuals. The manual provides advice, in outline form, on how to handle a variety of situations and procedures. These 'how to's' cover public relations policies, human relations skills, patrol techniques, the mechanics of arrest, police duties at a crime scene, and the scope of a general criminal investigation. Specific consideration is given to burglary investigation procedures, the collection and preservation of evidence, and the techniques of interrogation and interview. Additional areas covered are police handling of auto theft and narcotics investigations and response to disturbance and prowler calls. Approaches are suggested for handling disturbed persons and for investigating and reporting accidents. A theoretical discussion of juvenile delinquency concerns definition, scope, and causes, as well as delinquent classification and personality development considerations. Laws and procedures governing treatment of juveniles in the justice system are reviewed, and approaches for interviewing juvenile delinquents are suggested. Guidelines are delineated for police report writing and officer courtroom demeanor and testimony. The manual also describes techniques for setting up a road block, conducting a raid, and directing traffic, as well as suggested procedures for controlling civil disturbances and riots. Extensive samples of reports and forms for law enforcement agencies are given. Police products are listed in an alphabetical index arranged by product type that also contains the addresses of major manufacturers. Extensive photographs, charts, and tables are provided throughout. A short

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glossary of legal terms and guidelines on the use of deadly force are included.

Availability: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 NORTH 125TH STREET, NORTH MIAMI, FL 33161. Document $12.50.

NCJ-79782 POLICE USE OF FORCE. By D. O. Schultz and J. G. Service. 129 p. 1981.

The legal liability of officers and their departments in cases of police use of excessive force is examined, and policies are suggested to curtail excessive use of force in situations involving pursuit driving and use of firearms. A review of the history of American policing traces the development of attitudes and policies from the early 1800's to the present. Particular note is given to the police response to early labor militancy, prohibition, the impact of J. Edgar Hoover, the Depression, and World War II. A chapter on pursuit deals with all aspects of the use of police vehicles and the liability it can engender. The doctrine of 'respondeat superior' (which permits the department or city to be named in a suit against an officer), pursuit in emergency and nonemergency situations, written policies regarding high-speed pursuit, and the use of roadblocks are all considered. The material on use of firearms covers deadly force and the setting in which the firearm is used, arrest situations, injury and safety of bystanders, use of firearms in off-duty and abandonment of duty situations, departmental guidelines, and actions outside the scope of one's authority. One chapter examines a variety of topics including the defense of self and others, the use of force both in making an arrest and after the arrest, the use of police dogs, and intentional infliction of mental distress. A final chapter, addressing departmental regulation of the use of force, explains the role of departmental manuals, internal investigations, and specialized boards. Relevant examples and pertinent court decisions are cited. Endnotes, footnotes, a glossary, indexes, and five references are provided. Sample forms and policy statements concerning the police use of force are appended. (Publisher's summary modified)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Book $19.95.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Pardon ● Probation and Parole (Adult) ● Probation and Parole (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79155 IS PROBATION WORKING? A GUIDE FOR MANAGERS AND METHODOLOGISTS. By J. S. Albanese, B. A. Fiore, J. H. Powell, and J. R. Storti. 188 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Based on a review of over 130 studies on adult and juvenile probation, this book assesses the effectiveness of probation and emphasizes the methodological shortcomings of previous research. In analyzing the criteria for measuring the success of probation, the authors find that universal criteria are nonexistent. Problems in the use of probation revocation and recidivism as criteria for failure and in causal interpretations of findings are also examined, and a summary describing the state of research on probation effectiveness and strategies for the future is presented. This summary includes studies conducted since 1950. The report also assesses the results of attempts to manipulate the size and type of probation caseloads to improve success rates. Fruitful research in this area, the report suggests, should not focus solely on the numbers and types of probationers, but rather the ways probationers are matched to probation staff and how probationers are managed. Efforts to use probation as an alternative to institutionalization are reviewed, and settings where this has been tested are examined. Results suggest the feasibility of this approach for certain offenders, with savings in both financial and human terms. The report assesses various counseling techniques, job placement, vocational training, and the use of volunteers, in improving the effectiveness of probation as a correctional alternative. Treatment in its relation to probation is viewed from the perspectives of both the law enforcement and therapeutic communities. The report describes attempts to apply prediction methods in probation settings. The utility of these methods in risk classification, determination of supervision levels, and program evaluation is assessed. Methodological shortcomings of previous studies are reviewed, as are the results of the few rigorous studies that have been conducted. The underuse of prediction instruments is demonstrated, although the report also shows that avenues for future applications already exist and remain to be explored. For example, the desirability of uniform probation reporting to standardize definitions of 'success' and 'failure' is widely recognized, and preliminary efforts in this area are now being made. Chapter notes are included. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: UNIVERSITY PRESS OF AMERICA, 4720 BOSTON WAY, LANHAM, MD 20706. Paperback $8.75.

PROSECUTION

Prosecution ● Support Services (Prosecution)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-77927 COMPUTER CRIME—EXPERT WITNESS MANUAL. KOBA ASSOCIATES, INC. 155 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-007-80.

This manual is an aid for assessing the need for expert assistance in computer-related crime cases and for identifying, selecting, managing, and using expert witnesses. It is intended for public and private sector personnel involved in the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime, criminal justice system personnel, and those in government and business. The manual defines a computer-related crime expert, distinguishes among the various sources of experts, and discusses subject area specializations. Next, the question of when to employ an expert and considerations of case complexity and the individual law enforcement agency's philosophy and capabilities are presented. The manual reviews key phases in a computer-related crime investigation at which expert assistance will most likely be required. The major financial and professional considerations in selecting a particular expert or team of experts are detailed, as are general sources for identifying outside experts. The use of security precautions is examined and overall measures for avoiding and remedying breaches of security are suggested. Finally, techniques for managing experts throughout the course of a major case, with emphasis on the litigation stage, are presented. Tabular data and 56 references are provided. Appended materials include a discussion of significant issues in Federal expert witness law, a review of Federal pretrial and trial discovery issues applicable to computer-related crime cases, an annotated list of Federal and State cases regarding the use of expert witnesses, and a list of selected State privacy laws applicable to computer security.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01131-4. Document $6.50.

NCJ-79693 VICTIM JUSTICE FOR DISABLED PERSONS—A RESOURCE MANUAL. By M. S. Per-Lee. GALLAUDET COLLEGE. 93 p.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS.

Grant Number: Grant: 80-CJ-AX-0075.

This manual, designed for victim services providers, presents information on counseling the physically handicapped victim, assisting the victim through the legal process, and making services accessible to handicapped persons. An introductory chapter gives background information on disabilities, on the number of disabled persons in the United States, and on legislation regarding public services and the disabled. Then it addresses specific characteristics and degrees of severity of specific disabling conditions: hearing impairments (hard-of-hearing, deaf, prelingually deaf), visual impairments (partially-sighted, blind), combined deafness and blindness, mobility impairments (spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, amputation, arthritis, cerebral palsy, stroke, epilepsy), and communication impairments (speech disorders, language impairments). For each type of condition, the manual discusses the implications for the victim services process, and explains the clients' special needs and abilities and how to deal with the clients on a personal basis. The final chapter focuses on providing outreach to the disabled community, particularly through advertising the availability of the services via appropriate organizations and the media. Resources for information on handicapping conditions and the legal obligations of law enforcement personnel to render themselves accessible to deaf persons are appended.

Availability: GALLAUDET COLLEGE PRESS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, SEVENTH AND FLORIDA, NE, WASHINGTON, DC 20002. Paperback $3.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material ● Statistics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79122 RESOURCES FOR CORRECTIONS—DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS. By R. C. Grieser.

INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND POLICY STUDIES, INC. 547 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Grant Number: Grant: BY-6.

This directory aids private and public correctional agencies in locating Federal programs that, according to their guidelines, could provide money, goods, or services for preadjudication or postadjudication activities of the adult criminal justice system. Federal program personnel were interviewed to determine which programs would be included in the directory. A total of 228 resource entries were assembled. The entry for each program contains a goals statement, program description, outline of eligibility requirements and types of resource assistance offered, description of application and assistance processes, Office of Management and Budget number, and information contact. Programs are indexed according to the Federal agency that administers or regulates the program, the 17 basic functional categories that identify specific areas of decisionmaking, and potential beneficiaries who are eligible for resource assistance as a result of their minority status. Appendixes present the corrections functional areas, types of assistance provided, a sample interview schedule, suggestions for proposal writing, a glossary, and a list of Federal Information Centers and Regional Councils. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01123-3. Document $11.00.

STAFF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Civil Rights ● Education (Career) ● Indian Affairs ● Training ● Personnel Administration

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79372 SUPERVISORY TECHNIQUES FOR THE SECURITY PROFESSIONAL. By J. A. Wanat, E. T. Guy, and J. J. Merrigan Jr. 147 p. 1981.

This book assists the security professional in improving supervisory techniques. It identifies important supervisory skills, provides readers with a means of assessing their own proficiency in specific skills, and offers suggestions on how to improve performance in a leadership capacity. A discussion of leadership development covers types and categories of leadership (authoritarian, laissez-faire, and democratic), leadership principles, leadership goals and self-development, and ways to develop self-confidence and teamwork. An examination of motivation and supervision surveys Maslow's hierarchy of needs, various other categories of needs, motivation factors, duties of a security supervisor, and developing subordinates' talents. Management and the management function are described, including planning and obstacles to planning, budgeting, principles of organization, staffing, and reorganizing the department. Another chapter delineates the implementation of time management, organization of time and work area, and time-saving ideas. Other chapters discuss effective communication; delegation, authority, and control; complaints and grievances; and community/public relations. A description of training skill development covers training methodology and training techniques, as well as summaries of particular training programs developed by Jersey City State College and the International Association for Hospital Security. Safety attitude development, including formal programs, inspections, and guidelines are detailed. The final chapter presents the code of ethics of the American Society for Industrial Security and the private security code of ethics. Figures, footnotes, chapter bibliographies, and self-evaluating checklists are provided.

Availability: BUTTERWORTHS (PUBLISHERS) INC, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, WOBURN, MA 01801. Book $15.95.

NCJ-79829 CAREERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, CORRECTIONS, SECURITY. By E. Beckman. 160 p. 1981.

For persons contemplating a career in criminal justice or for those already involved in career counseling or in criminal justice agency recruitment, this book offers information on each of the criminal justice professions, including law enforcement, courts, corrections, and security. For each, it describes the different jobs available, lists requirements, evaluates opportunities, and provides information on benefits. An introduction surveys careers from a broad perspective, listing specific occupations in each criminal justice division. Within each division, the nature of the work, general employment data, training and advancement, and earning potential are covered. Levels of employment (Federal, State, local, private), educational requirements, character assessment, physical and mental requirements, employment trends, and application procedures are also set forth. An appendix lists sources of additional career information for each division. Succeeding chapters focus more closely on each field. Wherever appropriate, the descriptions detail (for positions within that division) job opportunities, benefits, responsibilities and duties, specialization and advancement, requirements (i.e., education, experience, age, physical and mental status, background), and related information. An index is provided. (Publisher's summary modified)

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DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-78548 ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE ON VIOLENT CRIME—FINAL REPORT. US ATTORNEY GENERAL. 105 p. 1981.

Task force recommendations focus on the appropriate role of the Federal government in combatting violent crime both within existing substantive and jurisdictional frameworks (Phase I recommendations) and through changes in Federal criminal statutes, funding levels, and allocation of Federal resources (Phase II recommendations). An outline and a commentary accompany each of the 64 recommendations listed. Among the Phase I recommendations are that the Attorney General should request the Navy to assist in detecting air and sea drug traffic, that he should mandate the United States Attorneys to establish law enforcement coordinating committees in each Federal district, and that he work with appropriate governmental authorities to make available abandoned military bases for use by states and localities as correctional facilities. Further, it is proposed that the Attorney General take the leadership role in ensuring that crime victims are accorded proper status by the criminal justice system and that the FBI establish the Interstate Identification Index (a decentralized system under which the states would retain criminal history records for persons arrested in their states and the FBI's National Crime Informaton Center (NCIC) would maintain an index for these records). Phase II recommendations address reforms in the areas of narcotics, gun laws, crimes against Federal officials, arson, tax cases, the Freedom of Information Act, bail, the exclusionary rule, sentencing and parole, training of state and local personnel, victim compensation, youth gangs, exchange of criminal history information, and Federal funding for criminal justice programs. An appendix lists witnesses appearing before the Task Force. In developing the recommendations, the Task Force relied on several information sources: public testimony in 7 cities by nearly 80 witnesses representing a broad spectrum of expertise in the criminal justice system; written testimony by criminal justice experts, scholars, and the general public; research into specific issue areas; and personal experience.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01137-3. Document $5.00; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79096 GUN CONTROL. P. J. Cook, Ed. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, V 455 (May 1981), complete issue.

Supplemental Note: Includes microfiche versions of NCJ 79096-79105.

This special issue offers a cross-section of emerging scholarly research on gun control; articles address policy alternatives from both future and historical perspectives, consider political and criminological aspects of the subject, and describe specific efforts undertaken in Boston, Washington, D.C., and Detroit. The first contribution draws futuristic scenarios for the 21st century, depending on whether public opinion can be modified to relinquish the handgun as an instrument of household self-defense and whether citizens will submit to Federal regulation, given the unworkability of State and local inconsistencies in handgun control. An article weighing the wisdom of gun prohibition warns against it, basing its arguments on lessons learned from prohibiting marihuana and alcohol. Public opinion polls are reviewed in two articles assessing popular thinking about the regulation of private arms in the United States. The impotence of firearms legislation enacted between the World Wars is explained by the low enforcement priorities of the Justice Department, the individualist ethos hostile to Federal intervention, and powerful and shrewd lobbying efforts that neutralized the legislative outcome. Among the articles evaluating effects of policy changes, one contends that a reduction in gun availability would cause some weapon substitution and little probable change in overall robbery and assault rates, except for that of homicide. Another analyzes the easily circumvented screening systems enforcing present laws in most States and recommends that retail dealers and private owners be more heavily regulated through civil liability and a more comprehensive registration system. An analysis of the sources from which criminals obtain guns points to the need for developing local enforcement capabilities and Federal regulatory efforts, rather than criminal investigation capabilities at the Federal level. In addition, one paper recommends methods for controlling the use of deadly force by police. Finally, three case studies assess the effects of the Bartley-Fox Amendment in Massachusetts, the District of Columbia's ban on handgun transfers, and Michigan's mandatory sentencing provisions for criminals who use guns. Tabular data and footnotes are provided with individual articles.

NCJ-79278 SECURITIES AND COMMODITIES ENFORCEMENT—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CIVIL INJUNCTIONS. By H. M. Friedman. 238 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO.

This text examines the governmental enforcement of Federal securities laws, with emphasis on provisions of general applicability to issuers and investors. It focuses on those issues likely to be faced by counsel in defending clients charged with securities or commodities violations. Enforcement of the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the continuous reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the antifraud provisions of both these statutes are the predominant concerns in the discussion of Federal securities laws. The text begins with an exploration of the scope and procedures of a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) investigation. This investigation precedes any decision to recommend criminal prosecution or any institution of criminal charges. Also discussed are SEC's enforcement alternatives: formal and informal administrative sanctions, civil injunctive actions, and referral for criminal prosecution. The types of ancillary relief in SEC injunctive actions that have been developed and the role that such remedies play in enforcing the Federal securities law are examined, and issues involved in establishing the basic elements of securities violations are reviewed. The text also provides an understanding of the state-of-mind requirements in securities cases, the meaning of collateral participation in securities violations, the actions for which corporations can be held criminally responsible, and the applicability of U.S. securities laws to transnational transactions. Additional discussion focuses on the relevance of Title 18's criminal provisions as alternative prosecutorial options, the regulatory pattern of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974, State blue-sky laws (securities statutes), and disposition and sentencing in securities cases. Finally, ethical problems faced by defense attorneys in these cases and legislative reform measures concerning the Federal criminal and securities codes are examined. Chapter notes, data tables, an index, and a table of statutes, rules, and other authorities are presented.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. Book $34.95.

TECHNOLOGY

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice) ● Explosives and Weapons ● Information Systems ● Information Systems Software ● Police Equipment ● Security Systems (Technology)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79428 DUE PROCESS VERSUS DATA PROCESSING—AN ANALYSIS OF COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION SYSTEMS. By D. L. Doernberg and D. H. Zeigler. *New York University Law Review,* V 55, N 6 (December 1980), P 1110-1230.

This paper examines defects in computerized criminal history information systems that result in violations of constitutional guarantees of due process. After briefly discussing the evolution of manual criminal history files, the paper traces the uncontrolled development of computer systems from the 1960's and the failure of Government to regulate effectively the proliferation, quality, and operation of incompatible computer systems. The paper documents the consequences of Government's failure to regulate these systems and presents the results of (1) a systematic audit of New York's computerized criminal history information system and (2) national surveys of prosecutors, defense organizations, and State planning agencies to determine whether the findings of the New York audit are representative of those of other jurisdictions. In New York, nearly three-quarters of the 'rap sheet' (compilation of an individual's criminal history) entries are either incomplete or inaccurate. Findings of the New York audit were consistent with the national surveys. The paper describes the use of rap sheets at each stage of the criminal process and demonstrates that reference to defective rap sheets results in harsher treatment of criminal defendants. It argues that the use of rap sheets containing inaccurate or inappropriate information violates the due process clauses of the Constitution. Because these data give rise to a presumption of guilt, they should not be used by criminal justice officials in their decisionmaking processes. Methods of regulating criminal history information systems are suggested, such as hiring independent auditors to conduct regular audits of these systems. Footnotes and the survey instruments are appended. (Author abstract modified)

NCJ-79742 SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AGENCIES—INTERSTATE ANALYSIS—FINAL REPORT, VOLUME 1. By M. Shugoll and J. Dempsey. GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DIVISION. 222 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79MU-AX-0034.

Supplemental Note: Report number 1133-02-81-CR.

This first volume of a 2-volume study of State-level criminal justice information systems in all 50 States and the District of Columbia discusses study methodology, provides an interstate comparison of information systems, and presents recommendations for the Federal Government's role in the continued maturation of State information systems. The study describes the capabilities of each State to report on criminal justice information and statistics in the generic areas of corrections, courts, juvenile justice, and law enforcement. In addition, the study focuses on the reporting capabilities of a specific agency type, the statistical analysis center (SAC). One respondent was chosen from each State information system agency to answer a questionnaire consisting of general questions applicable to all agencies and of four specialized modules relevant to particular agencies that deal with criminal justice data on corrections, courts, juvenile justice, and law enforcement. Within these areas, data were also collected on subclassifications such as offender, parole, and prosecutor. Most of the data collection took place between November 1980 and January 1981. The report discusses some of the common fiscal, political, and technological problems faced by States in the continued development of their information systems. Interstate disparities in reporting capabilities are described, including variables used to ascertain levels of information development (data availability, capabilities to use the process data, interactions between information agencies, and authorization for statistical reporting). The study recommends that the Federal Government continue its role in information system development. Moreover, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) should increase its interaction with State agencies in order to help them assess their needs, problems, and future expectations relative to system development. One Federal strategy could be to raise all agencies, systems, and States to a minimal level of competency in reporting capabilities. Finally, BJS could take a leadership role in developing complementary information systems across States either by supporting standardization between systems or promoting the creation of additional national information systems and reporting requirements. Tables, figures, and footnotes are provided. Study materials are appended. For the second volume of this report, see NCJ 79743.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79743 SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AGENCIES—A PROFILE OF THE STATES—FINAL REPORT, VOLUME 2. By M. Shugoll and J. Dempsey. GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DIVISION. 418 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79MU-AX-0034.

Supplemental Note: Report number 1133-02-81-CR.

This second volume of a 2-volume study of State-level criminal justice information systems in all 50 States and the District of Columbia presents a State-by-State summary of the data collected from a survey of more than 300 agencies. The State profiles have six sections, a series of tables, and two figures. Each profile describes the criminal justice data used by the responding agency and any outstanding characteristics of the information systems; reports the accessibility of the data to other local, State, and Federal agencies; and gives information on all operational and planned information systems. In addition, the role of the Statistical Analysis Center in disseminating and analyzing the data is examined, and the formal authority for reporting is stated. Finally, each agency's ability to process and analyze data is noted. Tables show the availability and original source on specific types of data, and figures indicate data and service transfers among agencies. For volume one of the report, see NCJ 79742.

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02 The Comparative Method in Criminology by Dr. Guenther Kaiser

This study reviews the comparative method and critiques European criminological research of this type in statistics, victim interviews, public attitudes, social control, and capital punishment.

03 Convergence and Divergences in Matters of the Judicial Protection of Minors by Jean Chazal, Henri Molines, and Jacques Vérin

Problems with the practical application of juvenile justice have been apparent in many nations. This article reports on the findings of a commission which surveyed 23 European countries in the areas of changing patterns of juvenile delinquency, specialized response agencies, and the handling of children at risk.

04 Course of Events in a Crime—The Witness and the Police: The Reconstruction and Description of Criminal Offenses in Police-Witness Interrogation by H. Walter Schmitz

Through two tests—examining the interrogation process and evaluating eye-witness testimony vs. physical evidence — this German study shows how proper interrogation and listening techniques can contribute to police-witness cooperation and lead to truthful reconstruction of the events of a crime.

05 Decriminalization by Lcda. Carmen Antony

This paper, originally presented at the Third National Criminology Seminar at the University of Panama, describes potentially beneficial decriminalization strategies for Panama in relation to the offenses to which they might be applied.

06 Detention Pending Trial and Educational Intent in the Case of Young Offenders by Michael Walter

In West Germany, where educational and therapeutic measures for juvenile offenders are emphasized, there may be conflict with pretrial detention. This study assesses the possibility and discusses other options.

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Integrating the cultural values of native law with Western-style legal systems is a common problem in developing nations. This article describes the role and influence of tribal law in Nigeria as that country attempts to implement a unified justice system.

09 Juvenile Delinquency in Belgium From 1971 to 1975 by Marie-Ange Dechesne

This report presents information on delinquency statistics for a 5-year period and explores the effects of Belgium's 1965 law defining prosecutorial and juvenile court jurisdiction over minors.

10 Open Prisons and Recidivism by Werner Ruether and Wolfgang Neufeind

Following a critique of traditional means of measuring recidivism, the authors compare four types of detention facilities from maximum security to open prisons. The article also judges the effectiveness of West Germany's open prisons with regard to recidivism.

11 Outline of the General Procedures That Use the Holistic Approach as Applied at the Mexican State Juvenile Rehabilitation School by Silvia Patino Roman

The application of a holistic approach to juvenile offender rehabilitation is unusual in Latin America. This article details the components of a Mexican holistic treatment program and discusses findings after 2 years of operation.

12 The Penalty of Law: An International Comparison of Practices Affecting the Prosecution and Sentencing of Juveniles by Jean-Pierre Peigne

This paper discusses the personnel and procedures governing the adjudication of juvenile offenders from initiation of proceedings to final disposition. Examples are drawn from many countries.

13 The Police Press Agency as an Intermediary Between Crime and Criminal Reporting by Karl-Heinz Reuband

The accuracy of the news media in crime reporting has often been criticized. In an attempt to control the flow of information, Police Press Agencies were established throughout much of West Germany. This article assesses their impact on crime news.

14 Reactions of the Agencies of Social Control to Crime of Young Foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany by Peter-Alexis Albrecht, Christian Pfeiffer, and Klaus Zapka

Increasing numbers of resident alien juvenile offenders have caused problems in West Germany for both the criminal justice system and the offenders. This study compares German vs. non-German offenders in several German states and analyzes legal responses to resident alien offenders.

15 Recidivism in Polish Criminal Law by Andrzej Spotowski

Recidivism, a serious issue in most nations, is viewed as particularly dangerous in socialist countries. This article examines relevant Polish law and legal responses to this problem.

16 Simplified Juvenile Court Procedure: Goals, Laws, Reality by Friedrich Schaffstein

A variety of informal court procedures for juvenile offenders have been attempted. An innovative West German model combines formal and informal procedures. In addition to a review of the model, the article discusses problems in its application.

17 Society and the Juvenile Offender by Ulla-Britt Eriksson and Jerry Sarnecki

Centralizing social resources is a promising approach to the treatment of juvenile delinquency. This article discusses the results of a major Swedish study on juvenile crime and society's reaction to it. The authors stress interagency cooperation and describe successful programs.

18 The Staff of the Treatment-Oriented Correctional System: Function, Selection, Training, Continuing Education edited by Heike Jung, Hans-Georg Mey, Heinz Mueller-Dietz, and Karl Peter Rotthaus

Correctional staff training is a subject of considerable interest in this country. West Germany has developed a program combining classroom instruction, testing, and practical experience for all professional levels, with specialized training for correctional administrators.

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DOCUMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

SELECTED RECENT DOCUMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Community Based Corrections (Adult) ● Community Based Corrections (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80171 REINTEGRATING THE OFFENDER—ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS. By J. Hylton. 328 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES; UNIVERSITY OF REGINA SCHOOL OF HUMAN JUSTICE; CANADA DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Using a case study approach, this book investigates the impact of Canadian community correctional programs on the larger correctional system and on corrections in the Saskatchewan Province in particular. These programs seek to integrate or reintegrate offenders into their communities. The text reviews the history of community correctional programs in Canada and analyzes their development in the context of the total criminal justice system. Although community programs are increasing, this form of corrections does not appear to be taking precedence over institutionalization. Rather it provides an alternative, thus allowing the corrections system to accommodate more offenders. The text addresses the effect of community corrections on the offender through a case study of the Saskatchewan Community Training (CTR) program. The study entailed a survey of 138 offenders in 5 community-based residential centers and employed a measure of program impact based on the concept of 'social integration.' Macroscopic analysis indicated that organizational determinants are important for understanding how new correctional practices emerge and are maintained. In Saskatchewan, the nature and extent of community programming were closely linked to criminal justice practices within the province. The study also investigated the usefulness of social integration scales in evaluating the effectiveness of community corrections programs in reintegrating offenders. (Traditional research strategies have not embodied changes in correctional philosophy regarding resocializing the offender through community correctional programs.) Microscopic analysis shows that the social integration scales were useful in assessing some community correctional programs. The measures distinguished among types of social integration, types of offenders, and the five CTR's. Charts, tables, and graphs are included. An index, over 200 references, and additional tables are appended.

Availability: UNIVERSITY PRESS OF AMERICA, 4720 BOSTON WAY, LANHAM, MD 20801. Paperback $11.75.

COURTS

Bail and Bond ● Court Management and Operations ● Court Structure ● Judicial Process ● Support Services (Provided by Courts)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79948 COURTS AND TRIBUNALS—A COMPARATIVE STUDY. By A. Racz. 241 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal and Administrative Sciences. Translated by Miklos Zehery.

The organizational and procedural characteristics of ordinary courts are examined through a comparative review of legal evolution in several 'bourgeois' countries and all European socialist countries. The book surveys the differentiation among courts (i.e., separation of powers). It reviews the causes, organizational frameworks, limits and trends for courts in both 'bourgeois' and socialist countries and draws generalizations from efforts to achieve more unified administration of justice. Judicial reform is traced to the French revolution in Europe and to the early 19th century in the United States. Analysis of socialist court reform begins with the 1917 revolution in Russia. The author applies comparative methods in analyzing evidence of legal evolution in Eastern European countries, France, England, Germany and, occasionally, the United States. He discusses the institution of arbitration and the principles of differentiation between judicial bodies according to their spheres of the activity (i.e., special administrative courts, courts of competence, constitutional courts, and national courts). The prevailing tendencies in the development of economic, labor, military, administrative, penal, and social jurisdiction are also analyzed. Each chapter is divided into two parts, the first describing 'bourgeois' systems and the second describing socialist systems. Footnotes and an index are provided. (Publisher's summary modified)

Availability: KULTURA, P O B 149, H-1389 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY. Book $19.00.

NCJ-80130 KEEPING ABREAST OF THE FLOOD—HOW JUDGES CAN CONTROL CASEFLOW. By A. F. Vollack. *State Court Journal,* V 5, N 4 (Fall 1981), P 8-13, 33-37.

This article describes the administrative procedures and techniques instituted in civil cases over a 2-year period in Division Four of the First Judicial District of Colorado and contains statistical data relating to cost outcomes. The principles of this approach to reducing court delay are deemed applicable in other jurisdictions as well. The basic premise is that the judge, exercising the prerogative of the court, must take control of both civil and criminal cases at an early stage, set the time for all events to occur in the progression of the case, and retain court control until the case is closed. The control management program in Division Four was instituted in 1978 and began by tightening the court's policy concerning the granting of trial continuances, both civil and criminal. A strict continuance policy of denying requests made within 30 days of trial and without good cause was considered vital to successful control management. The program's second phase involved transferring the control of a case from counsel to the court. Case control is established by the court and is never relinquished until the file is closed by final action. The full value of case control in reducing backlog and achieving effective court management of cases can be realized when judicial case control is used in conjunction with a strict continuance policy. When counsel know there are set dates when certain events such as trials will occur, they will either proceed to settle the matter or be prepared to go forward. The trial judge must continue to exercise full command of the pretrial and trial procedures, beginning with the pretrial conference. The final phase of program implementation entails the establishment of categories of cases. Its purpose is to improve the utilization of court time by assisting the division clerk in setting the appropriate amount of court time for trials and motions. It is contended that with proper pretrial management, a court can fit up to 7 hours of actual trial time during a court day. Moreover, the program requires no additional staff or equipment, nor does it entail the use of outside judges. District Four experience with the system shows marked impact on backlog, current caseload, and court delay. Planning and the continuing commitment of both the judge and court staff are required to implement and maintain the system. Tables, notes, and a trial procedure checklist are provided.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80393 COURT EFFORTS TO REDUCE PRETRIAL DELAY—A NATIONAL INVENTORY. By P. A. Ebener. 137 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: RAND CORPORATION THE INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.

Supplemental Note: Rand Publication Series.

Telephone surveys of 50 State court administrators and 40 administrators of courts in major cities were used to collect data on types of tactics used to reduce pretrial delay, the number of specific types of procedures in use, and the distribution of procedures across courts. Pretrial delay-reducing tactics fell into two major groups: management efforts to streamline or improve management of cases progressing through the system and diversion efforts to reduce the number of cases progressing toward trial. About 25 management procedures were identified, but all of these were directed toward three strategies: efficient management of court resources, expeditious pretrial processing using simplified and streamlined procedures, or establishment of firm trial dates. One or more of these strategies were adopted by 47 States, with court resources management being the most popular strategy. Some of the specific procedures to stretch resources were use of computerized information systems for monitoring the progress of cases, classification of cases for assignment to special expediting tracks, and establishment of goals and time guidelines. Twenty-nine States and 40 local courts adopted some kind of expediting procedure, such as using mail and telephone conferencing to expedite motions processing and limiting the number of interrogatories that a party can request, and 43 of the courts reported at least 1 special procedure aimed at limiting continuances and thus adhering to a firm trial date. Diversion strategies also fell into three categories: judicial arbitration, medical malpractice screening procedures (suggested as a model for other types of screening), and settlement programs. Judicial arbitration involves an informal hearing attended by parajudicial personnel. The hearing results in a disposition that is filed in court. The medical malpractice screening method incudes a hearing before a panel of attorneys, judges, and physicians. Settlement programs are heavily used for civil cases. Settlement mechanisms include mediation, mock trials, and court-ordered conferences. The outcome is usually a negotiated settlement or decision between the parties, with input by the judicial arbitrator. The survey instruments, survey data, list of respondents, and a bibliography of 60 entries are provided.

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CRIME PREVENTION

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention) ● Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80468 STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION—COLLECTIVE RESPONSES TO CRIME IN URBAN AMERICA. By A. Podolefsky and F. Dubow. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN AFFAIRS. 280 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0057.

This book examines the ways in which citizens try to control crime in their neighborhoods; it presents a model of community crime prevention based on attachment to the community, involvement in community groups, and the structure of opportunity for interaction. The authors drew on extensive field work and survey data for this analysis and these hypotheses. The 15-month data collection phase involved field research locales (Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco) and a telephone survey of over 5,000 respondents. The study sought to understand what community and other groups are doing about crime, who participates in these collective responses, and the reasons for differences among communities' responses to crime. These diverse responses are classified under two broad categories: (1) a social problems approach in which the crime problem is seen as intricately enmeshed with other urban ills, leading groups to do something about the causes of crime; and (2) a victimization prevention approach, in which residents respond to crime through target hardening. Examples of each type of behavior are documented. An analysis of the characteristics of individuals who participate in these anticrime activities rejects the conventional wisdom that fear, estimates of risk, and concern about crime result in individual participation. Individual involvement in community groups is shown to be linked to affective ties to the neighborhood (social integration). Participation in anticrime activities follows as part of the appropriate and expected behavior of group members. The policy relevance of these findings is discussed in terms of the tactics presently being used at the Federal level to induce citizen participation in community anticrime programs. Finally, a community's capacity to undertake either a social problems approach or a victimization prevention approach is conceptualized as resulting from the organizational matrix of the community, other community resources, and the existence of citywide anticrime programs. A systemic model is presented and illustrated by a comparison of two communities with similar crime concerns but very different patterns of collective responses. Figures, tables, footnotes, an index, and a bibliography of about 90 references are provided. (Author summary modified)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Book $29.75.

NCJ-80726 PLANNING COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. By M. McPherson and G. Silloway. MINNESOTA CRIME PREVENTION CENTER. 349 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; ABT ASSOCIATES, INC.

This report discusses issues involved in planning a community crime prevention program and provides practical guidelines and advice about starting such a program. Written for planners, practitioners, community organizers, and members of community groups, this report analyzes the experiences of six operating programs in regard to program success factors. The report was assembled following a literature review and telephone interviews with 87 of the directors of community crime prevention programs across the country. Six diverse projects were selected for a more detailed examination involving onsite visits from January through March 1979 and interviews with persons who planned and developed the projects. Written documents, such as grant applications and evaluation reports, were examined also. The six projects were the Neighborhood Safety Project, Contra Costa County, Calif.; the Southeast Polk County Crime Prevention Council, Inc., Iowa; the Greater Woodlawn Crime Prevention Project, Chicago, Ill.; Ward I, Washington, D.C.; the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Program, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Port City Crime Prevention Project (PCCPS), Port City (a pseudonym). The report discusses alternative ways to consider and define planning and notes some of the factors that cause planning to vary. One chapter presents a description of the analytical aspects of the planning process and shows how applications might be made in realistic situations. The political aspect of planning is explored through the identification of several of the major actors in a community and a discussion of how these actors might affect the planning process. Finally, brief accounts of the planning process in each of the six site visits are given. The analysis found that planning in most community crime prevention programs tended to vary significantly from textbook models. Most projects were not equipped to do thorough formal evaluations of their programs, although evaluation did occur. Furthermore, community characteristics varied in each locality, and thus each planning process was unique. It was also found that most crime prevention projects experienced conflict over one or more aspects of the program. The study concluded that although citizens can be motivated to begin community crime prevention programs, most such programs are difficult to maintain solely on the basis of the crime problem—citizens will lose interest if the programs do not expand to other neighborhood concerns. Moreover, very few, if any, crime prevention programs exist over a long period solely on volunteer efforts. The major expenditure of time and effort in most projects was directed toward reaching and mobilizing citizens and community groups in support of program initiatives. Tables, figures, footnotes, and over 70 references are included. Interview forms and information are appended.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS

Criminalistics ● Forensics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80042 COMPUTER-PRINTED DOCUMENTS AS PART OF A COMPUTER CRIME INVESTIGATION. By J. M. Winchester. *Journal of Forensic Sciences,* V 26, N 4 (October 1981), P 730-738.

Supplemental Note: Presented at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California, February 17-20, 1981.

General information on computer-related crime and on electronic data processing and computer equipment is provided as orientation material for investigators, and more specific data on computer printout analysis and printouts as evidence in court is given. A summary of the basics of computer technology covers the various types of data input methods, program logic, the role of and types of terminals, output forms, and storage methods. The major ways computers are used for crime are covered briefly, as are the features of computers that make criminal misuse possible and detection difficult. In addition, basic computer terminology is defined. The article then turns to computer printouts as evidence and advises that they be treated and preserved as such. Several types of printers are described, since their methods of operation and configurations affect the appearance of the printouts. These include the impact printers—character and line printers, chain or train printers, drum printers, and matrix printers—and nonimpact printers—ink jet printers and laser printers. Traditionally, computer crime cases have been tried under the areas of forgery or larceny. A listing of legal citations refers investigators to cases in which the admissibility of computer printouts as evidence was an issue. The cases addressed the foundational requirements needed to defeat a hearsay objection by showing that printouts fit into the business records exception. Seventeen references are cited.

NCJ-80806 LABORATORY MANUAL FOR CRIMINALISTICS. By R. E. James, C. E. Meloan, and R. Saferstein. 298 p.

This criminalistics manual is designed as an introduction to analyses performed in a forensic laboratory and is intended for criminal justice and general science students. It presents 38 experiments which show the significance of physical evidence from crime scenes, demonstrate how physical evidence is analyzed according to standard laboratory practices, and train students in the rules of evidence preservation. Procedures are described with terminology comprehensible to nonscience students, although advanced-level experiments are included for science oriented students. Experiments illustrate the metric system, measurement of the density of glass fragments, use of the microscope, measurement of the refractive index of glass fragments, soil analysis, measurement of the density of glass by flotation and density gradient columns, and measurement of powder residues on fabric. Other experiments cover identifying and typing blood, typing dried blood stains, fingerprinting, comparing tool marks and casting, restoring serial numbers on metal, examining hair by microscopy, identifying textile fibers, qualitatively measuring marijuana, identifying general classes of drugs, and identifying drugs and poisons by infrared spectrography. Also covered are measurement of salicylates in blood by fluorometry, measurement of quinine in urine by fluorometry, measurement of salicylates in blood by visible spectroscopy, use of the breathalyzer, analysis of blood alcohol by gas chromatography using a thermal conductivity detector and a flame ionization detector, analysis of ink by paper chromatography, separation of ink dyes using thin-layer chromatography, determination of lipstick dyes by thin-layer chromatography, identification of human seminal stains by human prostatic acid phospatase, immunological identification of human semen, and arson detection by recovery of flammable liquids or by determination of gasoline dyes using thin-layer chromatography. Additional experiments encompass using spot tests and thin-layer chromatography for determination of explosive residues; identifying metal residues on hands from guns, knives, or other metal weapons; determining chemical elements in materials using emission spectroscopy; identifying heavy metal poisons by atomic absorption spectroscopy; using the comparison microscope; and analyzing a burglary scene. Each section contains a list of equipment or reagents needed, a description of the method, a data sheet, and a bibliography. Illustrations are supplied.

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CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79951 CRIME CONTROL STRATEGIES—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CRIME. By H. E. Pepinsky. 360 p. 1980.

Using historical and comparative data and drawing from the fields of social science, law, and medicine, the text studies crime control strategies, contending that knowledge of crime causes is useless in itself and this information is important only in terms of controlling crime. The various schools of criminological thought, from Beccaria and the utilitarians (or classical school) to Wilkins and the systems theorists, are sketched to illustrate the diversity of approaches to studying crime. The range of choices in selecting a measure of the success or failure in crime control also illustrates the difficulty researchers face in deciding how to portray the crime problem. Other pitfalls include errors in crime rate measurement, definitions of the crime rate figure, and uncertainty about maintaining control of the strategy. In addition, political and ethical issues must be considered. A discussion of cost-benefit analysis is included. The text concludes that crime can be controlled only by fundamental structural changes that affect offenders and others alike—changes that make citizens rely less on officials for protection from each other. Chapter references and questions for consideration, author and subject indexes, and definitions of crimes and their penalties as provided in the California Penal Code are included.

Availability: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Paperback $10.95.

NCJ-80338 SANCTIONS, SENTENCING, AND CORRECTIONS—LAW, POLICY AND PRACTICE. By N. N. Kittrie and E. H. Zenoff. 729 p. 1981.

This casebook about criminal sanctions discusses their origins, objectives, procedures for imposition (sentencing), and methods for their execution (corrections). Selections include statutes, court decisions, administrative regulations and reports, excerpts from actual criminal proceedings, and policy papers. The text is designed for both criminal justice and law school students. Historical approaches to sanctions are reviewed, along with two current approaches (judicial and psychiatric) and the objectives of sanctions (deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation, retribution, and restitution). Special attention is given to the sentencing structure and actors in the sentencing process, the interrelationships among the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of government, and the changes in the balance of power among these branches. An examination of the presentence process covers sentencing goals and processes and the presentence report, while a chapter on the sentencing hearing discusses the right to a hearing, the role of the defense, the prosecutor at sentencing, review of the sentence, and plea bargaining. Two chapters focus on designing the sentence for the type of offender and kind of offense, aggravated and mitigating factors, and current sanctions in the United States. Other chapters discuss the mental health and juvenile justice systems; extinct sanctions and the death penalty; and incarceration both in England and the United States. An examination of corrections in the community reviews conventional sanctions (fines and probation) and alternative dispositions (limited confinement, suspended sentence, restitution, community service, and diversion). A consideration of conditional and restored liberty discusses the status of conditional liberty, success and failures of probation, and the rights of ex-offenders in reference to restored liberty. Sentencing reform is highlighted in a discussion of judicial and statutory disparity, indeterminate sentences and parole disparity, and sentencing severity. Furthermore, the problems of dangerousness, recidivism, and the limits of treatment are addressed. A final chapter presents nine practice cases in sentencing and corrections. Tables, footnotes, over 100 annotated chapter references, a discussion of United States v. DiFrancesco, tables of cases and authors, and an index are provided.

Availability: FOUNDATION PRESS, 170 OLD COUNTRY ROAD, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Book $22.00.

NCJ-80455 WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH AGENDA. By J. D. Wright, P. H. Rossi, K. Daly, and E. Weber-Burdin. UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE. 606 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0120.

This literature review presents a comprehensive summary and analysis of the literature related to a broad range of issues covering firearms ownership and use and the relationship of weapons to crime and violence in the United States. The report discusses data concerning the number of guns in private hands, citing recent trends in weapons ownership. Trends in the use of guns for sport and recreation are analyzed, and public demand for guns as defensive weapons is examined. An analysis of police ownership of guns is also included. Characteristics of private weapon owners are detailed. The relationship between violent crime and the incidence of private ownership of weapons is explored in a chapter focusing on three hypotheses: (1) that weapons in private hands may constitute an important cause of criminal violence, (2) that this may be an important effect of criminal violence, and (3) that this may be an important deterrent to criminal violence. The report reviews and analyzes the data concerning the incidence of crime and violence, the characteristics of victims and offenders, the use of firearms in crime, aspects of criminal motivation, and the means of dealing with weapons offenders in the criminal justice system. Results of public opinion surveys on gun control are also analyzed, and an overview is presented of Federal, State, and local legislation. The effects of weapons control legislation on violent crime are explored. Following the literature review and synthesis, an agenda for recommended topics for future research is presented. Tables, footnotes, and a bibliography of about 200 references are included.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80467 PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY—MYTH AND REALITY. By A. M. Propper. 243 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Numbers: Grants: N172-010-G; 73N1-99-001G.

This book summarizes the available research on prison homosexuality among adult and juvenile inmates, both male and female. Two theories are discussed: the importation theory, which maintains that the background of the inmate is a more important predictor that the prison environment, and the deprivation theory, which states that inmate subculture behavior is a reaction to the dehumanizing environment in prisons. The book also determines how well each of these theories accounts for individual and institutional variations in homosexuality among girls in three coed and four all-female institutions. The major sources of data for the study were 262 self-administered questionnaires given to 396 female juvenile inmates and numerous interviews and conversations with staffs and youths. The research results contradicted many myths. For instance, it was discovered that the incidence of homosexuality in the sample was the same among male and female inmates. In addition, the surveys revealed that fewer than half of the inmates had had a prison homosexual experience, although the literature suggests a majority of inmates do. Furthermore, homosexual experiences begun in prison were continued after release. Preprison homosexuality was the best predictor of prison homosexuality, and rates of homosexuality in coed and female prisons were the same once the effect of previous homosexuality was taken into account. Rates of homosexuality appear to be the same in both treatment-oriented and custody-oriented institutions. The myth that participation in prison quasi-families leads to homosexual activity was also refuted. The study concludes that any development of policy designed to control homosexuality must weigh the seriousness of the homosexual act against the potential for more negative effects that might be created by the methods of control. Available evidence suggests that two of the most effective steps to reduce prison homosexuality are to decrease the length of prison sentences and to establish more weekend-furlough programs. Policies that make inmates' lives sterile and inhuman by restricting affectionate contact could create more problems for inmates and administrators than the occasional homosexual encounter. Tables, charts and a subject index are provided. Appendixes contain the study instruments. The bibliographical index lists over 300 items. (Author summary modified)

Availability: D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. Book $23.95.

NCJ-80591 CRIME AND JUSTICE—AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH, VOLUME 3. M. Tonry and N. Morris, Eds. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. 358 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 80-IF-CX-0022.

This volume of commissioned essays includes papers on victimization surveys, psychological research on eyewitness testimony, modern security systems and private police, historical trends in violent crime, and the use and misuse of questioning under hypnosis in court. It also presents a paper on the philosophies of human rights and their implications for criminal justice theory as well as a critique of recent social histories of punishment. An assessment of victimization surveys observes that the National Crime Surveys show crime to be relatively rare and far from uniformly or randomly distributed in the population. Eventually, these surveys may constitute an extremely valuable social indicator. A paper on hypnosis reveals that although hypnosis may be helpful in the context of a criminal investigation when memory loss is involved, full and independent corroboration is needed for all statements made under hypnosis. Next, a review of studies on eyewitness testimony notes that jurors seem to place too much reliance on this testimony. One safeguard devised to protect individuals from the damaging consequences of eyewitness testimony is the use of expert psychological testimony on the reliability of eyewitness accounts. An essay on recent social histories of punishment argues that in order for a new social history of order, authority, law, and punishment to emerge, three basic ideas must be empirically examined: that the state enjoys a monopoly of the punitive sanction, that its moral authority and practical power are the binding sources of social order, and that all social relations can be described in the language of power and domination. An examination of the growth of modern private security raises fundamental questions about sovereignty, justice, and individual liberty. Another essay states that the human rights perspective becomes central in relation to decriminalization, mens rea, deterrence, prisons, capital punishment, sentencing, and institutions and principles of punishment under the criminal law. A final paper presents a critical review of the evidence pertaining to historical trends in violent crime in England and the United States. Tables, footnotes, and references for each paper are provided. For separate papers, see NCJ 80592-97.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. Book $22.50.

NCJ-80763 PROBLEMS OF CRIME IN THE USSR (UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS). By I. Zeldes. 161 p. 1981.

Publication Number: Publication No. 1046.

Supplemental Note: A monograph in the Bannerstone Division of American Lectures in Behavioral Science and Law.

This book discusses Soviet definitions of crime, Soviet criminological theories, causes of criminality in the Soviet Union, crime prevention measures, and unique characteristics of Soviet crime. It was written by a Soviet criminologist who emigrated to the United States in 1976. Soviet definitions of crime have changed repeatedly in Soviet history. Differences between Soviet and Western concepts of crime are explained, with reference to changing criminal codes in Soviet history. A critique of Soviet research into crime causes points out fallacies in several arguments put forth by Soviet criminologists. Soviet criminological theory repudiates all the well-known criminological theories on crime causes and asserts instead that the fundamental cause is rooted in exploitation and the class division of society. Thus, it is said, criminality will disappear with the extinction of exploitation and class distinctions. Data taken from selected Soviet studies show that crimes connected with embezzlement of socialist and personal property of citizens constitute 40 percent of all crimes. A discussion of motivations leading to the commitment of specific crimes compares the perspective of Soviet criminologists with that of their American counterparts. Analyses of Soviet crime statistics conclude that the average number of crimes committed yearly in the Soviet Union during 1972-74 is probably in the range of 16-20 million and that the specific percentage of females in the total number of convicted criminals has fluctuated between 12 and 18 percent. In addition, up to 80 percent of all crimes committed by juveniles are in the categories of theft and acts of 'hooliganism,' broadly defined in the Soviet Union. A review of Soviet crime prevention measures highlights the experience of Leningrad, where a major effort to engage teenagers in social and sport activities to prevent crime was instituted. Special Soviet crime prevention measures include criminal punishment, mandatory medical treatment and rehabilitative measures, social action (to prevent recidivism), elimination of causes and conditions conducive to crime, and the stopping of crimes in progress. Special schools and professional and vocational institutions occupy a prominent place in the system of State agencies charged with crime prevention among juveniles. An explanation of special problems handled by Soviet criminologists, such as the struggle against the violation of religious worship laws, concludes the text. Footnotes, an index, and a bibliography of over 150 references are provided.

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Book $18.75.

DRUG ABUSE

Alcoholism ● Drug Information ● Drug Treatment

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80687 DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT IN PRISONS. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT RESEARCH AND. 18 p. 1981.

Publication Number: Publication No. ADM-81-1149.

Supplemental Note: National Institute on Drug Abuse Treatment Research Report.

This report presents data on drug abuse treatment programs in prisons of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. It is based on a 1979 survey and presents some information on drug abuse treatment in the Federal prison system as well. Corrections administrators in each State were contacted during 1979, and directors of drug abuse treatment programs in their States were interviewed. Institutions with treatment programs were State maximum, medium, and minimum security facilities, diagnostic facilities, work release centers, and, in one case, a central State laundry facility. From a total of 414 correctional institutions at the State level, 215 were identified as being serviced by some type of drug abuse treatment program. Because some programs serviced more than one institution, the number of programs came to 160. The report discusses the treatment approaches of the various programs; the types of drug abuse problems treated; the programs' source of funding; their screening and referral of inmates for treatment; the number of mandated referrals, staff referrals, and self-referrals in the States; the type of counseling used and the staff available; program capacity; use of a therapeutic community model; and program activities and special features. Findings reveal a wide variety of programs and generally reflect a national awareness of the need to treat drug-dependent inmates. While the rate of drug dependency in prisons is high, with an estimated 21 percent of State prison inmates having a history of heroin addiction and 61 percent having some history of drug abuse, the percentage of State prison inmates receiving treatment (4 percent) was low. Nonetheless, the overwhelming majority of States provide some form of treatment to dependent inmates. Slightly more than half of the 160 programs identified provide treatment for drug/alcohol dependency, while one-third of the program provide treatment for general drug abuse problems. In addition, 11 percent of the programs treated polydrug abuse and the remaining 4 percent were primarily for opiate dependency. The treatment programs varied widely in size, scope, staffing patterns, and kinds of services provided. The largest program (California) had an annual budget of $16 million. Few programs had psychologists or psychiatrists available, and nearly a third used volunteers in their staffing. All programs provided group counseling and most offered individual counseling. Prominent among the services delivered to clients were drug education, vocational counseling and training, and family therapy. Aftercare services were provided by almost half the programs. The Federal prison system also provides a variety of rehabilitation approaches in its 29 drug abuse treatment programs. Five references, one figure, and tabular data are provided.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Audit ● Detection ● Investigation ● Prevention ● Internal and Management Control Systems ● Inspector General ● Legislative Audit ● Other Control Units ● Offenses ● Including Corruption ● White Collar Crime ● Fraud on the Government ● and Computer Related Crime and Abuse

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81074 WHISTLEBLOWING AND THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEE—BLOWING THE WHISTLE ON FRAUD, WASTE, AND MISMANAGEMENT—WHO DOES IT AND WHAT HAPPENS. US MERIT SYSTEM PROTECTION BOARD OFFICE OF MERIT SYSTEMS REVIEW AND STUDIES. 90 p. 1981.

This report conveys the results of a survey of Federal employees in 15 agencies regarding their knowledge of illegal or wasteful activities affecting their agencies and their procedures for reporting such activities without reprisal. The survey is based entirely on the self-reported experiences of approximately 8,600 employees who completed and returned the questionnaire in December 1980. Findings revealed that about 45 percent of the surveyed employees claimed to have observed one or more instances of illegal or wasteful activity during the previous 12 months. Over half of these claimed that it involved more than $1,000 in Federal funds or property. The percentage of employees who claimed to have observed specific types of fraud, waste, and mismanagement varied considerably from one agency to another. In addition, 70 percent of those who claimed to have personal knowledge of some type of fraud, waste, or mismanagement did not report the misconduct; the percentage of respondents within each agency who did report such activity ranged from a low of 22 percent to a high of 51 percent. Reasons for not reporting included fear of reprisal and the belief that nothing would be done to stop the activity. Over a third of those who reported a serious incident and were identified as the source of the report believed that reporting the incident resulted in some form of 'negative experience' for them. Federal employees overwhelmingly agreed that fraud, waste, and mismanagement should be reported. However, a substantial percentage of employees were skeptical of the effectiveness of protections against reprisal. Moreover, only 47 percent said that they would know where to report illegal or wasteful activity. A total of 81 percent of the respondents said that knowing something would be done to correct the activity would encourage them to report it. The report recommends that institutions (such as the Merit Systems Protection Board and agency Offices of Inspector General) charged with responsibility for investigating complaints of illegal or wasteful activity should continue intensive efforts to inform all Federal employees about where and how they can confidentially report such activity. Although the risk of reprisal is serious, employees should be made aware that nearly two-thirds of their peers who stepped forward to report such activity either suffered no consequence or were recognized for their action. Footnotes, graphs, and tables are provided. Written comments from survey respondents and the survey questionnaire are appended. (Author summary modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 062-000-00010-4. Document $5.00;
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)

Classification of Offenders ● Correctional Institutions (Adult) ● Correctional Management (Adult) ● Jails ● Prison Disorders ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79784 MANAGEMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. By C. H. S. Jayewardene and D. J. N. Jayasuriya. 196 p. 1981.

A review of popular industrial models of management indicates that they are only partially applicable to corrections management. Unique features of institutions, such as their bureaucracy, finances, and inmates, must be considered in developing a management style. The managerial models examined include management-by-objectives, organizational development, participatory management, the contingency model of management, and traditional autocracy. The process of management, according to most models, requires the development of objectives. The text looks at defining objectives in a correctional institution in view of its main custody and treatment aims. Unlike the business sector, public correctional institutions must consider the input of interested groups—formal authorities, specialists in the field, the public, and the staff and inmates—in formulating objectives. Other managerial aspects to consider in developing a style include the manager's power to operate the institution, the kinds of power that can be retained or delegated by the manager, and the control of power through the control of information. Special managerial problems involving employees of prison industries (both inmates and staff) are considered in terms of prison settings and constraints. These problems involve maximization of production, staff development, working conditions and fringe benefits, unionism, and group endeavors. Furthermore, the text discusses the constraints placed on managers by the governmental bureaucracy which spells out the general policy the manager must follow; by finances; and by the community. Special consideration is given to types of budgets (zero-based, factorial, performance and programming) and budget building, and to the ways the public gets involved (mainly through advisory committees and voluntarism). A final chapter discusses the inmates as they relate to management style, addressing issues of inmate-staff interaction, prisoner grievances, prisoner rights, and prison conditions and atmosphere. An index and over 300 references are provided.

Availability: BUTTERWORTHS (PUBLISHERS) INC, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, WOBURN, MA 01801. Paperback $14.95.

NCJ-79950 GAMES CRIMINALS PLAY—HOW YOU CAN PROFIT BY KNOWING THEM. By B. Allen and D. Bosta. 238 p. 1981.

This book is designed to help law enforcement professionals develop a greater understanding of criminal thinking and behavior by describing a series of subtle steps, called a 'set-up,' used by prisoners to manipulate prison staff. A set-up can lead police and correctional officers into breaking the law. The book explains the subtle ways that inmates test employees to see if they can gain peer status and obtain contraband. Models are presented that are based on actual case histories in which inmates confront their victims and through a careful process of subtle inducements manage to compromise them. The book contends that if inmates can identify employees who are susceptible to manipulation, then staff can learn to identify these employees also. Once identified, the prison employees can be taught the techniques of deception and learn how to keep the manipulation from occurring. Chapters review criteria for being a correctional professional and define custodial competence and expectations. A self-test of susceptibility traits is presented. The book outlines a step-by-step process by which the inmates attempt to manipulate correctional officers. The steps cover the modus operandi used in the set-up, the tools used by inmates to 'turn' employees, and the process used to compromise employees. In observing potential victims, inmates gather information about the employees' ways of handling emergencies, method of command, personal data, etc. Selection of victims is based on the employees' excessive friendliness, naive and trusting nature, and lack of experience. Victims are tested on their limits to see how they react. Tools of a set-up include a support system that lifts the employee's ego, creation of empathy, sympathy, and trust, inmate's plea for help in a family crisis, development of a we/they syndrome, offer of protection, allusion to sex, and the creation of rumors to isolate staff from the intended victim. A set-up team may include inmate observers, contacts, runners (who test potential victims by asking for small items), turners (who befriend employees and use that friendship to coerce them into breaking the rules), and pointmen (who stand guard while the illegal favors take place). Case histories and legal ramifications also are discussed. Tables are included.

Availability: RAE JOHN PUBLISHERS, DRAWER S, SUSANVILLE, CA 96130. Book $12.95.

NCJ-79980 HOW TO STOP JAIL SUICIDES. By S. Charle. *Police Magazine,* V 4, N 6 (November 1981), P 48-55.

This article discusses the problem of suicides committed by persons being held in police custody in jail and describes preventive measures. Research has shown that the most dangerous time for suicides is during the first 12 hours of incarceration, while arrestees are often still in stationhouse lockups. In addition to the moral responsibility they feel for the welfare of those in their custody, police and jail personnel have become increasingly burdened by legal liability. Often when a person commits suicide in jail, the deceased's family will sue the city for damages. Although no exact data have been collected to indicate the number of suicides that occur in jails, one study estimates that about 1,000 jail inmates successfully commit suicide each year. Experts have identified several ways to prevent jail suicides, such as designing jails to minimize the opportunity for inmates to harm themselves; establishing drug, alcohol, and mental health programs, to take care of inmates with special problems; and screening arrested persons immediately, both in the stationhouse and in the jail. In addition, proper training of police officers, jail personnel, and medical staff to recognize and respond to potentially suicidal inmates is essential, as well as formal investigations of all suicides. Young prisoners, especially children placed in adult jails, make more suicide attempts, but older prisoners are more successful. Moreover, jail supervisors have found that suicides tend to occur late at night, when there is little activity and inmates and guards are less alert. Training both police and jail officers to be aware of signs of potential suicide includes watching for inmates who stop eating, give their belongings away, and are depressed. Photographs are included.

NCJ-81158 ACCREDITATION ON TRIAL. By S. Gettinger. *Corrections Magazine,* V 8, N 1 (February 1982), P 6-19.

The process, standards, and pros and cons of the accreditation system for corrections are examined in view of the work done by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (CAC). Critics have voiced concerns over accreditation of two maximum-security institutions which are notorious for poor conditions and overcrowding. Many feel that the accreditation of such prisons as Florida State Prison and Menard Correctional Center in Illinois, which have long exhibited abysmal conditions for inmates, have devalued the credibility of the accreditation process. However, the supporters of accreditation argue that it is too much to expect the fledgling process, first funded by LEAA in 1974, to immediately inspire radical reform of traditional institutions, particularly when more people are being sent to prison and fewer resources are provided for them. Their hope is that accreditation will lead to a gradual tightening of standards that will eventually force States to reform or abandon outdated and overcrowded prisons. The accreditation process calls for a self-evaluation performed by the applicant prison and an inspection by CAC staff of the institution. To qualify for accreditation, an institution must fulfill a percentage of standards. However, it can fail 10 percent of the 404 essential standards, 20 percent of the 56 important standards, or 30 percent of the 5 desirable standards established in the 1977 and still be accredited. Accreditation can be withdrawn if the institution has slipped in its performance on followup visits. Those opposed to the standards as presently constituted call them inadequate or far short of common constitutional guarantees. Moreover, standards can be satisfied by mere promises of compliance through written policy, regardless of whether they are carried out or not. Further benefits and drawbacks of accreditation are mentioned, and a measure to reform the system (limiting the prison population) is suggested by CAC. Photographs are provided.

Institutional Corrections (Juveniles)

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)

Correctional Institutions (Juvenile) ● Correctional Management (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80212 REDISCOVERING JUVENILE JUSTICE—THE COST OF GETTING TOUGH—HOW TWO STATES ARE RESPONDING TO PERCEIVED INCREASES IN JUVENILE CRIME. By H. D. Lowell and B. Bullington. A. DeMuro, Ed. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. 57 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: CHARLES HAYDEN FOUNDATION; EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of copies available from National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Proposals before the New Jersey and Massachusetts legislatures would toughen the stance against juvenile offenders, perceived by the public to be increasing in numbers. The

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SNI 174

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of the bimonthly *SNI*. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional criminal justice/law enforcement events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced in this Calendar are directly related to criminal justice/law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

The Calendar is organized into three sections:

- *Meetings & Conferences*—a chronological list of events and activities.
- *Workshops, Seminars, & Courses*—a chronological list of education and training programs.
- *Special Services & Programs*—special DOJ programs, calls for papers, and other special announcements.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 5 to 7 months before the event. To submit program announcements, send a brief description of the program, including information about location, dates, fees, prerequisites, registration, size limit, credit hours (if any) to—

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Calendar of Events
Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850

SNI HIGHLIGHTS

Juvenile Justice Publications

The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention announces publication of a six-volume national survey of juvenile court waiver practices, which is part of the Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training (MIJJIT) series. The survey was prepared for NIJJDP by the Academy for Contemporary Problems. Readers who order the summary volume, *Youth in Adult Courts: Between Two Worlds,* will receive information for ordering the five regional supplements. Check 06 on the order form.

Another six-volume MIJJIT study, *Out-of-State Placement of Children: A National Survey,* was also prepared under an NIJJDP grant to the Academy for Contemporary Problems. The supplemental volumes detail, State by State, placement practices in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Ordering information for the supplemental volumes accompanies the overview volume. Check 07 on the order form.

It Shouldn't Hurt To Be A Child

This is the title and the theme of a booklet offered by the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPCA). The National Committee conducts an extensive program to promote public awareness and citizen cooperation in preventing child abuse. As part of its program, the NCPCA publishes a variety of educational materials about preventing, recognizing, and reporting child abuse, as well as on parenting and volunteerism. There is also a quarterly newsletter, *Caring,* available on a subscription basis.

For a free copy of *It Shouldn't Hurt To Be A Child,* write to the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, P.O. Box 2866, Chicago, IL 60690. For information about other publications and services, contact the NCPCA at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: 312-663-3520.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

National Institute of Justice/ ncjrs

SNI 174

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

AUGUST

August 5-12 San Francisco, California
Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association. Contact: American Bar Assoc., Meetings Dept., 1155 East 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Telephone: (312) 947-4090.

August 15-19 Toronto, Canada
112th Annual American Correctional Association Congress. Exhibits will be displayed at the Sheraton Centre. Advanced registration fee: $60, members; $75, nonmembers. For reduced accommodation rates a housing form is required. Contact: Marge Restivo, Asst. Director, Conventions, American Correctional Assoc., 4321 Hartwick, College Park, MD 20740. Telephone: (301) 699-7600.

SEPTEMBER

September 8-9, 1982 Paris, France
4th International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect. Theme: Child Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in the Institutions and in the Community. Congress participants should be working in the field of child abuse and neglect. Official languages of the congress are French and English. Contact: 4th International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, Dr. Pierre Straus, A.F.I.R.E.M., Hopital des Enfants Malades, 149 rue de Sevres, 75730 Paris Cedex 15, France. Telephone: (1) 506.79.92 Ext. 265.

October 22-29 San Diego, California
Annual Conference of the American Judges Association. To be held at the San Diego Hilton. Contact: Adeline Donohue, Executive Director, American Judges Association, Box 1399, Holyoke, MA 01041. Telephone: (413) 534-1506.

WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, & COURSES

AUGUST

August 1-5 Winchester, Virginia
Martial Arts and Range Instructors: Summer Camp Session. Contact: Richard Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route 2, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

August 1-5 Reno, Nevada
Criminal Law. Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

August 1-6 Baltimore, Maryland
Annual Training Seminar. Sponsored by International Association of Auto Theft Investigators and the Baltimore Police Department. Fee: $65. To be held at the Hyatt Regency. Register early for special accommodation rates. Contact: Det. Sgt. C.O. Brickey, Maryland State Police. Telephone: (301) 486-3101, ext. 371.

August 2-6 San Antonio, Texas
Management Controls on the Police Use of Deadly

August 16-20 Springfield, Massachusetts
Basic/Intermediate Firearms. Fee: $300. Contact: see August 9-13, Smith & Wesson Academy.

August 17-19 El Paso, Texas
Locks and Safes (20 hrs.) Sponsored by Texas Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: (512) 392-0166.

August 18-20 Chicago, Illinois
20th Annual Seminar on Determining the Cause and Origin of Fires and Explosions. Fee: $150 plus textbook. To be held at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, where special accommodation rates will be charged. Contact: John Kennedy, President, National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Room 300, Chicago, IL. 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

August 22-25 Snowmass, Colorado
Managing Rural Courts. Contact: Institute for Court Management, Suite 210, 1624 Market St., Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

August 23-27 Portland, Maine
Police Labor Relations. Contact: see August 2-6, IACP.

August 29-September 1 Louisville, Kentucky
Restitution Programs in Juvenile and Family Courts. Contact: James Toner, Director, National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

SEPTEMBER

September 2-3

Special News for SNI Subscribers

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Expands Information Services–There's more for you at NCJRS!

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- You receive—by priority mail—the results of a full data base search, carefully screened to include the most appropriate citations (up to 400).
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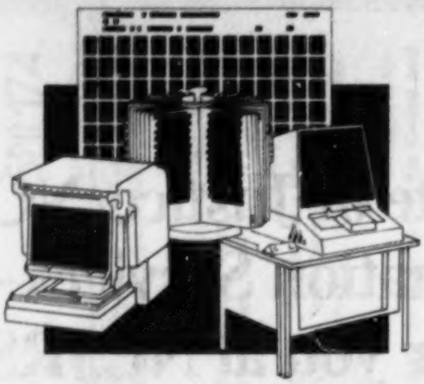

- National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- National Institute of Justice
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Corrections and Detention Studies
Legislative and Court Studies
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for Industrial Security Convention. Theme: Crossroads for Security. To be held at the Atlanta Hilton and Towers. Special fee for four days: $220, members; $295, nonmembers; $70, spouses; $45 students. One-day registration at reduced fees. Contact: ASIS, 2000 K St., NW #651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

September 18-21 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Programming for the Developmental Needs of Adolescents with Behavior Disorders. Sponsored by Council for Children with Behavior Disorders and Minnesota Educators of the Emotionally Disturbed. To be held at the Radisson South Hotel. Contact: Sheldon Braaten, Madison School, 1509 5th Ave., South Minneapolis, MN 55404. Telephone: (612) 333-1241.

September 22-25 Denver, Colorado
8th National Conference for Judicial Conduct. Sponsored by the American Judicature Society. Contact: Kathleen Sampson, 200 West Monroe St., Suite 1606, Chicago, IL 60606. Telephone: (312) 558-6900.

September 28-October 1 Mobile, Alabama
Joint Annual Meeting of the National Association for Court Administration and the National Association of Trial Court Administrators. Contact: Secretariat Services, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23185. Telephone: (804) 253-2000.

OCTOBER

October 4-8 Jacksonville, Florida
Association of Police Planning and Research Officers Conference. Contact: Sgt. Robert Kennedy, Jacksonville Police Department. Telephone: (813) 462-6152.

October 7-9 Chicago, Illinois
6th National Health Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions. Endorsed by the American Medical Association. Contact: 6th National Conference, American Health Care Consultants, 333 East Ontario St., 2902B, Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 440-1574.

October 10-12 Huntsville, Texas
13th Jail Administration Conference. Contact: Conference, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

October 13-15 Indianapolis, Indiana
Annual Meeting Midwestern Association of Criminal Justice Educators. Theme: Criminal Justice in Academe: Participants and Products. Contact: Dr. Bill Wakefield, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 60th and Dodge, Omaha, NE 68182. Telephone: (402) 554-2610.

Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 or (800) 638-4085 (toll free).

August 2-20 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Addiction Studies/3-Week School. Contact: Duncan A. Rose, Baton Rouge Chemical Dependency Units, Inc., Div. of Baton Rouge General Hospital, 3968 North Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806. Telephone: (504) 387-7850.

August 3-5 Arlington, Texas
Clandestine Narcotics Lab School (21 hrs). Contact: Director, North Central Texas Regional Police Academy, 1136 107th St., Arlington, TX 76011. Telephone: (817) 640-8251.

August 6-7 Auburn, Washington
Street Survival Seminar. Contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

August 8-13 Aspen, Colorado
Juvenile Justice Management. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

August 8-November 5 Louisville, Kentucky
68th Administrative Officers Course. Tuition: $1,200. Housing is available in dormitories. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

August 9-13 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Analytical Investigation Methods. Contact: Glen Ridgeway, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone: (805) 966-6157.

August 9-13 Springfield, Massachusetts
Firearms and Chemical Agents for Corrections Officers. Fee: $300. Contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Ave., Springfield, MA 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300, Ext. 255.

August 11-12 Reno, Nevada
Regional Technical Intelligence Seminar — a training seminar for the professional police officer. Fee: $325. Contact: David D. Barrett, Director, National Intelligence Academy, P.O. Box 23130, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33307. Telephone: (305) 776-5000. TELEX: 51-4407 (NIAID FTL)

August 16-20 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pyrotechnics, Explosives and Solid State Chemistry/ J.H. McLain Memorial Seminar. Fee: $575 includes materials and certificate. Accommodations at Penn Center Inn. Prerequisite is B.S. in engineering or related discipline. Contact: N. Bostwick, Registrar, Franklin Research Center, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Telephone: (215) 448-1104/1236.

August 16-20 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Developing Administrative Staff Skills. Contact: see August 2-6, IACP.

August 11-12, National Intelligence Academy.

September 7-11 North Andover, Massachusetts
Juvenile Justice Management Training Institute. Fee: $100. Contact: Juvenile Justice Management Training, P.O. Box 348, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117. Telephone: (617) 267-1573.

September 7-October 15 Los Angeles, California
75th Class, Delinquency Control Institute. Tuition: $1,250; limited number of scholarships available. Contact: Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

September 9-June 18, 1983 Evanston, Illinois
57th Police Administration Training Program. Tuition: $5,000. Contact: Director, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204-1409. Telephone: (312) 492-5476.

September 12-15 Huntsville, Texas
Volunteer Coordinators in Criminal Justice. Contact: Registrar, Continuing Education, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

September 12-16 Reno, Nevada
The Prosecutor and the Juvenile and Family Court. Contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

September 17-19 Salt Lake City, Utah
8th Annual Workshop on the Detection of Deception. Sponsored by Utah Polygraph Association and the University of Utah, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: $300 plus $20 for credit. Registration and housing arrangements deadline is September 1. Contact: Dr. David Raskin, Conferences, Division of Continuing Education, 1120 Annex Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. Telephone: (801) 581-8640.

September 19-23 Grand Island, Nebraska
Communication Supervisors School. Contact: Robert Harness, Chief, Instructional Services, Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center, Route 3, Box 50, Grand Island, NE 68801. Telephone: (308) 381-5700.

September 20-24 Huntsville, Texas
Parole — Basic Officers. Contact: see September 12-15, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University.

September 20-24 Arlington, Texas
Arson Investigation. (35 hrs.). Fee: $75. Contact: see August 3-5, North Central Texas Regional Police Academy.

September 21-23 Jacksonville, Florida
Police Interviews and Interrogation Workshop. Fee: $225. Contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

Turn for additional announcements.

September 21-October 1 Orlando, Florida
Field Investigator. Fee: $300; $400, nonresident. Contact: William H. Dunman, Coordinator, Florida Department of Law Enforcement — Organized Crime Institute, 400 West Robinson St., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 423-6593.

September 24-25 Brookfield, Ohio
Domestic Terrorism and Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Seminar. Fee: $50, includes lunch and seminar materials. Contact: J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Dept., 6844 Strimbu Dr., Box 21, Brookfield, OH 44403. Telephone: (216) 448-4045.

September 26-October 10 Boulder, Colorado
Basic Corrections Management. Contact: National Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 140, Boulder, CO 80301. Telephone: (303) 497-6060.

September 27-October 2 Prague, Czechoslovakia
32nd International Criminology Course. Fee: 300 Swiss francs. Theme: Research and Planning in the Sphere of Criminality Prevention. Presented in cooperation with the Czechoslovak National Group of the International Society of Criminology. To be held at International Hotel in Prague. Official languages will be Czech, Russian, English, and French. Contact: Denis Szabo, Director, International Centre for Comparative Criminology, C.P. 6128, Montreal 101, Canada. Telephone: 343-7065.

OCTOBER

October 3-6 Newport, Rhode Island
Improving Managerial Effectiveness in the Courts: Using Time Wisely. Contact: see August 22-25, Institute for Court Management.

October 3-8 Chicago, Illinois
Advanced Security Management Program. Fee: $595. To be held at the Palmer House Conference Center. Register early for special accommodation rate. Contact: see September 13-16, Conferences, ASIS.

October 4-5 Albuquerque, New Mexico
Street Survival Seminar. Offered by Calibre Press. Contact: Sgt. Bernstein, Albuquerque Police Department. Telephone: (505) 768-4841.

October 4-6 Huntsville, Texas
Probation Chiefs' Workshop. Contact: see September 12-15, CJ Center, Sam Houston State University.

October 4-7 Washington, D.C.
Advanced Police Computer Applications and Management. Fee: $325, members: $375, nonmembers. Contact: see August 2-6, IACP.

October 4-8 Jacksonville, Florida
Police Budget Workshop. Fee: $295. Contact: see September 21-23, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

October 4-8 Kansas City, Missouri
Police Productivity. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see August 2-6, IACP.

October 4-8 St. Louis, Missouri
Medicolegal Death Investigators' Training Course. Fee: $175. Course is designed for nonphysician medical examiner/coroner's office investigators and law enforcement investigative officers. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, Division of Forensic and Environmental Pathology, St. Louis University Medical Center, 1402 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104. Telephone: (314) 725-1884.

October 10-15 Reno, Nevada
Administrative Law: Evaluating Medical Impairments. (Graduate). Contact: see August 1-5, National Judicial College.

October 11-14 New Orleans, Louisiana
Police Discipline. Fee: $325, members: $375, nonmembers. Contact: see August 2-6, IACP.

October 12-14 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Electroexplosives Devices Training Courses. Fee: $425. To be held at the Franklin Research Center Laboratories. Contact: see August 16-20, Franklin Research Center.

October 18-21 Las Vegas, Nevada
Shooting! Classroom and Range Instruction. Fee: $325. members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see August 2-6, IACP.

October 18-22 Rockville, Maryland
Analytical Investigation Methods. Fee: $395. Designed to cover complex criminal cases. Sponsored by the Montgomery County Police Department. Contact: see August 9-13, Anacapa Sciences, Inc.

October 18-November 12 Richardson, Texas
School of Police Supervision. Contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, University of Texas at Dallas, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

October 19-22 Washington, D.C.
Law and the Elderly. Program will include workshops on abuse of the elderly and protective services. Contact: National Public Law Training Center, 2000 P St., NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: (202) 872-0660.

October 24-25 Cranston, Rhode Island
Harzardous Material Incident Analysis. Contact: Ronald S. Jones, Coordinator, Fire Services and EMT Training, 25 Althea Dr., Cranston, RI 02920.

SPECIAL SERVICES & PROGRAMS

Call for Data Sources. The editors of the **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** are seeking published and unpublished surveys for possible inclusion in the 1982 edition. National-level data on criminal justice and related topics are being sought (for example, nationwide surveys of criminal justice administrators and agencies; statutory reviews; or counts of the number of persons arrested, processed through court systems, and put in correctional facilities). For information, contact: Timothy J. Flanagan, Director, Criminal Justice Research Center, One Alton Road, Albany, NY 12203. Telephone: (518) 456-7731.

Calls for Papers.

- **American Society of Criminology,** annual meeting, November, Toronto. Contact: Israel L. Barak-Glantz, Dept. of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. Telephone: (313) 577-3273/2930.
- **Elderly Offender Conference,** annual meeting, February, 1983, Miami. Abstract deadline is July 15. Contact: Dr. William Wilbanks, Department of Criminal Justice, F.I.U., AC-1-284, North Miami, FL 33181. Telephone: (305) 595-6102.
- **Midwestern Association of Criminal Justice Educators,** annual meeting, October, Indianapolis. Contact: Dr. Bill Wakefield, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 60th & Dodge, Omaha, NE 68182. Telephone: (402) 554-2610.
- **First Inter-American Congress of Forensic Sciences,** November, Sacramento. Abstract deadline is August 1. Official languages are Spanish and English. Contact: John DeHaan, President, ICFS, Forensic Services Bureau, P.O. Box 13337, Sacramento, CA 95813.
- **6th National Health Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions,** October, Chicago. Contact: 6th National Conference, American Health Care Consultants, 333 East Ontario St., 2902B, Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 440-1574.
- **10th International Association of Forensic Sciences Conference,** Oxford, England, 1984. Contact: Professor Stuart S. Kind, President, I.A.F.S., Clarke House, 18A Mount Parade, P.O. Box 41, Harrogate, England, HGI IBX. Telephone: Harrogate (0423) 56068.

report discusses practical and cost implications of the proposals and suggests alternate measures. The two States use opposite approaches in resolving juvenile justice problems. Massachusetts has a deinstitutionalized youth correctional system which relies on small, community-based residential programs and local counseling and educational programs. New Jersey, on the other hand, operates a more traditional juvenile correctional system, based on institutional confinement and minimal use of local programming. Each of the States is contemplating major changes in juvenile justice. Specific recommendations in Massachusetts call for the provision of an additional 300 secure beds, greatly increased judicial sentencing discretion, and a system of mandatory sentences for certain categories of delinquents. They would also substantially ease the criteria for sending juveniles to trial in adult court. Because these measures are deemed unwieldy and costly, four alternatives are proposed. The suggestions are a legislative mandate for secure treatment regulations, efficient use of existing secure beds, addition of no more than 50 secure beds, and change in only one phase of the transfer process. The bills proposed in New Jersey consist of a list of harsh measures which presume that youths coming into contact with the justice system are eligible for incarceration (immediately causing a need for new and expanded institutional facilities). The proposed legislation also imposes mandatory sentences for certain kinds of crimes. This report suggests other changes to the system to bring about effective procedures for screening youths into an array of program alternatives. Both States seem to be on the verge of adopting legislation without an adequate analysis of its fiscal or programmatic impact, according to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Tabular data and 40 references are given.

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. Document Free; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Court ● Juvenile Delinquency

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79976 PROGRAMS FOR THE SERIOUS AND VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER. ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC. 54 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-021-79.

A resource for communities and juvenile justice personnel, this booklet describes 20 programs providing specialized services to serious juvenile offenders. The programs include community-based alternatives, nonresidential initiatives, and institutional services. They vary greatly in size and in approach, i.e., from family and milieu counseling, to intensive tracking and supervision, to contracts with youth, to wilderness and employment programs. Since a national definition of serious violent juvenile offenders has not been formulated, the programs surveyed have developed their own admission criteria calling the population serious, violent, chronic, or a combination of these. In addition, many community-based programs are faced with balancing humane treatment with public safety, and as monies become scarce, these programs are fighting for their existence. Furthermore, the legislative/judicial issues, such as waiver to adult court, mandatory sentencing for juveniles, and maximum age for juveniles, are being resolved differently in each State. Among the programs described are Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.; Nexus, Minnetonka, Minn.; The Family Advocacy Council, Auburn, Maine; Project New Pride, Denver, Colo.; and Adobe Mountain School, Phoenix, Ariz. Each description contains the address, telephone number, and name of contact person. (Author summary modified)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80012 IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF YOUTH WORK — A STRATEGY FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By S. L. Beville and C. Nickerson. WESTINGHOUSE NATIONAL ISSUES CENTER. 47 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-004-8.

This paper describes a strategy for using youth employment as a tactic for delinquency prevention; it discusses ideal arrangements in the workplace and suggests ways that schools, employers, and social service organizations can cooperate to increase young people's commitment to their work. Bonding theorists maintain that most people stay out of trouble most of the time because they are bonded to the conventional norms of society through their affiliations with entities such as home, school, church, and workplace. The paper therefore suggests that for work experience to reduce delinquency, the jobs in which young people are placed must strengthen their ties to work. The paper details supervisory practices and job assessment, recruitment and hiring, training, evaluation and feedback, and support services that will increase the probability that the jobs will be viewed by youth and adults as good. The ideal youth employment program is described as an experiment in selected, incremental change within employment organizations calculated to improve the quality of work assigned to young people. Changes within each work setting will be stimulated by partners (employer groups, educators, youth employment organizations, and social service providers) who engage in negotiations leading to the joint authorship and implementation of a plan. Ideally, young people will be placed in paid employment and community service where their experiences will be scrutinized and adjusted to determine whether participants develop a stake in the work and engage less frequently in delinquent acts. Footnotes, charts, and 33 references are provided.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80211 RECEIVING JUVENILE JUSTICE—ADOLESCENTS AND STATE CARE AND CONTROL. By H. Parker, M. Casburn, and D. Turnbull. 264 p. 1981.

This book reports on the welfare and juvenile justice systems of England and Wales from the receiver's perspective. The research involved hundreds of indepth interviews and court observations of juvenile clients and their families, social workers, and probation officers. The analysis of juvenile processing procedures ranges from the police role in selecting alleged offenders to court proceedings and their aftermath. Through extensive use of in-court dialog, the book contrasts the meting out of criminal justice in the liberal, paternal juvenile courts of the city with the countryside's punitive court orientation. The examination of care proceedings reveals that welfare justice occurs with significant variations in the treatment and sentencing of offenders. The personal accounts of families who have passed through these court regimes are presented. Working-class youths and their parents talk about their life chances, their feelings about law and order and the police, and courtroom experiences at the hands of clerks, magistrates, and lawyers. Their attitudes toward supervision, social workers, and probation officers are also revealed. These views from the recipients are juxtaposed with those of the officials and professional workers involved. The discussion points out those situations characterized by problems and moral dilemmas that are beyond the management skills of court and welfare workers alike. Notes, tabular data, and an index are provided. The bibliography has 85 entries. (Publisher's summary modified)

Availability: BASIL BLACKWELL C/0 BIBLIO DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 81 ADAMS DRIVE, TOTOWA, NJ 07512. Paperback $9.95.

NCJ-80599 SCARED STRAIGHT! AND THE PANACEA PHENOMENON. By J. O. Finckenauer. 270 p. 1982.

Supplemental Note: Prentice-Hall Series in Criminal Justice.

The creation, film documentation, and mounting popularity of the Rahway State Prison Juvenile Awareness Project are reviewed. The 'scared straight' approach and the public's desire for a solution to delinquency are discussed in view of the author's study of program effects with 46 juveniles. 'Scared Straight,' the title of the documentary film on New Jersey's Rahway State Prison project, has become the label for numerous similar programs. The 'scared straight' approach involves exposing juvenile delinquents to the real experiences of prison inmates so that the shock of reality will create a behavior and attitude change. The approach, however, appears to be one of a series of failed attempts to find panaceas for juvenile crime prevention. This study involved interviews with a key inmate in the development of Rahway's program and with corrections and media personnel. It presents a description of the juvenile awareness program as it was conceived and developed by Rahway lifers and of how the project came to the attention of the filmmakers, was filmed, and gained national renown. The misrepresentation of some of the facts by the film, the solidifying of public opinion in favor of the approach, and the endorsement of the approach by corrections authorities are all discussed in a review of events surrounding the film's success. The juvenile awareness concepts of deterrence and behavior and attitude change were examined in the author's study of the project, begun even before it gained national attention. The study sample of 46 experimentals and 35 controls was obtained with difficulty since agencies operating the programs were reluctant to release names and records. In addition, funds became scarce. According to the author, these situations were presumably created by the juvenile justice system's determination that unfavorable evaluation results should not spoil the 'success.' Study findings indicated, among other things, that the success rate for this type of project falls short of the 80-90 percent touted by supporters and suggested in the film. In fact, for the deterrence variable, controls showed less recidivism than experimentals, and the more seriously delinquent juveniles appeared to be impervious to the approach. Study instruments and an index are provided.

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632. Paperback $13.95.

NCJ-80761 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. By J. Klempner and R. D. Parker. 358 p. 1981.

This text discusses the nature and history of the American juvenile justice system, examines its functional limitations, and suggests improvement possibilities. The causes, prevention, and treatment of juvenile delinquency are explored at length. Past conceptions of appropriate and inappropriate juvenile behavior are reviewed, and early American institutions for juveniles, including jails, houses of refuge, reformatories, and ship schools, are surveyed. The development of the juvenile court, criticism of the juvenile courts, delinquency in the 20th century, and delinquency theories are examined. This historical analysis shows how the values and attitudes of the middle and upper classes affected the 'invention of delinquency.' Evidence indicates that a child's ethnic origins, economic and social class, and ability to conform to dominant standards and attitudes of society were far more influential than the child's actual behavior in determining a decision of placement in a juvenile care facility. The book contends that delinquency was equated with being poor in the 1800's and early 1900's. Other chapters examine definitions of delinquency; the measurement of official and unofficial delinquency; and causes of delinquency as expressed in various theories, including classical and biogenetic, sociological, psychological, containment, labeling, and radical theories. Also discussed are police and delinquency prevention, the juvenile court process, juvenile probation, and juvenile institutions and treatment today. A consideration of juvenile delinquency prevention and the schools covers academic tracking and its effects, delinquency resulting from lack of attainment, causes of failure at school, and teacher expectation and student peformance. Ways to reduce delinquency and to identify the predelinquent are noted. The book argues that the juvenile court system has failed to achieve any of its goals and is faced with demands to abolish the entire system or to drastically reform it. Several reforms are offered which, if implemented, would serve both the interests of children and the State. These include repeal of the juvenile court's jurisdiction over status offenses; legislation prohibiting waiver of counsel at any stage of the process; final prosecutor control of intake determinations; requirements of accountability for the use of each more restrictive sanction; and restriction of judicial and correctional system discretion to comport with proportionality, determinacy, and 'equal handling of equals.' Finally, the book concludes that juvenile courts should deal only with serious offenders, with local communities handling other youth problems (e.g., by creating jobs and developing school-work programs). Tables, chapter notes, an index, appended statistical data, and an annotated bibliography of over 180 references are provided.

Availability: FRANKLIN WATTS, INC, 730 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. Book $13.95.

NCJ-80885 VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER IN MASSACHUSETTS—A POLICY ANALYSIS. MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE OFFICE. 187 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: A report of the Massachusetts Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

This report presents the findings and policy recommendations arising from a year-long study of policies for treatment and control of seriously violent juvenile offenders in Massachusetts. It focuses on problems in the current State juvenile justice system, violent juvenile crime trends in the State, the separate treatment of adults and juveniles under current policy, recent policy initiatives in other States, and the issue of transfer or waiver from juvenile to adult court. A variety of research methods were used to conduct the study, including an analysis of the records of all youths committed to correctional institutions for violent acts in 1975, 1977, and 1979, in-depth interviews with over 100 State juvenile justice officials, and questionnaires mailed to an additional 200 juvenile justice respondents. Available literature on legislative and administrative practices in Massachusetts and other States and on violent crime trends among juveniles was also reviewed. The committee undertaking the study assumed that juvenile offenders deserve treatment, that the public deserves protection, that youths aged 14-16 should be held accountable for violent acts, and that the juvenile justice system should have a consistent intervention strategy and should provide for due process rights. It found a lack of uniformity in decisions regarding treatment and placement of violent juvenile offenders and a lack of relationship between the offense committed and the placement provided. It also found security in institutions housing serious juvenile offenders to be inadequate. Other problems identified were inadequate provision, monitoring, and evaluation of treatment and also the disruptive presence of political pressure affecting the handling of violent youths. In addition the committee found conflicts and inadequate communication between the courts and the corrections system and noted that lowering the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years for certain, violent offenses (as done in New York) does not always result in higher conviction rates or increased public safety. The committee examined measures taken by other States to improve their juvenile justice systems, particularly the presumptive sentencing model of Washington State and the designated felony model of New York State. The major recommendation calls for the option of a restrictive placement commitment to State corrections for repeat seriously violent juvenile offenders. Footnotes, graphs, tables, and chapter references are supplied. Appended materials include the study questionnaire and data collection form, the committee's interview guide, and about 50 references. (Author summary modified)

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80886 ORAL HISTORY AND DELINQUENCY—THE RHETORIC OF CRIMINOLOGY. By J. Bennett. 371 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO CIRCLE CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE; ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH.

This book investigates the recurrent use of oral or life histories of juvenile delinquents to overcome public indifference and communicate to various audiences the human traits of offenders, the individual's social world, the need for community-based programs to prevent delinquency, and the futility of imprisonment. Using a chronological approach, the text first examines the use of oral history by Henry Mayhew (1812-87) a century before the term was coined. Mayhew's major work, 'London Labour and the London Poor' portrayed the lives of poor people in London, England, through their own words. Mayhew's work contains oral histories of young offenders to illustrate the futility of the then-popular alternative schools, and the criminogenic features of cheap lodging houses. Next examined are the methods used by John Clay (1796-1858), a chaplain of the jail at Preston, England, to institute prison reforms. In order to create public demand for separate facilities for juvenile offenders, Clay included testimony ('cell confessionals') of juvenile offenders in reports to officials. Other chapters highlight the use of juvenile delinquents' oral histories to promote public support of juvenile correctional institutions and programs both in American and England. Another chapter examines the first juvenile courts and first clinic to study delinquency and amass data on delinquents. These developments are included in order to study the conditions under which delinquents' oral histories did and did not appear and to contrast oral histories and related forms of presentation. Next, special attention is devoted to the classic period of Chicago sociology and the works of W.I. Thomas, Robert E. Park, Ernest Burgess, Frederic Thrasher, and Clifford Shaw. These men used life histories mainly to illustrate hypotheses of scientific explanation of delinquency. The Chicago sociologists in the 1920's and 1930's collected thousands of life histories from hoboes, delinquents, gang members, confidence men, and other persons on the margin of society. Their accomplishments are reviewed and the Chicago Area Project, which was designed to change neighborhood conditions thought to cause delinquency, is described. The text concludes that rapid urban growth provides the genesis for delinquents' oral histories and that oral histories' chief functions are to attract an audience, put phenomena before the eyes of an audience, and persuade people to hold certain opinions. Literary sources and examples of oral histories are given throughout the text. Chapter notes, an index, and a bibliography of over 350 references are provided. Supplemental material is appended.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. Book $28.50.

OFFENSES

Classification of Crime ● Domestic Violence ● Gambling ● Organized Crime ● Riot Control and Urban Disorders ● Student Disorders ● Terrorism ● Victimless Crimes ● White Collar Crime

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80188 BREAK-INS—BURGLARY FROM PRIVATE HOUSES. By D. Walsh. 205 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Price includes postage.

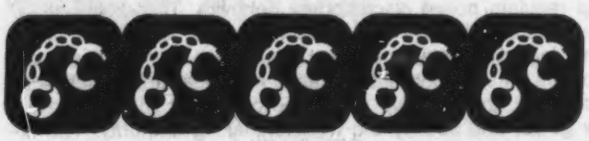
This British criminologist's report uses extensive interviews with both burglars and victims to investigate why people take up burglary as a career, whether burglars can be categorized into different types according to their motivation, and whether certain types of people or dwellings are more vulnerable than others. A review of the history of burglary in England and its structure in the 20th century shows that society has never been free of burglary. One study indicates that young burglars steal out of a desire for fun and excitement, because of truancy from school. or because of a belief in the low probability of apprehension. Burglaries appear to occur throughout the year, with peaks in January and February. Studies have found that most burglars operate mainly in the morning hours when the children are at school and the parents at work. In addition, several factors were found to influence burglars' choice of homes to burglarize, including apparent affluence, absence of police, easy access, isolation, and unwary neighbors. The ground floor window was the most popular form of entry into the house; the bedroom, dressing table, and downstairs sideboard were usually searched. Based on the findings of numerous studies, the text concludes that there is no statistically significant relationship between wealth and burglary, that victims often create opportunities for burglars, that isolated homes are more likely to be burglarized than others although all homes are vulnerable, and that smaller households are more at risk than larger ones. Furthermore, burglary seems to be unplanned and speculative in nature, relying on obvious opportunity as a trigger. Burglaries can be classified into the following types: challenge burglaries (often involving harm to the victim or property) and dispossessive burglaries (where the intent is only to steal the goods). Methods that householders can take to reduce the risk of burglary are mentioned. Research techniques, supplementary statistics, notes and references, an index, and a bibliography of over 100 works are appended.

Availability: HATCHARDS, 187 PICADILLY, LONDON W 1, ENGLAND. Paperback 5.60Pound; Book 9.00Pound.

NCJ-80990 SHOPLIFTING—WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE LAW. By S. L. Sklar. 244 p. 1982.

Before attempting to stop suspected shoplifters, retail employees, store owners, security guards, and others must be aware of suspects' legal rights and retailers' liabilities. This guide to legal concepts discusses deterrence methods, determination of theft, right to detain suspects, and the decision to prosecute. After presenting a picture of the impact of shoplifting on retail profits, the guide advises readers to adopt a deterrence rather than an arrest and prosecution approach to shoplifting. Alert but polite employees who are well-versed in shoplifting laws and in methods for defusing customer-employee conflicts are the best countermeasures to shoplifting. The guide gives detailed instructions on how to approach, detain, and question suspects so that the merchant's privilege of detaining on reasonable grounds, for a reasonable amount of time, and in a reasonable manner is not violated. The determination of reasonable grounds for believing a crime is in progress is considered regarding customer's partial or full concealment of merchandise, intentional and unintentional stealing, and the act of leaving the store with unpurchased merchandise. The discussion of rules for detaining a suspect covers the right to detain, behavior while waiting for police, and the right to search the suspect. The decision to prosecute is dealt with both in terms of juvenile and adult defendants, and court behavior and effective presentation of evidence are considered. Problems involved in making insurance claims against false arrest liability, detecting and responding to credit card and check frauds, reporting the names of shoplifters, using private guard firms, and obtaining special police officer status for store security employees are also discussed. An index is provided, as are footnotes to legal citations and forms for reporting shoplifting incidents. Appendixes feature individual State statutes on shoplifting.

Availability: FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS, INC, 7 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. Book $14.50.



POLICE

Criminal Investigation ● Police Internal Affairs ● Police Management ● Police Organization ● Police Patrol Function ● Police Resource Allocation ● Police Traffic Function

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79783 POLITICS, PROFESSIONALISM, AND URBAN SERVICES—THE POLICE. By P. F. Nardulli and J. M. Stonecash. 220 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS RESEARCH BOARD; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS; EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION.

This study of the delivery of police services in Champaign, Ill., uses the perspective of police operations to address key issues of urban service delivery in general. Empirical aspects of the study are restricted to citizen-initiated police patrol activities, termed citizen-assistance services. Analysis was made of records on both the demand for such services and the police response. The introductory discussion of basic issues in the literature on urban services delivery contains both a critique of the existing approach and a general outline for future research that reexamines the role of bureaucratic and political influences on the service-delivery process. The setting for this study is then drawn in an overview of the political and social dimensions of Champaign and in an outline of its neighborhoods and their distinguishing features. A historical account describes the organizational growth of the city's police department into a professional force. The demand for police services is then analyzed theoretically, and methodology and results from the assessment of the demand model are given. This chapter presents both aggregated and disaggregated analyses and is primarily concerned with the relative impact of locational, or need-related, and sociopolitical factors. The next section, devoted to the police response, explains the theoretical concept of response as well as the approach and data sources used in studying it. Successive chapters deal with three dimensions of the notion of police response in three different areas. Here, police handling of assault, common crime, and traffic accident causes is examined in terms of factors affecting speed, effort, and outcomes. The dominant concern is with the impact of resource constraints, professional-rational considerations, and sociopolitical factors on the different response indicators. The book concludes with a summary of the study findings and their implications. Tabular data, notes, and references are included with individual chapters. Appendixes contain data collection forms. An index is also provided.

Availability: OELGESCHLAGER, GUNN AND HAIN, PUBLISHERS, INC, 1278 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. Book $22.50.

NCJ-79981 SHATTERED BADGE. By P. Altmeyer. ABC NEWS CLOSEUP. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Videocassette, running time 60 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

This film examines the impact of stress on patrol officers through interviews with a stress expert, a police psychologist in Philadelphia, and police officers in Detroit, Philadelphia, and Boston. Police abuses in these cities and police department actions to meet the problem of stress are also examined. Police today have a suicide rate far above the national average. Alcholism is widespread and the divorce rate is high. In some instances this stress can lead to an excessive use of police deadly force. In most cities, guidelines for the use of deadly force have been evolving. However, in Philadelphia under Police Commissioner and later Mayor Frank Rizzo, no guidelines were adopted; according to the interviewees, the policy was to defend the police in all cases charging police brutality and to ignore questionable cases. Although the city now has a deadly force directive, polarization between citizens and the police remains a problem as illustrated by several recent cases involving the death of an officer and a suspect. While counseling programs for officers with emotional problems do not exist in Philadelphia and Detroit, Boston has instituted a stress program that is attracting the attention of other law enforcement agencies. In the Boston program, trained coulselors man a 24-hour stress unit isolated from the rest of the department. The film shows a group session for Boston officers who have suffered from stress.

Availability: ABC NEWS, 1330 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10019. Film $550.00.

NCJ-79988 POLICE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. By S. S. Souryal. 176 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Criminal Justice Series.

This text examines processes and theories of organization and administration as they pertain to police agencies and focuses on such specific aspects of police administration as communication, leadership, budgeting, planning, and community relations. Following an examination of the nature of both bureaucracy and administration, the book discusses the elements of police organization, such as delegation of authority and unity of command. It deals with theories of administration, including Max Weber's theory of bureaucratic organization, Frederick Taylor's theory of scientific management, Elton Mayo's human relations theory, the behavioralist systems theory, and the contingency theory. One chapter considers the history and characteristics of the human relations theory as well as the present lack of a human relations approach in police administration. Another devotes attention to the role, systems, and processes of police communication and points out the barriers to effective communication. Police leadership is analyzed, including leadership and motivation, and functions, systems, and methods of effective police leadership. A chapter on police personnel management discusses the functions of police personnel units; police training, compensation, promotions, and discipline; and evaluation of personnel performance. An examination of police budgeting and fiscal management considers types of budgets and the budgeting process, irregular (nonbudgetary) police funding, responsibility for fiscal management, and cost-utility analysis in police fiscal management. Other sections cover police planning and decisionmaking and police information management, including police reporting systems, police records systems, and innovative approaches to information management. A final chapter on community relations in police administration analyzes policies for police-media relations, presents model guidelines for public information releases, and concludes with a discussion of the resolution of citizen complaints against the police. Figures and chapter bibliographies are provided.

Availability: HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH, 757 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Paperback $8.95.

NCJ-80099 POLICE POLICY AND RULEMAKING—THE NEED FOR DEFINITION. By F. A. Schubert. *Journal of Police Science and Administration,* V 9, N 3 (September 1981), P 261-271.

This article discusses the confusion surrounding police policies, rules, and procedures governing police discretion and proposes a set of criteria as a model for the development of police directives designed to regulate police discretionary behavior. Police departments have made little progress in regulating police discretion because police administrators who attempt to address discretionary issues often find themselves in direct contradiction with local statutes and ordinances. Other reasons are ambiguity as to who is in charge of policymaking (the police chief or the mayor) and lack of administrative support. Wide disagreement exists regarding the nature of police rules and policy, although procedures pertaining to the manner in which activities are performed have been more consistently defined. However, in practice, the lines which differentiate the three have become so blurred that there is little value in trying to maintain distinctions. Therefore, a model is proposed to aid in the development of police directives to help regulate police discretionary behavior. The model stipulates that the directive should address major issues and problems, including decisions about the choice of objectives and priorities, intervention, investigative methods, and disposition. In addition, the directive should be clear and specific, articulate goals, and specify the decisionmaking authority. The directive also should confine discretion, limiting it by considerations of officer safety, departmental goals, law, and officer effectiveness and efficiency. In structuring discretion in the directive, police management needs to consider three categories of problems: routine problems, significant substantive issues, and significant procedural issues. Finally, the directive should provide for policy and procedure review. A total of 18 footnotes and about 25 references are included.

NCJ-80601 WHO IS GUARDING THE GUARDIANS? A REPORT ON POLICE PRACTICES. US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS. 184 p. 1981.

This report presents U.S. Commission on Civil Rights findings and recommendations on police practices having an impact on civil rights. Institutional aspects of the problem of police misconduct are addressed so that States and communities will be motivated to make appropriate changes. The report discusses problems arising in recruitment, selection, and training for police work; in the internal regulation of police departments; and in external controls. It also outlines remedies available for victims of police misconduct and refers to recent legislative and legal developments in this area. The report finds serious underutilization of minorities and women in local law enforcement agencies and suggests that affirmative action plans be developed and implemented by police departments. Police selection standards, psychological screening tests, and police training programs also present problems and should be revised or expanded. Furthermore, unnecessary police use of excessive or deadly force should be curtailed, complaint systems should be upgraded, and internal affairs units should investigate all cases of police misconduct and be adequately staffed with specially trained investigators. Local government officials should actively review police practices, with vigorous prosecution of police misconduct. Laws should be strengthened to protect the rights of citizens alleging police abuse, and uniform policy guidelines regarding the receipt, investigation, and referral of complaints alleging discrimination should be developed by the Justice Department. Footnotes are included. An appendix presents the results of the Commission's field investigations.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

Probation and Parole

PROBATION
AND PAROLE

Pardon ● Probation and Parole (Adult) ● Probation and Parole (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79953 PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT TRAINING MANUAL. TEXAS ADULT PROBATION COMMISSION. 209 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

This training manual for compiling presentence investigation reports covers investigation techniques, interview skills, choice of relevant information, confidentiality, and writing skills. It is intended for both the instructor and trainee, and its two sections were developed in a series of workshops. The presentence investigation report serves as a source of relevant information about convicted offenders, thus helping the court determine appropriate sentences, aiding correctional personnel in classification and program activities, and assisting the parole authority in making its decisions. The modules address these issues as they introduce the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSIR) Project and its products and describe the various techniques and skills in report compilation. The investigation techniques module describes the factors involved in investigation planning, outlines the specific steps to follow when implementing the process, and presents a method for verifying and documenting information found during the investigation process. The interview module deals with methods of planning and conducting interviews; participants are shown how to record the PSIR interview. In the confidentiality module, confidentiality categories are discussed in terms of State statutes, and trainees are told when information can be obtained, disclosed, or released. The writing skills module covers problems of style and use of legal terminology, and the module on how to choose relevant information categorizes kinds of information and their degrees of confidentiality. For each module in the trainee section, the trainer manual presents instructions and exercises.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79987 PROBATION AND PAROLE. By R. J. Henningsen. 158 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Criminal Justice Series.

This textbook for undergraduate students examines conceptual, historical, philosophical, structural, functional, and legal aspects of probation and parole as well as the role of professionals and volunteers in discretionary decisionmaking and the supervised release of offenders within the community. Society's response to crime and criminals is examined in the context of a typology of societal responses to crime, ideological bases for these responses, and current societal responses to crime through community corrections. Basic concepts of community corrections are explored. Separate chapters on probation and parole discuss basic scope and functions, historical development, and organization. The decisionmaking process in probation is reviewed, emphasizing the role of the trial court and of the probation officer. Next, a chapter on the decisionmaking process in parole considers such factors as the impact of sentencing statutes on parole, the parole hearing, and review of parole decisions. Other sections are devoted to the supervision process in probation and parole, including the purpose and nature of supervision, prerelease casework, management of probation and parole supervision, and revocation of probation or parole; management of community resources in probation and parole, focusing on pretrial diversion programs, halfway houses and community treatment centers, and offender community-service programs; and volunteer work in probation and parole. The final chapter highlights current and emerging trends in probation and parole, such as the present trend away from indeterminate sentences and the increased reliance on scientific research. Chapter notes, tables, and sample forms are provided.

Availability: HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH, 757 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Paperback $9.95.

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material ● Statistics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79847 DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES—FOURTH EDITION. C. Lundy, Ed. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE. 144 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-017-80.

This directory is an updated listing of agencies in the criminal justice field which act as information sources. It is based on a 1981 survey of approximately 260 criminal justice agencies. Each entry includes the agency address, telephone number, and contact person. The name of the agency director, the agency's objectives and services, the year the agency was established, user restrictions, the name of the parent organization or sponsoring agency, the number of staff, and the areas of activity are also provided. If applicable, the size of the agency's collection and its publications are mentioned. The agencies included feature information services such as computerized literature searches, interlibrary loan programs, reference, and technical assistance. The organizations are listed in alphabetical order, and two indexes, by geographic location and criminal justice specialty, are provided. Criteria for agencies to be included in the next edition of the directory are presented, along with a blank response form and guidelines for completion.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. P27-000-01152-7. Document $6.00;
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-79952 TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATORS' BOOK OF FORMULAE AND TABLES. By R. W. Rivers. 150 p. 1981.

This book provides traffic accident investigators with formulas and tables relating to acceleration, center of mass, curves and circles, coefficient of friction, distance, speed, field measurements, and momentum. It is designed for such needs as determining who had the right-of-way at an intersection, establishing the length of time that it would have taken a vehicle to accelerate from a stop sign to the point of collison, and calculating a vehicle's speed from skid marks. An introductory discussion covers basic definitions and procedures in accident investigation. Then each formula is explained with equations and their applications. All problems are done in both the U.S. or Imperial and metric measurement systems. Examples are set out in detail with the problem-solving process explained step by step. Diagrams, 13 references, an index, and a 23-item bibliography are included. Appendixes provide United States and metric conversions, mathematical tables, velocity tables, and a speedometer accuracy list. (Author summary modified)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. Paperback $24.75.

NCJ-79954 INDEX TO MINORITIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—AN INDEX TO PERIODICALS AND BOOKS RELATING TO MINORITIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES. S. Christianson, Ed. STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY CENTER ON MINORITIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 281 p. 1981.

A subject and author index to multidisciplinary literature on minorities and criminal justice in the United States, this volume cites more than 3,100 documents dated from 1723 to 1981. Citations in the author index contain abstracts. Entries refer to articles in more than 450 periodicals, as well as books, government reports, monographs, unpublished dissertations, scholarly papers, and selected court cases. The fields covered include criminal justice, criminology, sociology, psychology, law, history, medicine, philosophy, political science, social work, ethnic studies, and journalism, among others. The subject index contains over 900 key words (racial and ethnic groups, geographic locations, noted individuals, institutions or agencies, and specific topics) followed by a chronologically arranged bibliography for each subject heading. The index of 6,500 authors, editors, and compilers has an alphabetical arrangement. The volume also contains a brief index to judicial cases involving American minorities, grouped by subject headings and listed chronologically. Information on the Center on Minorities and Criminal Justice at the State University of New York and their fellowship program is appended.

Availability: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY CENTER ON MINORITIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 135 WESTERN AVENUE, DRAPER HALL, ALBANY, NY 12222. Book $85.00;
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80421 WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By J. D. Wright, H. Chen, J. Pereira, K. Daly, and P. H. Rossi.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE. 283 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0120.

This annotated bibliography on weapons, crime, and violence in America contains over 200 citations dating mainly from the late 1960's to 1980. Topic areas covered in the bibliography include weapons and gun control, treatment of weapons-related crime in the criminal justice system, policy analysis and impact studies, studies of popular opinion on weapons-related public issues, and special groups' opinions on weapons-related public issues. Other topics include studies of ownership and usage of firearms, studies of psychological factors in gun ownership and usage, studies of weapons-related phenomena (suicide, homicide, robberies, etc.), regional and cultural factors in weapons ownership and use, and bibliographies on weapons-related topics. Books, journal articles, and papers are included. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry has a 13-digit code cross-referencing author, year, and subject area(s) covered. Indexes are provided for each of the ten subject areas listed above. Availability and pricing information for the entries are not given.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01155-1. Document $7.50;
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80932 FUNDAMENTALS OF LEGAL RESEARCH—SECOND EDITION. By J. M. Jacobstein and R. M. Mersky. 652 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: A pamphlet, 'Supplement and Assignments,' to accompany this text, is available. University Textbook Series.

This volume has been designed primarily as a basic text for students who are learning to do legal research. It is intended to enable law students, lawyers, and others to locate and use the legal resources for research. Although emphasis is placed on legal research in the United States, chapters are provided on international law, English legal research, and Canadian law. The distinction between primary sources of law, which include constitutions, statutes, and court decisions, and secondary sources of law, consisting of other law books, are explained. Preliminary procedures in legal research, including the determination and integration of facts and the determination of the legal issues, are outlined. The method of publishing and of locating decisions of Federal and State courts is detailed. The nature and use of digests are outlined, and specific digests are described. Annotated law reports, Federal legislation, Federal legislative histories, State and municipal legislation, and Federal, State, and foreign constitutions are explained. The purposes of court rules and the publications containing court rules are presented. Sources of administrative law such as Federal administrative regulations and decisions are discussed. Looseleaf services, Shepard's Citations, legal encyclopedias, and legal periodicals are described. Treatises, restatements, model codes, and uniform laws are other secondary sources covered. Other research aids such as opinions of attorneys general, law dictionaries, and form books are outlined. The use of computers and microtext in legal research and techniques for use in Federal tax research are also discussed. A general summary of research procedure explains how to identify the legally significant facts, frame the legal issues to be researched, identify the relevant sources of law, research the issues presented, and communicate the solution of the problem. Suggested lists of sources for constitutional law problems, and administrative law problems are listed. Extensive sample pages and sections from primary and secondary sources are included throughout the text. A glossary of terms used in legal research, an index, and appendixes presenting a table of legal abbreviations, a list of 18 states' published guides to legal research, and publications for use in legal research in territories of the United States are provided. The pamphlet, 'Supplement and Assignments,' prepared to accompany this text, is intended for student use.

Availability: FOUNDATION PRESS, 170 OLD COUNTRY ROAD, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Book $18.00.

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING

Costs of Crime ● Financial Management ● Laws and Statutes ● Planning and Evaluation (Planning) ● Privacy and Security

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80918 DOING VIOLENCE TO THE CRIME PROBLEM—A RESPONSE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE. By D. R. Gordon. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. 22 p. 1981.

Arguments are presented against several recommendations made by the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, specifically those regarding preventive detention, the exclusionary rule, sentencing provisions of the Federal Criminal Code, Federal funds for State and local prison construction, and Federal jurisdiction over juveniles. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) takes the position that although many of the Task Force's recommendations are worthwhile, some are punitive without being beneficial. Punitive recommendations include those that would provide mandatory prison terms and expanded prison capacity, institute procedural changes to increase convictions, and extend Federal jurisdiction over some kinds of criminal investigations and prosecution. The recommendation to deny bail to defendants who are 'dangerous' constitutes punishment before proof of guilt. It could be found unconstitutional and brings into question the reliability of predictions of dangerousness. The recommendation to admit evidence acquired in violation of the fourth amendment under certain circumstances would eviscerate the exclusionary rule and ignores the data indicating that excluded evidence has had little effect on the outcome of cases involving violent crime. The recommendation to enact the sentencing provisions of the proposed Criminal Code Reform Act of 1981 (S. 1630) while meritorious in spirit, has, like similar proposals, not addressed excessive use of imprisonment for less serious offenses and does not provide for a range of nonincarcerative sanctions. Further, recommendation calling for $2 billion to be made available to States for construction of prisons and jails would provide only 38,000 more 1-person maximum-security cells. These cells might reduce overcrowding for current prisoners, but they would do nothing to accommodate new offenders brought into the system. Moreover, any serious effort to provide more space for handling violent offenders should include concurrent alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders. Finally, recommendations regarding youth crime extend Federal authority over juveniles without including adequate protection for them. NCCD contends that local resources outside the criminal justice system, such as volunteer community organizations, are most effective for working with juveniles. A total of 34 footnotes are supplied.

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ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION
Organization and Operations
Community-Based Corrections (Adult), Community-Based Corrections (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

COURTS
Organization and Administration
Bail and Bond, Court Management and Operations, Court Structure, Judicial Process, Support Services (Provided by Courts)

CRIME DETERRENCE
Operations
Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence), Environmental Design (Effects of), Security Systems (Effects of)

CRIME PREVENTION
Operations
Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention), Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS
Organization and Operations
Criminalistics, Forensics

CRIMINOLOGY
Theories and Research
Behavioral and Social Sciences, Crime Causes, Criminology, Research and Development, Victimization

DEFENSE
Organization and Operations
Defense Services, Support Services (Defense)

DRUG ABUSE
Theories and Methods
Alcoholism, Drug Information, Drug Treatment

EVALUATION
Issues and Methods
Planning and Evaluation (Evaluation)

FACILITY DESIGN
Application and Evaluation
Environmental Design (Technology)

FRAUD/WASTE/ABUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS
Prevention and Detection
Audit, Detection, Investigation, Prevention, Internal and Management Control Systems, Inspector General, Legislative Audit, Other Control Units, Offenses, including Corruption, White-Collar Crime, Fraud on the Government, and Computer-Related Crime and Abuse.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
Organization and Operations
Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
Organization and Operations
Correctional Institutions (Juvenile), Correctional Management (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
Systems and Operations
Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

OFFENSES
Descriptions of Criminal Activity
Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White-Collar Crime, Domestic Violence

POLICE
Organization and Operations
Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function

PROBATION AND PAROLE
Organization and Operations
Pardon, Probation and Parole (Adult), Probation and Parole (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

PROSECUTION
Organization and Operations
Prosecution, Support Services (Prosecution)

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
Techniques and Programs
Community Involvement, Community Relations, Public Information and Education

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS
Reference Material, Statistics

STAFF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Theory and Programs
Civil Rights, Education (Career), Indian Affairs, Training, Personnel Administration

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING
Issues and Policies
Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security

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1981, 45 pages (NCJ 79975)

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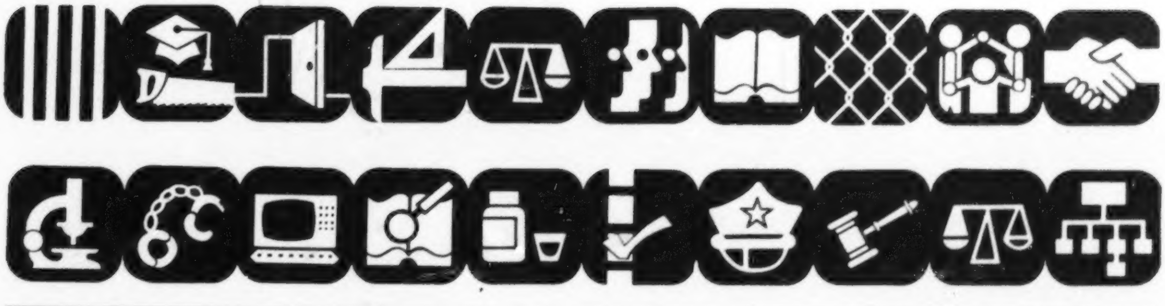

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Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

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ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Community Based Corrections (Adult) ● Community Based Corrections (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80626 SOLICITOR GENERAL'S STUDY OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE. CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION. 217 p. 1981. (In English and French)

Supplemental Note: Available in English and French versions. Report of the Working Group.

This comprehensive study of all forms of conditional release from Canadian Federal penitentiaries supports the principle of early release, including release by remission, but states that more specific criteria governing release need to be developed. The study examines the incidence of violence and other violations of conditional release by Federal offenders to determine the seriousness of violent recidivism and whether any action can be taken to predict or prevent such behavior. The study also examines the current concerns and operational problems in conditional release to determine whether any changes to present procedures or operations should be made. Finally, the study examines release based on 'first principles' (what release is trying to accomplish, how effective it is, and if the current objectives are realistic and achievable). Five release programs are investigated: temporary absence, day parole, full parole, selection and supervision, earned remission, and mandatory supervision. The temporary absence (TA) program was found to be very successful; it entailed releasing 50,000 persons annually with fewer than 1 percent declared unlawfully at large. The study recommends that objectives of the day parole program be used only in cases of clear need and not for the less serious or 'risky' offender. Since disparities in selection for full parole were found to be a major concern, an extensive empirical study of full parole decisions is recommended to determine legal, organizational, and individual case factors. In addition, the study found that community supervision has fewer negative effects than imprisonment and represents a cheaper and more humane progam. Because the official objectives of release were found to be vague and based on questionable assumptions, the study recommends that workshops held at the ministry level more specifically define release objectives. More research is needed into the actual delivery of specific services. Changes in parole conditions are also suggested. Moreover, the report discusses concerns about the mandatory supervision, particular difficulties experienced by certain groups of offenders (women, 'Natives,' and life-sentence inmates), and lack of coordination between sentencing and releasing authorities.

Footnotes and tables are provided. Statistical data, a bibliography of over 50 references, and supplemental material are appended. (Author summary modified)

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COURTS

Bail and Bond ● Court Management and Operations ● Court Structure ● Judicial Process ● Support Services (Provided by Courts)

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NCJ-76528 COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL. By R. Roesch and S. L. Golding. 277 p. 1980.

The book probes mental health and legal procedures for determining competency to stand trial, examines assumptions about competency proceedings, and offers a detailed alternative to current models for determining competency. The Roesch-Golding model rejects competency standards based primarily on traditional psychiatric assessment and instead views competency from a functional perspective in which a defendant's cognitive, behavioral, and affective capacities are evaluated relative to the legal demands of the case. The need for greater interaction between legal and mental health professionals in determining competency is emphasized. Prior case law, legal scholarship, and behavioral science research are reviewed. In addition, reforms are proposed in such areas as motions for competency hearings, the use of community-based evaluations, and methods for obtaining more valid and relevant testimony during competency hearings. New approaches to the treatment, reevaluation, and disposition of incompetent defendants are also presented. A major aspect of the model is a collaborative joint screening and evaluation panel composed of legal and mental health professionals. A more controversial part of the model proposes the use of a provisional trial for defendants whose competency remains questionable. Such a procedure offers an opportunity for direct evaluation of competency in an actual situation and allows the validity of current decision schemes for competency to be scrutinized. Moreover, this model can minimize infringement of defendant's rights, help eliminate the present abuses in requests for competency evaluations, and maximize the quality of competency decision. Tables, figures, chapter notes, legal citations, approximately 250 references, and appendixes of related legal information are provided. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS, URBANA, IL 61801. Book $19.95.

NCJ-80390 APPELLATE COURT DELAY—STRUCTURAL RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEMS OF VOLUME AND DELAY. By J. A. Martin and E. A. Prescott. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE. 180 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; CHARLES E CULPEPER FOUNDATION.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 78-DF-AX-0021; 79-DF-AX-0082.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of copies available from the National Center for State Courts.

Ten appellate courts from various States, handling differing caseloads and with different structures and procedures, were studied to determine the major characteristics of court environments, the effect of environment on court delay and processing times, and the relationship of delay to case volume, court organization, and court structure. Study data were collected from library research, files on approximately 5,900 cases from 1975-76, and site visits to the 10 courts. The sites included courts of last resort in Nebraska, Montana, and Virginia; intermediate appellate courts with statewide jurisdiction in Oregon, New Jersey, Colorado, and Indiana; and intermediate appellate courts with county or regional jurisdiction in Florida, Ohio, and Illinois. Processing times in the sample courts differed dramatically, whether measured by average number of days in the full sample or time distributions by quartiles. Breaking down each court's time distribution by percentage of completed cases in a series of 6-month intervals also highlighted the differences. The time elapsed during the first-phase of processing, from lower court judgment to submission, ranged from 153 days in the Oregon Court of Appeals to 383 days in the Illinois Appellate Court, First District. The differences in the second phase, elapsed time between 'at issue' (i.e., when all materials relevant to a case have been filed) and oral argument, were even greater, with this phase taking up to 10 times longer in some courts. The decisionmaking phase was characterized by less dramatic differences, but the final stage, between decision announcement and mandate issuance, ranged from 6 to 130 days. Volume of cases did not appear to be an overriding reason for delay differences, and the amount of backlog in a given court was not totally a function of volume, but rather of the interplay of volume, decisionmaking efficiency, and managerial style. Differences in the configurations of the caseloads had little effect on processing time, but the average number of extensions per case, brief and opinion lengths, and processing time and delay were related. Standards specifying the amount of time to complete the initial steps in the appellate process seemed to be significant in reducing delay, as were policies restricting authority for granting extensions and formal mechanisms for conflict resolution. Finally, courts that used summary disposition techniques generally had shorter decision time averages. Appendixes include study data and instruments and three papers on court delay issues.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Paperback Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81190 REAL OFFENSE SENTENCING—THE MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT. By M. H. Tonry. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology,* V 72, N 4 (Winter 1981), P 1550-1596.

This article explores some of the major perplexities of the Model Sentencing and Corrections Act, which provides for the creation of a sentencing commission to promulgate sentencing guidelines. The article introduces the act's major sentencing proposals and suggests their deficiencies by chronicling the progress of an armed robbery suspect through the criminal justice system before and after implementation of the act. The proposed system of real offense sentencing is described. The author argues that the model act ignores certain precepts of law—guilty pleas, trial verdicts, the law of evidence, the criminal burden of proof, and the substantive criminal law. Sentencing is based instead on the court's conclusions about what 'really happened' without regard to the offense charged. The article discusses the acts' failure to prescribe a retributive 'just deserts' sentencing system. Such a system aims to treat similar offenders in the same way, give high priority to the pursuit of equality in punishment, and proportion sanctions to defendants' moral culpability. Yet many provisions are incapacitative and deterrent and not consistent with a retributive approach. The author states that the act's provisions give no reasonable assurance of treating defendants fairly and consistently and suggests ways that sentencing reform might take the prosecutor into account. The author considers whether systematic real offense sentencing is more objectionable than the present system and concludes that the first model act should be replaced. Maintaining the same goals and structure as before, the second act should incorporate attempts to narrow sentencing choices, limit prison sentences to serious offenders, and constrain prosecutorial decisionmaking. Footnotes and tables are included.

NCJ-81346 JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA. By P. S. Miller and C. Baar. 461 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CANADA.

Supplemental Note: Canadian Public Administration Series.

This analysis of judicial administration in Canada covers court organization and jurisdiction, traditional management issues, information systems and computer technology, and the impact of managerial change. Canadian courts are now facing an operational crisis resulting from increasing problems over the years; e.g., urban growth, industrialization, family breakdown, greater number of automobiles, more litigation, and an immense, unmanageable court case backlog. Problems are aggravated by administrative inefficiencies and a fragmented court system characterized by short-term planning and political and budgetary expediencies in response to immediate needs. A principal problem of the judicial system is the distinction that has always been made between judicial and administrative functions, although in the critical area of caseflow management, the two functions merge. To remove this fundamental flaw, a basic change is required in the lines of authority and responsibility for court administration. Pressures from modern caseloads and the complexity of court administration now demand the evolution of a single over-arching authority combining caseflow management with related administrative matters such as personnel, budgeting, management of records, and management information systems. The authority must be the judiciary, and judges must therefore become informed managers and learn to delegate operational tasks to trained court administrators. The first section of the book discusses the crucial areas of structural reform; i.e., the relationship between executive and judicial authority over court administration, and the organization and jurisdiction of the courts, as well as the role of the professional court administrator under such a system. A second section is devoted to managerial reform, beginning with traditional administrative functions of personnel management and budgeting and then moving to caseflow management, records and space management, information systems and computer technology, and systems implementation. The final section focuses on the process of change influenced by sociological and philosophical reform. The dynamics of the reform in practice are illustrated by the Justice Development Commission of British Columbia. Future public policy trends will probably deemphasize the traditional role of the courts. Tables, figures, notes, appendixes, and an index are furnished.

Availability: MCGILL-QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY PRESS MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION, 63A ST GEORGE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5S 1A6. Paperback $22.50.

NCJ-81429 ONE COURT SHARES ITS METHODS FOR UNCLOGGING CASEFLOW. By J. L. Longobardi. *State Court Journal,* V 6, N 1 (Winter 1982), P 4-8, 32-37.

This paper describes the system of criminal caseflow management implemented in 1975 by the Superior Court of Delaware. Prior to 1975, the attorney general controlled the court's daily calendar. A criminal case often would not come to trial until 12 to 15 months after the defendants' arrest. After cases had been scheduled, mutual requests for continuances were granted as a matter of course. The principles that guided the early stages of the caseflow management experiment were (1) the necessity of a firm administrative order establishing standard time guidelines; (2) the need for the court to control the caseload calendar; (3) the critical importance of substantial communication and active participation by all criminal justice entities; and (4) the requirement that a separate professional group be assigned the tasks of scheduling cases, compiling and analyzing statistics, and recommending changes. This group, the Case Scheduling Office, was also required to handle continuance requests and collect reliable statistics. Successful changes introduced after the system was implemented were early assignment of prosecutors and defenders to cases, written plea agreements, and special handling of certain cases. The basic mechanics of the system and program results are delineated. For example, the New Castle County Superior Court's dispositions exceeded filings during 1980; this volume of work (5,593 cases) was effectively completed by 6 judges. Notes, sample forms, and tables are provided.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81643 TRANSITION TO STATE FINANCING OF COURTS—THE IMPLICATIONS FOR FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. By R. W. Tobin. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS STATE COURT FINANCING PROJECT. 43 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 79-DF-AX-0085; 79-DF-AX-0085.

This monograph examines the financial and personnel management aspects of the transition from local to State financing of trial courts. The monograph is a reference for judicial administrators who are entering or are already involved in a transition to State financing. The transition is defined in broad terms, starting with attempts to strengthen the existing statutory provisions on management and concluding with the development of mature management systems several years after the change to State funding. The transition to State financing generally results in improvements because it leads to close scrutiny and eventual changes in court management systems. The five stages of development in court management systems are described in terms of their characteristics, time sequence, and issues and problems. The prelegislation stage is characterized by efforts to ensure sound management provisions in the implementing legislation. Basic policy decisions center on such concerns as the time period to be allowed for the transition and optimal times to make changes in various courts. The second stage consists of defining the transition management approach after the legislation has been enacted. Tasks include choosing the management team, selecting consultants, and developing the work plan. The next step, preparation for the first budget, covers the construction of the job classification and pay plan, the classification of employees, and the inclusion of trial courts in the State budget process in time for submission of the budget. The fourth stage is the preparation of basic management systems for the actual date of the switchover. The final stage consists of refining and augmenting basic management systems by adding such features as systems for facilities management, fiduciary accounting, cash-flow control, and other special management activities. The characteristics of the early development, later development, and linkages with other systems are defined for such basic functions as personnel, budget, appropriations, accounting, and purchasing. The effects of State financing on trial court administration are covered in an appendix.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $5.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

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CRIME DETERRENCE

Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence) ● Environmental Design (Effects of) ● Security Systems (Effects of)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81146 FIGHTING TERRORISM—THE PRIVATE SECTOR. By N. C. Livingstone. *Conflict,* V 3, N 2/3 (1981), P 177-219.

This article examines counterterrorist programs and techniques which may help the private sector enhance its overall defense against potential terrorist threats. The first step in an effective program is a comprehensive analysis of the threat. A system can then be designed to reduce the vulnerabilities that have been identified. As a general rule, individuals are most vulnerable when traveling. According to some estimates, 80 percent of all terrorist kidnappings occur when the victim is riding in an automobile. Almost any car can be 'hardened,' or made resistant to terrorist attack; the choice of the vehicle depends on taste and use. Basic to any hardened vehicle is extensive armoring, and car owners can choose a variety of protective accessories, such as an antifire system or a remote control starter. Every effort should be made to avoid routine patterns of travel since terrorists often keep their intended victims under surveillance for some time. Drivers should also be taught evasive/aggressive driving techniques. Residential protection techniques, background checks of household personnel, methods of detecting letter bombs, and business security measures are also important. Advice for foreign business travel is given. The organization and function of a crisis management team are noted as well. Because of the growth in the incidence of kidnapping, security precautions are suggested, including a step-by-step response to kidnapping, beginning with confirming the event and extending through ransom payments and hostage retrieval. How to behave when kidnapped is also mentioned. The closing discussion addresses the responsibility of corporations to protect their employees and the functions of private security firms. Endnotes are supplied.

CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSICS

Criminalistics ● Forensics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80600 TAGGANTS IN EXPLOSIVES. US CONGRESS OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT. 269 p. 1980.

This study assesses the technology for tagging explosives to assist Congress in evaluating legislation (Senate Bill 333) allowing the addition of taggants to explosives and gunpowder when manufactured. Two different taggants are being developed for incorporation in chemical explosives: (1) identification taggants, designed to survive detonation and be retrieved from debris and (2) detection taggants, sensed by a detection device when contained in a package (suitable for use at airports). The assessment considers the safety of adding taggants to explosives, the ability of taggants to survive a detonation and to be recovered for identification purposes, the manufacturers' and users' costs of a taggant program, the utility to law enforcement, and the effects on cost and utility of excluding certain explosive materials from the taggant program. The study also examines the ease of removing them from tagged explosives and explores alternatives to a taggant program. The study's first stage involved analyzing the safety and technical efficacy of taggants at the current state of development, while the second stage, assuming that taggants work safely, made a parametric anlysis of costs and utility. The study concluded that both identification and detection taggants would be useful law enforcement tools against most terrorist and other criminal bombers (assuming that taggant stability is achieved and that technical development is successfully completed), but that their utility against the most sophisticated terrorists and professional criminals is questionable. Identification taggants would facilitate the investigation of almost all significant criminal bombings using commercial explosives, and detection taggants would be effective in protecting those high-value targets where such protection is feasible. Although adding taggants to blasting agents would have some utility, the incremental utility would be small compared to tagging cap-sensitive high explosives, gunpowders, and detonators. However, the utility of taggants would always be decreased if the taggants could easily be removed or otherwise altered by bombers. Depending on the nature of the program, the cost would vary enormously. Further development and investigation are necessary. The study also discusses taggant controversies and congressional options. Tables, photographs, a glossary, the study questionnaire, and technical data are provided. (Author summary modified)

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 052-003-00747-9. Document $8.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80991 BLACK HOMICIDE AND THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT FINAL REPORT. By H. M. Rose. 595 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH / CENTER FOR MINORITY GROUP MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.

Grant Number: Grant: 5 R01 MH 29269-02.

The study seeks to identify patterns of black urban homicides and risks of homicide victimization during the 1970's to facilitate understanding of the recent upsurge in homicides within many large black communities. Data on black homicides in six cities—Atlanta, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis—were taken from the Supplementary Homicide Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and from records of local health departments. Structured interviews were conducted with samples of offenders, victims' next-of-kin, and victims' spouses in each city. Findings showed that black-on-black homicide is a major cause of death among black Americans, especially black males. The emergence of this phenomenon is attributed to the weakening commitment of black youths to the values of their parents and the incongruence between perceived and actual opportunity in the urban economy. Black communities have been unable to protect themselves by screening out influences that contribute to patterns of deviancy. With these changes, homicide has become not only the result of uncontrollable passion, but, the report contends, an outgrowth of avarice and narcissism. The study notes that black males born since 1945 are in the cohort most likely to fall victim to homicide. The study also correlates black homicide rates to population movements, specific high-risk urban environments, the oppressed and vulnerable life situation of black females, employment and health status, and values and use of leisure time. Measures recommended to curb black homicides include promotion of research efforts, public support of such actions as gun control to lower risk, and development of an acceptable opportunity structure for blacks. Improvement of educational programs for blacks, promotion of alternatives to deviant life styles, and control of factors, such as drugs, which contribute to crime risk are also needed. A review of pertinent literature and separate bibliographies for each chapter are supplied.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81483 ELITE DEVIANCE. By D. R. Simon and D. S. Eitzen. 282 p. 1982.

This book describes wrongdoing—criminal, moral, ethical—by wealthy and powerful individuals in corporate and governmental organizations. It expresses concern for a lack of social scientific knowledge of high level deviance and suggests social and economic solutions. Using a broadened definition of white collar crime, the authors assess the crisis of confidence caused by the Vietnam conflict, the Watergate scandal, and environmental pollution of the Love Canal and James River. Deviant acts of economic and political elites are not seen as random events, but rather as related to the very structure of wealth and power in America and to processes which maintain such structures. According to the authors, the American elite practices a systematic violation of the laws and ethics of business and politics which may include everything from hiring prostitutes to close business agreements to using members of criminal syndicates to gain a business or political advantage. Business executives may receive special advantages from government, such as tax exemptions and subsidies. Economic deviance through price fixing, price gouging, deceptive advertising, and fraud arises with the monopolistic structure of the economy. Hazardous products, pollution, dangerous working conditions, and resource waste are also generated by economic deviance. The authors assert America's defense policy lends international dimensions to political and corporate deviance through defense contracting and arms sales, bribery and product dumping by multinational corporations, and violations of human rights. The types of political deviance that characterize American domestic politics are viewed historically. Current political repression is seen in the alleged bias of the criminal justice system as well as in the imputed abuses of power perpetrated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Internal Revenue Service. In conclusion, the authors propose a plan for significantly changing the existing American economic system. The plan, based on principles of democratic socialism, suggests several fundamental changes to meet public needs. Notes follow each chapter. Appendix A is a catalog of community groups, and Appendix B lists organizations with access to the media. Two indexes—name and subject—complete the book.

Availability: ALLYN AND BACON, INC, 470 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02210. Paperback $10.95.

DEFENSE

Defense Services ● Support Services (Defense)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80720 AMICUS—A MANUAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES. NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION. 278 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Grant Number: Grant: 80-BJ-CX-0023.

Supplemental Note: Kit includes 2 volumes, forms, and mattes.

This kit comprises the core and expanded versions of the Attorney Management Information and Casefile User Support (AMICUS) system, as well as recommendations for system implementation. The management information system guides the collection of data, monitoring of cases, and production of reports on case progress and outcomes for public defender systems. This manual MIS system is designed for use by an attorney and a secretary. A statistician can use case index card information for periodic reports. Before initiating the system, the implementation manager should review office procedures, discuss the system with the staff, and begin staff training procedures. The implementation manager must carefully monitor staff system use and conduct frequent staff meetings to air grievances. The principal forms used in the core system are a client interview form, a chronological case logbook, a case opening form and case jacket, a chronological case log sheet and case log continuation sheet, a case closing sheet to contain information for statistical reports, a case index card for filing purposes, and a central calendar to record future events. The case closing summary indicates the results of cases closed during a report period, and the case turnover summary shows the number of cases moving through the defender office. A quick action card is used to record case events which cannot be handled practically with the more complex procedures. The modified or expanded system adds features which can be adapted to the particular office setting. These include slightly modified forms (e.g., an application for defense services form), as well as an additional report to organize information from more than one case turnover summary. The expanded AMICUS system also provides for an information bank with a master index to the topics of all previous research documents recorded on the topic index cards. The system may also be used in collecting and analyzing data for a case-weighting system to estimate time requirements for particular types of cases and to facilitate equal distribution of attorney caseloads. The nine AMICUS forms and the reports are provided, as well the Master Index of Information Bank subject headings.

Availability: NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION, 1625 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. Kit $20.00.

DRUG ABUSE

Alcoholism ● Drug information ● Drug Treatment

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81075 POLICE REFERRAL TO DRUG TREATMENT—RISKS AND BENEFITS. By J. P. Bellassai, M. A. Maloney, and F. T. Johnson Jr. KOBA ASSOCIATES, INC. 97 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING.

Publication and Contract Numbers: Publication No. DHHS/PUB/ADM-81-1139. Contract: 271-74-4625.

This report examines eight precharge programs for drug abusing defendants in six sites. Most of the programs enjoy broad police and community support as working strategies between the police and the drug treatment community. The precharge phase covers the critical period from the drug abuser's encounter with police to the prosecutor's decision to file formal charges. To identify precharge referral strategies in the States, researchers contacted all State criminal justice and drug treatment planning offices and the Single State Agencies, as well as many local government and public and private sector organizations. Researchers also conducted a literature review and visted the following programs: Criminal Justice Service Center, Del.; Drug and Alcohol Deferral Service, Vanderburgh County, Ind.; Drug Diversion Authority, Genesee County, Mich.; Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, Marin County, Calif.; '602' Youth Diversion in Marin County (Novato and San Anselmo), Calif.; Social Action Workshop, Philadelphia, Pa.; Community Arbitration Program, Baltimore County, Md. Most of these programs served polydrug abusers, and the police role and function were predominant in the diversion process. Five program elements were examined to provide a typology: point of referral, primary actors controlling the operations, locus of administrative control, programmatic configuration of the service providers, and nature of the services provided to divertees. Detailed operational descriptions of the programs and ways the programs exemplify the various typologies are presented. Findings indicate that intervention during the precharge phase was an operational response to the constraints of the local context in which the program evolved. The programs were reportedly meeting their stated goals and objectives, although little evaluative research had been performed. Most programs had a significant impact on their criminal justice systems because of the volume of cases diverted. Although most precharge programs were designed to intervene early for maximum flexibility, they made provision for at least optional access to counsel prior to the defendant's entry into diversion. In addition, most programs placed diverted drug abusers into a variety of treatment modalities. Confidentiality of drug abuse client information was a major source of operational problems. The replicability of drug abuse referral strategies is discussed and recommendations are included. Tables illustrating comparative program features, flow charts, and 49 references are appended. Endnotes to the introduction are included.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 017-024-01104-5. Document $5.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Audit ● Detection ● Investigation ● Prevention ● Internal and Management Control Systems ● Inspector General ● Legislative Audit ● Other Control Units ● Offenses ● including Corruption ● White Collar Crime ● Fraud on the Government ● and Computer Related Crime and Abuse

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81189 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—A PROPOSED STATUTE TO ESTABLISH A TAXPAYER REMEDY. By E. Chemerinsky. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology,* V 72, N 4 (Winter 1981), P 1482-1521.

This article proposes that Congress enact a statute granting taxpayers standing to sue to recover money for the Government in cases of fraud and corruption of public officials. This strategy is needed in view of the magnitude of the Government's losses to fraud and the lack of Federal resources to handle the problem. General Accounting Office and other governmental agency data suggest that the magnitude of fraud is between $25-70 billion per year. The inadequacy of current criminal and civil sanctions, and the desirability of taxpayer litigation are detailed. Such litigation would supplement Government enforcement efforts. The concept of allowing citizens' suits as a vehicle for the Government to recover money is not new. In the 14th century, England enacted statutes allowing private individuals to initiate litigation on behalf of the Crown; such citizen suits were called 'qui tam' actions. Authority for citizen suits will lead to increased investigation, prosecution, and penalties, resulting in greater deterrence of future fraud and corruption. However, the current law of standing bars taxpayer suits in nonconstitutional cases unless they are explicitly authorized by statute. The only statute which could be used as a vehicle for these actions has been interpreted to totally preclude taxpayer-initiated proceedings. However, Congress does have the power to establish taxpayer standing by statute. The statute creating authority for taxpayer litigation should contain provisions setting forth the cause of action, jurisdiction, the relationship of the citizen's suit to the Government, and remedies. Each of these areas is considered in the article, and possible objections to authority for taxpayer standing are mentioned. A proposed statute to establish taxpayer standing is appended, and footnotes are included.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)

Classification of Offenders ● Correctional Institutions (Adult) ● Correctional Management (Adult) ● Jails ● Prison Disorders ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-72429 THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES IN CORRECTIONS. H. Toch, Ed. 230 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Praeger Special Studies.

Written for students of clinical psychology and psychiatry as well as for correctional and institutional professionals, this book offers a systematic analysis of therapeutic communities in prison reform. Specialists in therapeutic communities, prison management, and forensic psychiatry offer insights into current models of community therapy. Illustrating the strategies to design and implement an effective therapeutic community environment in a correctional setting, this book presents a retrospective look at the history of therapeutic community environments. Prison guards as human service workers, inmate participation in program design, and confrontation strategy are some of the factors analyzed to reveal the cooperative efforts taken to ensure a sense of community and collective common good. Fundamental theories of building such a community are reviewed, and innovative techniques used in progressive prison settings are introduced and examined. Other topics covered are the concept of therapeutic milieu and the desirable features of a therapeutic community, especially in terms of open and closed prison systems. In addition, several therapeutic community programs and their operating assumptions are described. These include the experiment at Chino Prison in California, which demonstrated that the therapeutic community method had more success in changing antisocial behavior than other inmate programs; the coercive milieu therapy as practiced in the Social Therapy Unit at Penetang, Canada; and the conservation camp for convicted young offenders at Camp Brighton in Michigan. The application of democratic principles in prison therapeutic communities is examined, and a dialog between participants at a conference on therapeutic communities is included. Finally, a discussion of therapeutic communities from the viewpoint of a prison administrator is appended. Chapter notes are provided. For individual papers, see NCJ 72430-72438.

Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Paperback $9.95.

NCJ-80491 STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. 46 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS.

Grant Number: Grant: 80-CJ-AX-0109.

Designed as a reference for agencies operating or planning to operate correctional industries programs, this guidebook presents 74 standards which address the 'inside' and 'outside' needs of contemporary correctional industries. Particular attention is paid to the overall management of a correctional industries program. Inside needs refer to the operating production function, while outside needs are strong marketing and sales programs necessary in the transition of the correctional industry program from a reactive production shop to a full-fledged business enterprise. Standards on administration are concerned with such items as authorization of the industries program, administrative policy governing the new industries operation, compensation to inmate workers, and staff training. Standards on fiscal management focus on a cost-accounting system, monthly financial reports, and pricing products. Other standards are devoted to safety, security, and working conditions; inmate personnel practices; shop practices; and marketing. Some of the standards are benchmarks for the future and will require operational and budgetary changes over 2 or 3 years. The guide also defines terms used in the standards, lists members of the American Correctional Association (ACA) Committee on Standards and ACA delegate assembly and staff, and presents the ACA code of ethics.

Availability: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740. Document $5.00.

NCJ-80884 MORE THAN MONEY IS NEEDED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS FACED BY STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS AGENCIES. US GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE. 45 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of free copies available from the Government Accounting Office.

This General Accounting Office (GAO) review uses a case study of prison overcrowding in Massachusetts to illustrate the impact of external factors on departments of corrections. It points out that corrections problems will not be resolved unless all contributing parties are involved in the solutions. The report observes that overcrowding in correctional facilities exists nationwide, safety and sanitation problems abound in prisons and jails, many prisons and jails are antiquated and dilapidated, and services in correctional institutions are deficient. Massachusetts was selected because it is a State which has traditionally used alternatives to incarceration to minimize its prison populations. Although Massachusetts is a leader in community-based corrections and has established 20 prerelease or halfway homes in the last 10 years, the inmate population is at an all-time high, with projections indicating continued increases. Of particular concern is the potential impact of mandatory sentencing proposals now pending in the State legislature. Reasons for overcrowding include the mandatory sentences for certain offenses, increased parole violations, the resistance to the construction and expansion of correctional facilities, and the deinstitutionalization of mental health care patients in the mid-1970's. Officials believe that former patients who cannot cope with life outside an institutional setting eventually end up in a correctional facility. Current efforts to alleviate overcrowding include a facilities expansion program, which is expected to add 318 beds to the State corrections system by July 1, 1981, and the coordination of all major components of the criminal justice system. This coordination's focal point is the Crime and Justice Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the administration of justice in the State. In addition, the report notes that policies and actions of all three branches of the Federal Government affect State and local criminal justice systems, including corrections. For example, congressional proposals for stricter criminal laws could set an example for the States, while Federal court decisions can serve as a catalyst for improving State and local correctional systems. In addition, the National Institute of Justice and the National Institute of Corrections provide specific assistance to States in several areas, including training and staff development, information, technical assistance, and program development. Tables, graphs, a list of State and local corrections problems are provided.

Availability: US GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, DISTRIBUTION SECTION, ROOM 4522, 441 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20548. Stock Order No. GGD-81-104. Document Free.

NCJ-81137 WOMEN IN PRISON—A BRITISH STUDY. By R. I. Mawby. *Crime and Delinquency,* V 28, N 1 (January 1982), P 24-39.

This article summarizes a study of British female inmates and their adaptation to incarceration in an open prison. Because almost all sociological research on women in prison has been carried out in the United States, the study issues were framed by prior American research, and the findings relate to American studies. A general discussion of the British prison system for women and the types of women sentenced to prison notes that fewer women are sent to prison than men (as in the United States), that most women's prisons are overcrowded, and that most female inmates come from low socioeconomic levels. However, only a small minority of women in British prisons are nonwhite, compared with a majority in America, and fewer women in British prisons have prior prison records. A closer study of one open prison, Askham Grange, was based on inmate questionnaires, onsite observations, and official data files. Most of the women sentenced to this prison were not serious offenders. Many criticized the prison staff and rules. The inmate subculture at Askham was not strong, as suggested in previous studies, and familial structures and lesbian relationships played a less significant role in this prison than has been revealed elsewhere. To begin to understand how inmates adapt to prison life, researchers should consider both the prison resources (such as educational and vocational programs) and the previous experiences of the inmates. Although lesbianism, familial structures, inmate subcultures, and prior prison experiences are important elements of prison survival, their importance varies, and they should be regarded as only part of a more general model. Footnotes and a table are included.

NCJ-81140 RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION TO THE PROBLEMS OF PRISON OVERCROWDING. By C. B. Clements. *Crime and Delinquency,* V 28, N 1 (January 1982), P 72-81.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

Grant Number: Grant: MH 13202.

Supplemental Note: Earlier version of this paper was presented at an international conference on Reducing Reliance on Imprisonment, Spring Hill Center, Wayzata, Minnesota, June 27-30, 1980.

Offender classification, if properly conceived and used as a correctional management tool, could reduce the effects of prison overcrowding. However, prison overcrowding distorts current classification decisions, and some classification policies may even cause further overcrowding. When prisons are overcrowded, classification decisions are not only more haphazard but also more restrictive; that is, prisoners are 'overclassified.' The various programs open to inmates desiring to move up through the system are often closed because of overcrowding. Thus, many prisoners remain in maximum-security institutions. Overcrowding has three types of effects on the day-to-day prison operation: (1) fewer resources and space, (2) increased stress, and (3) classification errors. These errors include assigning inmates on the basis of space available, assigning special inmates (mentally retarded, drug addicts, etc.) to secure facilities, and regressive classification—moving inmates to more secure facilities as punishment for infractions. Since classification results in the drawbacks of labeling, misclassification to a more secure facility can lead to the more severe effects of labeling. Classification guidelines often have much to do with administrative convenience and unsupported assumptions about predicting human behavior. The author contends that if prisoners were placed appropriately and given access to even a modest variety of activities and programs, they would more likely meet demands to change their behavior or at least conform to institutional expectations. Movement through and then out of the system would inevitably follow. Perhaps reliance on a quasi-rehabilitative, quasi-predictive model could be reduced, especialy when it comes to parole decisions. Footnotes and an illustration are included.

NCJ-81482 AND DARKNESS CLOSES IN—NATIONAL STUDY OF JAIL SUICIDES—FINAL REPORT. NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES. 94 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Grant Number: Grant: CC-4.

Supplemental Note: Orders must be prepaid.

Demographic data on 344 of the 419 suicides in U.S. jails in 1979 were used to construct a profile of jail suicide victims. The study includes recommendations for jailers, public officials, and legislators on how to avert jail suicides. Researchers used surveys of jail and corrections officials, medical examiners, and a newspaper clipping service. Analysis of the data yielded a hypothetical victim profile: a 22-year-old single white male, arrested for public intoxication as the only offense. The typical victim is under the influence of alcohol upon incarceration in an urban county jail where he is placed in isolation for his own protection and surveillance. However, less than 3 hours after incarceration, the hypothetical victim is dead, having hanged himself with material from his bed in the jail cell. The incident takes place on a Saturday night in September between the hours of midnight and 1:00 a.m. Jail staff finds the victim within 15 minutes of the hanging. Jail records indicate that the victim did not have a history of mental illness or previous suicide attempts. The statistics from which the above profile emerged show 60 percent of the suicide victims under the influence of alcohol or another drug at the time of incarceration; two out of every three inmates who committed suicide were being held in isolation. Over 50 percent of the suicide victims were dead within the first 24 hours of incarceration; 27 percent died within the first 3 hours. The report recommends that jailers be alert for inmates whose characteristics fall within the victim profile. These inmates should receive special attention during initial incarceration, especially the first 3 hours, and isolation should not be used for inmates exhibiting suicidal behavior. Cosmetic precautions to prevent suicides at a facility--e.g. barless windows and television monitors--should not supplant the more necessary human interaction. Public officials and legislators should broaden the use of pretrial release, decriminalize public intoxication, and provide programs of support following detoxification. Jail suicide reporting should be improved. Tabular data and 51 references are included. (Author summary modified)

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES, 1337 22ND STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. Document $6.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)

Correctional Institutions (Juvenile) ● Correctional Management (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79977 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG WOMEN IN TROUBLE. ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC. 27 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-021-79.

Descriptions of 11 programs for female juvenile delinquents and status offenders include addresses and names of contact persons as well as summaries of target populations, service components, funding, staff, and program history. The programs include the Young Women's Resource Center, Des Moines, Iowa; Threshold, Sioux Falls, S.D.; New Directions for Young Women, Tucson, Ariz.; Caritas House, Inc., Pawtucket, R.I.; and the Child and Family Guidance Services, Rapid City, S.D. More programs are the Good Shepherd Center, Baltimore, Md.; Project Hope, Albany, N.Y.; Crisis Homes, Park Ridge, Ill.; Sojourn, Inc., Northampton, Mass.; New Bridge, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Operation Sisters United, Washington, D.C. Some of the programs are geared to specific target groups such as female juvenile offenders (Operation Sisters Unified, Child and Family Guidance Services); teen-age prostitutes (New Bridge); girls abusing drugs or alcohol (Caritas House); and suicidal, homicidal, and psychotic girls in crisis (Crisis Homes). Others (Good Shepherd, Threshold) have a wider range of services—both residential and day programs—serving youths with diverse problems. The clientele of the remaining programs are predominantly female status offenders and girls considered to be at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system. Strategies and program services include peer group counseling, reality therapy, family counseling, employment training, drug and alcohol abuse counseling and therapy, self-help and advocacy services, one-on-one counseling and support, and remedial education. Other programs focus on education in the areas of sexuality, living skills, decisionmaking, assertiveness, and self-concept

Oops... NCJ 79954 Index to Minorities and Criminal Justice—An Index to Periodicals and Books Relating to Minorities and Criminal Justice in the United States. Previously announced as available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, this index is only available for $85 from the State University of New York at Albany, Center on Minorities and Criminal Justice, 135 Western Ave., Draper Hall, Albany, NY 12222.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SNI 175

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of the bimonthly *SNI*. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional criminal justice/law enforcement events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced in this Calendar are directly related to criminal justice/law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

The Calendar is organized into three sections:

- *Meetings & Conferences*—a chronological list of events and activities.
- *Workshops, Seminars, & Courses*—a chronological list of education and training programs.
- *Special Services & Programs*—special DOJ programs, calls for papers, and other special announcements.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 5 to 7 months before the event. To submit program announcements, send a brief description of the program, including information about location, dates, fees, prerequisites, registration, size limit, credit hours (if any) to—

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Calendar of Events
Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850

SNI HIGHLIGHTS

Criminal Justice Research

The National Institute of Justice announces publication of *Criminal Justice Research–Biennial Report by the National Institute of Justice, Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981.*

Criminal Justice Research is the Institute's biennial report to Congress on the "state of justice research," mandated by the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979. This first report summarizes 2 years of NIJ research and highlights some related efforts by a variety of other agencies.

The research ranges in scope from the causes of crime and its prevention, through effective allocation of police resources, to the judicial process and final disposition of cases. Chapters discuss understanding crime, crime and the community, policing, the judicial process, corrections, juvenile justice, research tools, and knowledge utilization. Specially highlighted sections in the chapters cover important issues in greater depth—including heroin addiction and crime, the problem of violence, how citizens cope with crime, the U.S. contribution to an international study of criminal investigations, the problem of court delay, prison overcrowding, help for the victimized child, the cost of corrections, and differential police response to citizen calls.

Among the Federal agencies supporting criminal justice research are the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, Treasury, and eight offices of the Department of Justice. In addition, the following independent agencies are engaged in justice research and examples of their work are also summarized in this report: the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Federal Judicial Center, and the National Science Foundation.

Criminal Justice Research appendixes include titles and brief abstracts of documents published during the biennium by the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

A limited number of copies of *Criminal Justice Research–Biennial Report by the National Institute of Justice, Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981* will be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. To order, check box 07 on the SNI order form.

This report is also available on microfiche and on interlibrary loan.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

National Institute of Justice/ ncjrs

SNI 175

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

OCTOBER

October 3-6 Washington, D.C.
3rd Annual Crime Stoppers, U.S.A. National Conference. To be held at the Shoreham Hotel. Discount accommodation rates. Fee: $125, attendees; $60, spouses. Contact: Nancy Elbin, Chairperson, Crime Stoppers, U.S.A., 2350 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850. Telephone: (301) 840-2444.

October 3-8 Chattanooga, Tennessee
20th Annual Training Conference. Sponsored by International Association of Women Police. Fee: $125, members; nonmembers $150. Early registration necessary for accommodations at the Read House Hotel. Contact: Janet Crumley, P.O. Box 16215, Chattanooga, TN 37416. Telephone: (615) 698-9699 or 9500.

October 4-8 Jacksonville, Florida
Association of Police Planning and Research Officers Conference. Fee: $190, members; $210, nonmembers. Contact: Tom Watkins, Secretary, A.P.P.R.O., 1483 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32935. Telephone: (305) 259-6990.

October 7-9 Chicago, Illinois
6th National Health Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions. Endorsed by the American Medical Association. Special accommodation rates include use of facilities (health club, etc.) at the Holiday Inn — Lake Shore. Contact: 6th National Conference, American Health Care Consultants, 333 East Ontario St., 2902B, Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 440-1574.

October 10-12 Huntsville, Texas
13th Jail Administration Conference. Contact: Conference, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

October 13-15 Indianapolis, Indiana
Annual Meeting Midwestern Association of Criminal Justice Educators. Theme: Criminal Justice in Academe: Participants and Products. Contact: Dr. Bill Wakefield, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 60th and Dodge, Omaha, NE 68182. Telephone: (402) 554-2610.

October 17-20 Birmingham, Alabama
National Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justice. To be held at the Birmingham Hilton. Contact: National Association on Volunteers in Criminal Justice (NAVCJ) Forum '82, P.O. Box 1000, University, AL 35486. Telephone: (205) 348-6738.

October 22-29 San Diego, California
Annual Conference of the American Judges Association. To be held at the San Diego Hilton. Contact: Adeline Donohue, Executive Director, American Judges Association, Box 1399, Holyoke, MA 01041. Telephone: (413) 534-1506.

October 25-27 Rochester, New York
Against Crime Together (ACT) Conference. Sponsored by Rochester Police Dept. and community associations. To be held at the Genessee/Plaza Holiday Inn Downtown. Discount accommodation rate includes lodging, some meals, conference materials. (Registration fee is $50 for those not requiring lodging.) Contact: Carole Mulhern, 19th Ward Community Association, 541 Thurston Rd., Rochester, NY 14619.

October 28-29 Austin, Texas
Conference on Nutrition and Behavior. Sponsored by Texas Council on Crime and Delinquency and American Institute for Learning. Contact: TCCD, 4000 Medical Parkway, Suite 200, Austin, TX 78756. Telephone: (512) 451-8425.

NOVEMBER

November 1-5 Sacramento, California
1st Inter-American Congress of Forensic Sciences. Sponsored by the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services. Emphasis will be placed on investigation of mass homicide and international terrorism. A junior congress for high school and college students will be held November 1. For information about the program, contact: John DeHaan, President Inter-American Congress, California Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services, P.O. Box 13337, Sacramento, CA 95813. Telephone: (916) 322-3968. For registration materials, contact: Dr. Lloyd Messersmith, Conference Manager, 800 Howe Ave., Suite 370, Sacramento, CA 95825. Telephone: (916) 929-1211.

November 13-18 Atlanta, Georgia
Annual Conference and Exhibit, International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held at the Civic Center. Registration fees: $75, members and guests; $25, relatives. For discount accommodation rates, write to: IACP Housing Bureau, 233 Peachtree St., NE, Suite 200, Peachtree Harris Bldg., Atlanta, GA 30043. For discount travel information, call Delta Airlines at (800) 241-6767. Contact: Barbara Rathbun, Conference Coordinator, IACP, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (301) 948-0922, ext. 206.

DECEMBER

December 1-2 Arlington, Virginia
1st Joint Government/Industry Conference on Terrorism. Sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Marriott Crystal Gateway Hotel. Contact: Goldie Sautters, Program Coordinator, ASIS, 2000 K St. NW, Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone (202) 331-7887.

December 6-7 Waynesboro, Virginia
2nd Annual Family and Corrections Conference. Contact: Jim Mustin, Academy for Staff Development, Department of Corrections, Commonwealth of Virginia, P.O. 2215, Waynesboro, VA 22980. Phone: (703) 943-3141.

WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, & COURSES

OCTOBER

October 3-6 Newport, Rhode Island
Improving Managerial Effectiveness in the Courts: Using Time Wisely. Fee: $375. Contact: Institute for Court Management, Suite 210, 1624 Market St., Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

October 3-6 Newport, Rhode Island
Serious and Repetitive Juvenile Offender. Contact: see above, Institute for Court Management.

October 3-6 New Orleans, Louisiana
Evacuation of Business Personnel. Tuition: $300. Contact: Richard Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two-Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

October 3-8 Chicago, Illinois
ASIS Advanced Security Management Program. Fee: $595. To be held at the Palmer House Conference Center. Register early for special accommodation rate. Contact: see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS.

October 4-6 Huntsville, Texas
Probation Chiefs' Workshop. Contact: Registrar, Continuing Education, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

October 4-7 Washington, D.C.
Advanced Police Computer Applications and Management. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 or (800) 638-4085 (toll free).

October 4-8 Jacksonville, Florida
Police Budget Workshop. Fee: $295. Contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

October 4-8 Kansas City, Missouri
Police Productivity. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see October 4-7, IACP.

October 4-8 St. Louis, Missouri
Medicolegal Death Investigators' Training Course. Fee: $175. Course is designed for nonphysical medical examiner/coroner's office investigators and law enforcement investigative officers. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, Division of Forensic and Environmental Pathology, St. Louis University Medical Center, 1402 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104. Telephone: (314) 725-1884.

October 10-14 Detroit, Michigan
Metropolitan Areas and Serious Juvenile Crime. Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

October 10-14 Detroit, Michigan
Volunteers and the Serious Juvenile Offender. Contact: see above, National College of Juvenile Justice.

October 10-15 Reno, Nevada
Administrative Law: Evaluating Medical Impairments. (Graduate). Contact: see National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

October 11-14 New Orleans, Louisiana
Police Discipline. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see October 4-7, IACP.

October 12-14 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Electroexplosives Devices Training Courses. Fee: $425. To be held at the Franklin Research Center Laboratories. Contact: N. Bostwick, Registrar, Franklin Research Center, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Telephone: (215) 448-1104/1236.

October 17-22 Boulder, Colorado
Corrections as Part of County Government. Contact: National Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 140, Boulder, CO 80301. Telephone: (303) 497-6060.

October 18-19 New York, New York
ASIS Investigations Workshop. Topic is Strategy for Today's Investigator. To be held at the Roosevelt Hotel. Fee: $240, members; $325, nonmembers. Contact: see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS.

October 18-22 Las Vegas, Nevada
Crime Analysis. Fee: $325, members; $375 nonmembers. Contact: see October 4-7, IACP.

October 18-22 Rockville, Maryland
Analytical Investigation Methods. Fee: $395. Designed to cover complex criminal cases. Sponsored by the Montgomery County Police Department. Contact: Glen Ridgeway, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone (805) 966-6157.

October 18-29 Evanston, Illinois
Computer Technology in Law Enforcement. Contact: Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

October 18-November 12 Richardson, Texas
School of Police Supervision. Contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, University of Texas at Dallas, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

October 19-22 Washington, D.C.
Law and the Elderly. Program will include workshops on abuse of the elderly and protective services: Fee: $325. Contact: National Public Law Training Center, 2000 P St., NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 872-0660.

October 24-25 Cranston, Rhode Island
Hazardous Material Incident Analysis. Contact: Ronald S. Jones, Coordinator, Fire Services and EMT Training, 25 Althea Dr., Cranston, RI 02920.

October 24-29 Reno, Nevada
Family Court and Issues in Family Law. Contact: see October 10-14, National College of Juvenile Justice.

October 25-29 Evanston, Illinois
Arson Investigation Seminar. Contact: see October 18-29, Traffic Institute.

October 25-November 5 University Park, Pennsylvania
Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX). Tuition: $650, includes amenities. Course may be taken for credit. Some housing available at the Nittany Lion Inn. Contact: James R. Horner, Director, POLEX, Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0262 or TWX 510-670-3532.

October 26-27 Boston, Massachusetts
Training for Trainers. Fee: $40. Contact: Juvenile Justice Management Training, P.O. Box 348, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117. Telephone: (617) 267-1573.

Turn for additional announcements.

October 26-29 Washington, D.C.
Bomb Threat Response. Fee: $550. Discount for additional attendees from same organization. Contact: Taffi Huddleston, Director, Training Services, Police International, Ltd., Box 220, Oakton, VA 22124. Telephone: (703) 385-1551.

October 27-28 Jacksonville, Florida
Psychological Screening of Police Officers. Fee: $225. Contact: see October 4-8, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

October 28-29 Norfolk, Virginia
Street Survival Seminar. Fee: $50. Contact: Calibre Press, Inc., 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

October 31-November 4 Colorado Springs, Colorado
Prosecution of Violent Crime. Contact: Mary Ann Freeman, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

NOVEMBER

November 1-5 Costa Mesa, California
Child Abuse Seminar. Offered by University of Southern California. Three tuition plans available. Contact: Delinquency Control Institute, Child Abuse Seminar, Tyler Bldg., 3601 South Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90089. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

November 1-5 Las Vegas, Nevada
3rd Annual Nevada Arson Seminar. Sponsored by Clark County Fire Dept. Discount accommodation rate at the Frontier Hotel. Contact: Captain Robert James, Clark County Fire Dept., 707 East Desert Inn Rd., Las Vegas NV 89109. Telephone: (702) 876-2698.

November 1-January 7 Southold. New York
Promotion Preparation System. Contact: John Berryman, Police Officers Training Service, Box 667, Southold, NY 11971. Telephone: (516) 765-5472.

November 4 Eastern, Maine
Psychology of Adolescent Development. Fee: $20. Contact: see October 26-27, Juvenile Justice Management Training.

November 5-7 West Hartford, Connecticut
Child Sexual Abuse: Investigation & Initial Management. Fee: $175. Accommodations at nearby motels and hotels; meals available on campus. Contact: Sister Marjorie Fallon, Administrator, Saint Joseph College Institute for the Treatment and Control of Child Sexual Abuse, West Hartford, CT 06117. Telephone: (203) 232-4571, ext. 217.

November 7-10 San Diego, California
Applying Organization Theory to the Design and Operation of State Court Systems. Fee: $375. Contact: see October 3-6, Institute for Court Management.

November 8-11 Chicago, Illinois
Security Electronics Seminar. Fee: $700. Contact: see October 26-29, Police International, Ltd.

November 8-12 Atlanta, Georgia
Analytical Investigation Methods. Sponsored by Georgia Police Academy. Contact: see October 18-22, Anacapa Sciences.

November 8-12 Louisville, Kentucky
Reduction Management in Law Enforcement Administration. Tuition: $300. Contact: Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

November 11-12 Lake Buena Vista, Florida
Child Sexual Abuse: The Offense, Offender, and Victim. Session 1, Investigation. Session 2, Treatment and Long-Term Management. Attendees may register before October 17 for a discount for one or both sessions. To be held at the Contemporary Hotel, Disney World. Contact: Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.

November 14-17 Arlington, Virginia
ASIS Insurance/Financial Fraud Workshop. To be held at Hyatt Regency-Crystal City. Fee: $295, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS.

November 15-19 Saddle Brook, New Jersey
ASIS Assets Protection Course. Fee: $595, members; $650, nonmembers. Contact:see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS

November 15-19 Huntsville, Texas
Probation — Juvenile and Adult. Contact: see October 4-6, Sam Houston State University.

November 16-19 Washington, D.C.
Negotiation and Mediation Skills. Topic is minor dispute resolution and the law. Fee: $360. Contact: see October 19-22, National Public Law Training Center.

November 18-19 Washington, D.C.
8th Annual Seminar on Litigation/Federal Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. To be held at George Washington University, Marvin Center. Contact: Ann Profozich, Center for National Security Studies, 122 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC. Telephone: (202) 544-5380.

November 22-24 Atlanta, Georgia
Law Enforcement Budgeting. Contact: Tobie Oliver, Registrar, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

November 27 Orlando, Florida
Coping with Post-Shooting Trauma for Police Officers. Fee: $55. Advance registration required. Contact: Florida Crime Prevention Commission, 1300 Executive Center Dr., Kogerama Bldg., Tallahassee, FL 32301. Telephone: (305) 891-9855.

November 29-December 3 Orlando, Florida
Law Enforcement Overview on Economic Crime/ Florida RICO Act. Fee: $150, Florida students; $275, nonresidents. Contact: William H. Dunman, Coordinator, Florida Department of Law Enforcement-Organized Crime Institute, 400 West Robinson St., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32801. Phone: (305) 423-6593.

November 29-December 3 Phoenix Arizona
Metropolitan Areas and Serious Juvenile Crime. Contact: see October 10-14, National College of Juvenile Justice.

DECEMBER

December 1-3 Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Command and Supervisory Seminars. Seminar presentations will cover topics related to technical and electronic surveillance technology. No fee. Contact: David D. Barrett, Director, National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (303) 776-5500.

December 5-10 Snowmass, Colorado
Juvenile Justice Management. Contact: see October 3-6, Institute for Court Management.

December 5-11 Boulder, Colorado
Planning New Correctional Institutions. Contact: see October 17-22, National Corrections Academy.

December 6-9 Fairfax, Virginia
White Collar Crime. Fee: $51.50, Virginia residents; $200, nonresidents. Contact: Alvin A. Fuchsman, Program Head, Administration of Justice, Northern Virginia Community College; Annandale Campus, 8333 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA. 22003. Telephone: (703) 323-3250.

December 26-29 Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Operational Intelligence. Tuition: $300. Contact: see October 3-6, Richard Kobetz & Associates.

as well as recreational and cultural activities. Funding sources include State, Federal, and local monies and private gifts.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01154-3. Document $2.50; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80233 MINNESOTA CRACKS DOWN ON CHRONIC JUVENILE OFFENDERS. By E. Kiersh. *Corrections Magazine*, V 7, N 6 (December 1981), P 21-23, 26-28.

The merits of Minnesota's revised juvenile justice statutes, which mandate that chronic juvenile offenders can be certified as adults and sent to State prisons and county jails, are debated by authorities in the field. Similar laws in other States are also examined. The Minnesota law (effective in August 1980) is part of a national attack on the notion that children should receive special treatment from the courts. By focusing on property offenders, it goes well beyond the laws of most other States and also guidelines established by the American Bar Association, which recommended that only those juveniles who committed serious violent offenses should be certified to adult court. Although the harsher sanctions are meant to dissuade chronic offenders, the impact in terms of numbers of institutionalizations has been minor. However, proponents of the statutes argue that the aim is to build a record against the juvenile that can be considered when the juvenile becomes an adult and offends again. In the last 4 years, seven States have redefined certification statutes to limit judicial discretion. Louisiana for example, has adopted a stringent law requiring that juveniles accused of armed robbery, aggravated kidnapping, and aggravated burglary be automatically remanded to criminal court. While these new State laws mandate harsher sanctions for some juveniles, they also confer due process rights that children's rights advocates have sought for years. However, the right to a jury trial in juvenile court is still being debated in Minnesota and other States. The right to plea bargain also seems to favor the juvenile defendant, since judges usually are lenient in such cases. While the immediate effects of the code revisions are still unclear, the bill is weighted toward prosecutors who need to make a prima facie case for 'presumptive' certification to prove that the juvenile's past record and/or current offense place the accused on the newly enacted 'grid' used for certification cases. Previously, judges would have had full discretion in such cases, and certification would most likely be denied. About 10,000 juveniles are certified as adults each year, and the number is growing. Additional suggestions for improving the juvenile courts are included.

Save time!

Open a deposit account and order by phone. For information, call 301-251-5500

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Court ● Juvenile Delinquency

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH SNI ORDER FORM

NCJ-78276 ACHIEVEMENT PLACE—THE TEACHING-FAMILY TREATMENT MODEL IN A GROUP HOME SETTING. By J. L. Levitt, T. M. Young, and D. M. Pappenfort. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO NATIONAL CENTER FOR ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING. 62 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 77-JN-99-0002.

Supplemental Note: Reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers.

This report describes the teaching family model used at Achievement Place, a community-based group home for juvenile offenders in Lawrence, Kans., and summarizes program evaluations which focused on direct effects of treatment, longer range outcomes, and costs. The teaching family model was originally developed at the University of Kansas in 1968 to teach juveniles appropriate social behaviors in a family-like setting. An overview summarizes the characteristics of the boys who first entered Achievement Place and discusses preliminary assessments. Major components of the model include a complex token economy which awarded or deducted points for all behaviors, a social reinforcement system, and self-government. The responsibilities of and training for the professional staff, called the teaching parents, are detailed. Following an explanation of the ABAB reversal design that has been used frequently to evaluate Achievement Place, the report reviews studies which assessed the treatment effects. Principal concerns were the use of treatment tools such as the point system in other settings and whether changed behavior endured when reinforcements were not present. The studies that examined juveniles' performance in the community after completing the Achievement Place program are presented. Outcome measures have included institutionalization, police and court contacts, and school performance. Comparisons of the costs for Achievement Place for 1969 and 1971 with estimates of costs for institutions have shown that the teaching family model was less expensive to establish and maintain. While Achievement Place and its replications have changed many behaviors of youths living at the group homes, additional evaluations on this intervention method are needed. Suggested research topics include the impact of the program on different types of juveniles, its place in the juvenile justice system, and any unexpected or unfavorable effects. Footnotes, figures, tables, and a bibliography of approximately 150 references are provided.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 03

NCJ-79691 PREVENTION OF SERIOUS DELINQUENCY—WHAT TO DO? By J. G. Weis and J. Sederstrom. UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION. 87 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-JN-AX-0014,S.1.

Supplemental Note: Reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers Series.

This report focuses on youths involved in serious or violent criminal activity, reviewing causation theories and exploring the characteristics of juvenile offenders and their crimes. From this base, a set of theoretically grounded intervention strategies is developed in the report. A large proportion of serious property crime and violent crime is committed by juveniles, and a small percentage of all juvenile offenders account for a majority of serious offenses. However, the arrest records of these individuals are indicative of only a small part of their total delinquent activity. For these reasons, it is suggested that juvenile offenders be categorized into serious and less serious offenders and that prevention strategies be placed within the context of what is known about prevention in general and the correlates and causes of delinquency. Delinquency prediction techniques used to identify potential offenders are deemed inadequate to justify corrective interventions concentrating on 'high risk' individuals. The most promising theory of delinquency prevention is an integrated model derived from social control and cultural deviance theories. Social processes which prevent delinquency have been found to occur in social institutions (family, school, peer group, community); high risk communities particularly tend to display weaknesses in these institutions. Therefore, intervention should focus on organizational change within the major socializing institutions and concentrate community-based strategies in neighborhoods of serious delinquency. Specific strategies are community organization, youth development projects, parenting training, community crisis intervention services, surrogate families, personalized education, alternative schools, peer leadership groups, gang crisis intervention, community committees, and others. Tabular material and graphs are included. The reference list contains over 170 entries. (Author summary modified)

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 05

NCJ-80810 PREVENTING DELINQUENCY. By J. G. Weis and J. D. Hawkins. UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE. 55 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 77-JN-99-0017.

Supplemental Note: Reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers.

This report examines the incidence of juvenile delinquency and presents a history of juvenile delinquency prevention efforts, with a focus on various theories regarding the causes of delinquency. An experimental test of a comprehensive prevention model is developed and a research design offered for evaluating selected juvenile delinquency prevention programs. The report notes that juvenile delinquency is a major social problem with burdensome economic costs. Over 40 percent of arrests for the seven major Index crimes are of youths under 18 years of age. Shifts in juvenile justice philosophy over the years and the goals of prevention are described. Using research findings by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior, the report illustrates a general model of delinquency which integrates control and cultural deviance theories and includes the following general prevention strategies: (1) role development and power enhancement, (2) social network development, (5) education/skill development, (4) clarity and consistency of social expectations, (4) criminal influence reduction, and (6) deterrence. The report describes a project which could be designed to study both individual and combined interventions, ordered according to the institution targeted (i.e., the family, school, peers, work setting, and community). Finally, the report suggests a research design for the evaluation of those delinquency prevention programs that include elements of the interventions outlined in the report. Over 100 references are appended and diagrams are included.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 06

NCJ-82024 REVIEW OF SELECTED RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS ON POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS. By D. M. Altschuler and J. S. Lawrence. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO NATIONAL CENTER FOR ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING. 81 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 77-JN-99-0002.

Supplemental Note: Reports of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers.

This review of police diversion programs for juveniles nationwide compares program goals and objectives, use of formal and informal diversion, the auspices under which the programs operate, intake criteria, due process issues, and effectiveness. Program evaluations and descriptions were obtained through a nationwide telephone survey of juvenile justice specialists. Information was requested on police alternatives to traditional juvenile justice processing and dispositions. Seven programs (five county and two city) are illustrative of a number of different ways jurisdictions are pursuing juvenile diversion. Four of the programs studied primarily make referrals to existing community agencies and services; three provide services directly at the police departments. Despite the existence of intake criteria, police decisions regarding preadjudicatory diversion of youths from formal processing remain discretionary. In order for diversion with service to result in a meaningful experience for the youth, appropriate matching of client and vendor is important. Police officers are rarely trained for this time-consuming task. Coercive features may be present not only in the screening process but in service provision itself. It is recommended that a clear distinction be retained between the goal of reducing penetration into the justice system past initial police contact and the goal of providing services without threat of legal action or violation of due process. Screening criteria should focus on clearly enumerated factors in selecting clients for diversion, and line officers should be especially trained for diversion work. A variety of services should be available, and clients should be tracked through the service and after its completion. Finally, outcome measures should reflect the dual goals of diversion—removing youths from official processing and providing them with desired services. Program descriptions and a diversion form are appended. Notes and 73 references are given.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 04

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80389 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN YOUTH PROBLEMS AND VIOLENCE IN THE HOME. By P. W. Rhoades and S. L. Parker. OREGON COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE; LOOKING GLASS YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES; MID-VALLEY CENTER AGAINST DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE. 95 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES YOUTH DEVELOPMENT BUREAU.

Grant Number: Grant: 10-4-1-80101.

Supplemental Note: This paper was released at the conference, Connections: A Partnership for the Future, September 12-13, 1981, Portland, Oregon.

This paper reports the preliminary analysis of data collected concerning domestic physical abuse histories of juvenile delinquents in Oregon. The motivating factor behind the research was the growing evidence that a relationship exists between the social problems of child abuse and juvenile delinquency. The relationship may or may not be causal, but literature indicates that many of the same families and juveniles who have been involved in child abuse become involved in juvenile delinquency. Despite the evidence, society has provided separate responses to these problems, with child protective service systems attending to child abuse and the juvenile justice system focusing on the delinquency problem. The newly developing system of shelters for family violence victims is described as poorly coordinated with the other two more institutionalized systems. This project was designed to improve the working relationship between juvenile justice agencies and domestic violence agencies in Oregon by providing for information exchange within an agency network. The organizational arrangements for the research itself are viewed as a model for networking and training. The research team received questionnaire responses from 191 residents in 5 juvenile delinquent treatment programs. Survey results indicated that the greater the number of parent figures in the juvenile's family history, the more likely that abuse will be reported. Juveniles from larger families also reported abuse slightly more often. Contrary to expectation, female delinquents were more likely to have histories of abuse than males and this abuse was more frequent and serious. Male parents were cited as abusers more frequently than female parents. More than 50 percent of the juvenile delinquents reported having previously experienced domestic violence. Further, juveniles reporting drug and alcohol abuse, runaway episodes, and violent crime also were likely to report previous child abuse. The abuse reported by violent juveniles was more frequent and serious than that experienced by nonviolent juveniles. In general, the study added to the evidence of a link between domestic violence and delinquency. A community network model for juvenile justice and domestic violence agencies is provided. It involves coordinated teamwork in the detection and treatment of abuse and in prevention of abuse through public education. Charts and tabular data are provided. Appendixes contain the study instrument. The reference list cites about 60 entries.

Availability: OREGON COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE, 2336 SE BELMONT, PORTLAND, OR 97214. Document $3.50.

OFFENSES

Classification of Crime ● Domestic Violence ● Gambling ● Organized Crime ● Riot Control and Urban Disorders ● Student Disorders ● Terrorism ● Victimless Crimes ● White Collar Crime

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80339 PONZI SCHEMES AND LAUNDERING—HOW ILLICIT FUNDS ARE ACQUIRED AND CONCEALED. By V. P. Doherty and M. E. Smith. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin,* V 50, N 11 (November 1981), P 5-11.

Two types of white-collar crime—Ponzi schemes and laundering of illicit funds—are explained so that law enforcement officers understand the complexities of the crimes and the point at which illegal activities occur. The Ponzi scheme (also known as the pyramid sales scheme) is a type of chain referral recruiting system in which the victims are sold the right to sell others a specified product. Their real profit is earned primarily by recruiters developing new recruits who find even more recruits; the sale of services or products is merely a cover. Taking its name from an enterprising schemer in the 1920's, the Ponzi game has at its core the implication that an investor will recoup his original investment by simply inducing two or more prospects to join. However, some investors will inevitably drop out of the scheme, and those at lower levels of the pyramid will lose their investments. For police, establishing criminal liability is complicated when corporate entities are involved, making auditing difficult, expensive, and time consuming. Separating the victim from the promoters, especially since it is in the victim's best interest to transfer losses to others, becomes problematic, and useful victim testimony is limited. Public education to expose the games is perhaps the most effective preventive tool. Laundering money is another crime which is difficult to detect and prosecute. Laundering involves finding some feasible legal source to use as a cover for illegally gained money, so that income taxes can be paid and the money becomes respectable. Potential covers for laundering can be domestic business capable of absorbing large volumes of cash and having relatively fixed expenses so that income can fluctuate greatly without arousing suspicion. Foreign laundering can be accomplished by depositing illegal money in secret bank accounts overseas and then bringing it into the country as a 'loan.' Licit and illicit monies are mingled so that detection and auditing are difficult. Law enforcement officials have recently adopted new methods for detecting laundering, such as sampling and ratio analysis (which involves review of liquidity, operations, profitability, and leverage). Investigators may use flow charting of companies' corporate and ownership structures to detect laundering. Because this technique illustrates the complex relationships of such schemes, using it may help to build a successful prosecution case. Nine footnotes are included.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81149 RAPE. A. Cann, L. G. Calhoun, J. W. Selby, and H. E. King, Eds. *Journal of Social Issues*, V 37, N 4 (Fall 1981), complete issue.

This volume of articles views rape as a cultural, social, legal, and psychological phenomenon. Contributors to the volume include sociologists, psychologists, an anthropologist, and others concerned with the problem of rape. One paper examines the cross-cultural generality of rape, finding variations in the incidence of rape and identifiable differences between 'rape prone' and 'rape free' societies. Thus, rape may not be a universal phenomenon but rather may emerge in societies characterized by violence and male dominance. Another article compares the impact of common law and reform rape legislation on prosecution, based on an analysis of 445 forcible and statutory rape cases in King County, Wash. It concludes that the main impact of the statutory reform has been a symbolic and educative one for society rather than an instrumental one for law enforcement. Two papers assess beliefs about rape, perceptions of the rape incident, and their likely behavioral impacts. One of these articles identifies the variables that are perceived as relevant in the individual's decision to report a rape, and the other looks at the extent of fear of rape in the population and the behavioral implications created by this fear. Three papers focus on the actual victims of rape. One considers the role of the rape crisis center in the treatment and readjustment of rape victims. Another discusses the long-term psychological adjustment of rape victims, based on assessments of the progress of a sample of victims over a 1-year period. The third article attempts to explain why some women are raped and some escape from the assailant. Finally, characteristics of males that might be related to a proclivity to rape are identified; self-report ratings by college students, research on known rapists, and attitudes about rape in the general population are considered. Most papers include tables and references. (Author summary modified)

POLICE

Criminal Investigation ● Police Internal Affairs ● Police Management ● Police Organization ● Police Patrol Function ● Police Resource Allocation ● Police Traffic Function

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80598 POLICE COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS IN CANADA. By P. C. Stenning. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY. 300 p. 1981.

Prepared as a background study for the Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in 1979, this report traces the history of municipal police boards and provincial police commissions. It also reviews their functions and examines such critical issues as police independence, accountability, and the political status of police-governing authorities in Canada. The concept of a police board as a governing authority of a municipal police force has had a varied and controversial history in Canada. A period of 118 years elapsed between the time the municipal police board was first introduced in Upper Canada (now Ontario Province) and when it was introduced in Nova Scotia Province. Their composition, status, independence, authority, powers, and functions have varied greatly over the years and across different jurisdictions. Because they represent an alternative to direct governance of municipal police forces by municipal councils, they are highly controversial institutions. Of the approximately 130 boards existing in Canada today, 71 are in the Province of Ontario. The police forces which they govern vary in size from less than 10 members to more than 5,000. Major responsibilities of police boards include preparation and control of the police force budget; collective bargaining; promulgation of rules and regulations governing the organization, structure, and procedures of the police force; recruitment and hiring; and general policy direction. The report highlights concerns about police boards' public accountability and recent criticisms of police boards in Ontario Province. The adoption of provincial police commissions in eight provinces was motivated by several objectives, including the accomplishment of greater coordination and efficiency of policing services throughout the province; establishment and imposition of minimum standards of recruitment, training, discipline, and working conditions for police forces; the provision of an independent authority to review internal disciplinary matters; and the implementation of an overall policy for the province. In Ontario and Quebec an additional motivation was the possible spread of organized crime within these jurisdictions. Existing provincial police commissions vary considerably in the size and nature of their membership, the size and organization of their staffs, and the size of their budgets. The report describes provincial policing by the RCMP, the various provincial police commissions and their composition, and the commissions' specific powers and functions. These functions include prescription of standards, assessment of municipal police forces and policing needs, and visit and inspection programs. Footnotes and about 40 references are provided.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY PUBLICATIONS OFFICER, 130 ST GEORGE STREET, RM 8001, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5S 1A1. Paperback $12.00.

NCJ-80762 POLICE AND SOCIETY—AN ENVIRONMENT FOR COLLABORATION AND CONFRONTATION. By T. A. Johnson, G. E. Misner, and L. P. Brown. 409 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Prentice-Hall Series in Criminal Justice.

This book traces the reasons for police-community confrontations and suggests how a collaboration between police and society might be initiated. It views the police system from an organizational perspective and then examines police-community relations and the police officer's role. A discussion of police-community relations in terms of a behavioral and systems framework finds a symbiotic relationship between the police and the community. Obstacles encountered by police in the administration of their duties are pointed out, not the least being 'noninvolvement' of the public, a characteristic with unfortunate consequences in crime prevention. The text defines the role of the police in the context of a democratic society and the structure of the criminal justice system. In particular, it presents the concepts of police discretion in relation to community and subculture expectations and points out the factors instrumental in the use of this discretion. The book notes that the police system exists to preserve and enhance democratic values and that the public role in crime control must be developed in concert with an overall strategy to reduce crime. The role of the police in controlling crime is explored, activities designed to meet specific crime-reducing goals are outlined, and priorities and a means of meeting these priorities are discussed. A survey of the history of and issues in police-community relations notes that the public's largely negative attitude toward the police has changed little over the centuries. In addition, the text identifies 16 organizational and structural deficiencies and describes them in terms of the vulnerabilities that police organizations must address in the development of sound police-community relations programs. Problems associated with the emergence of the patrol officer's role to encompass both law enforcement and peacekeeping and with the impact of senior officers on the socialization of new recruits are explored. Empirical vignettes illustrating the role-acquisition process of patrol officers are included. The text also addresses the impact of citizen participation and community control on policing and strategies for community involvement in police-community relations. Finally, recommendations are offered to improve police-community relations, with attention to methods of improving the quality of contacts between inner city residents and the police. Appendixes include an inventory of police-community relations programs and a discussion of the evaluation of such programs. Figures, tables, chapter notes, and an index are included.

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632. Book $17.95.

NCJ-80787 MOVING RADAR—AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS ROLE IN TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT. By R. A. Raub. ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BUREAU OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. 126 p. 1981.

This assessment of moving radar and its role in traffic law enforcement examines judicial acceptance of moving radar, operating characteristics affecting readings, police agencies' use, its cost and the comparative cost of enforcing the speed limit by other means. This report also makes recommendations for the use of moving radar. Although moving radar (mobile doppler radar) has been criticized by a few courts and persons opposed to any police use of this equipment, police use of moving radar to enforce speed limits is increasing. With the exception of a Dade County, Fla., case and another in Wisconsin, the courts have readily accepted testimony based on the use of moving radar. Two elements concerning doppler radar stand out: (1) the equipment is reliable (doppler radar measures the change in frequency of a signal returning from a vehicle and converts that measurement into a reading which indicates the speed of the vehicle) and (2) a properly trained equipment operator will obtain an accurate reading of a vehicle's speed. The report describes operating characteristics that can affect readings including radio and electrical interference and geographic effects. State law enforcement agency administrators and State police officers who operate the equipment were asked about perceived reliability, ease of use, acceptance by the courts, and adequacy of training. Results showed that, in most respects, moving radar is superior to other methods of enforcing speed limits. However, it is not practical for use on multilane roads during periods of heavy traffic, on roads divided by median barriers, and in heavily rolling terrain. The most difficult task facing police administrators is operator training because there is no universally accepted training program. The assessment shows that moving radar is no more costly to operate than hand-held radar. It is less costly for patrolling coverage because the police officer is not tied to single location traffic monitoring. Thus, moving radar appears to be the most cost-effective method of enforcing the speed limit. A common training program and some improvements in the equipment may be needed. Tables, graphs, figures, technical data, the survey form, notes, and a bibliography of about 40 citations are supplied. (Author summary modified)

Availability: ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION, 200 ARMORY BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62706. Document Free.

NCJ-80993 POLICE STRESS SURVEY—SOURCES OF STRESS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. By C. D. Spielberger, L. G. Westberry, K. S. Grier, and G. Greenfield. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA HUMAN RESOURCES INSTITUTE. 75 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING; FLORIDA STATE LODGE OF THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-DF-AX-0092.

Supplemental Note: Monograph Series 3, Number 6.

This final report discusses preliminary research and testing of a survey instrument designed to identify sources of police occupational stress. It describes the conduct of the survey among Florida police officers and use of the survey, along with observation data, to evaluate two Florida stress management training programs for police recruits. Eighty stress items were selected for inclusion in a preliminary survey instrument administered to 50 officers who were members of the Fraternal Order of Police lodges in 7 Florida cities. The items were selected after a review of the literature, particularly the works of Kroes and his colleagues. Kroes determined important stress sources to be police administration, job conflict, line-of-duty crises, changing shifts, inactivity, and low salary. Items were also obtained from a small survey of police administrators. Findings of the pilot study were used to reduce the total number of items on the Police Stress Survey in its complete form to 60. The 60-item form was mailed to a large sample of Florida police, 233 of whom responded. Three stressor events were given the highest ratings in both this mail and the pilot study: (1) fellow officer killed in line of duty, (2) killing someone in line of duty, and (3) exposure to battered or dead children. Moreover, 9 of the 10 items rated most stressful in the mail survey were rated equally stressful in the pilot study, although in different order. The effects of demographic variables (officers' rank, age, education, marital status, experience, and location) were investigated and found to have possible correlation to stress ratings, although study limitations preclude definite conclusions. In addition, the factor structure of the survey, which weighted stress items, was examined in a series of analyses which indicated that administrative and organizational factors -such as inadequacies in the judicial and correctional systems and lack of support—were as important in stress as physical and psychological danger. When survey results were combined with observation data in evaluating the Florida Police Stress Project and the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice stress training program, the programs were found to be comprehensive and realistic in their coverage of police stress. The response of recruits who had finished the training was similar to that of experienced officers in the mail survey; pretraining scores were much more divergent. Appendixes present a summary of the presurvey literature review, a bibliography of 60 entries, the survey instrument, and a modified version of the instrument developed after the present study.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Pardon ● Probation and Parole (Adult) ● Probation and Parole (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80072 PROBATION AND PAROLE—THEORY AND PRACTICE 2ND EDITION. By H. Abadinsky. 390 p. 1982.

Supplemental Note: Prentice-Hall Series in Criminal Justice.

This college-level textbook for criminal justice students examines the history, administration, and legal decisions affecting probation and parole. Treatment, supervision, special programs, and research are also considered. The introduction discusses the concept of a system and the relationship of parole and probation functions to the other components in the criminal justice context. Chapters with a focus on probation relate it to the court system, recount the history and administration of probation, and explain juvenile probation services, presentence investigation, supervision of probationers, and legal decisions affecting probation. The topic of parole begins with a chapter contrasting the concepts of prisons and community-based corrections. Parole history and the indeterminate sentence are then discussed, followed by the administration of parole. Two types of parole services are distinguished—institutional and field parole. Legal decisions affecting parole are also delineated and analyzed. Chapters on treatment and supervision in probation and parole are devoted to offender classification, treatment theory, supervision, and offender employment. A fictional case is used to illustrate an officer's use of casework skills. Special consideration is given to the topic of professional and volunteer qualifications for probation and parole officers. The volume concludes by calling attention to special programs, such as interstate compacts for the supervision of parolees and probationers, community arbitration processes, night prosecutor's programs, shock probation, pretrial probation, contract parole, and work release. Special research projects studying parole and probation supervision are summarized. The book states that continuation of probation and parole is assured primarily because these measures are cheaper than imprisonment. Flowcharts, tables, and sample documents are given. Items for study are identified after each chapter. Over 250 references are listed.

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632. Book $18.95.

NCJ-80623 MANDATORY SUPERVISION—A DISCUSSION PAPER. CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION. 85 p. 1981. (In English and French)

Supplemental Note: This document includes English and French versions. Report of the Committee on Mandatory Supervision.

This report presents the findings of an analysis of the mandatory supervision (MS) program in Canada. The MS program was intended to provide at least the same degree of control and assistance to offenders being released as a result of remission as to those released on parole. The report presents a discussion of the history and objectives of MS, describes the consultation process used by the Commission to analyze the program, reviews evaluators' concerns about the MS program, and suggests models and options for modifying MS. The major cause of public and official concern with MS is the nature and number of the offenses committed by inmates while on MS. Although the Committee believes that the MS program is sound in principle, the public still deserves to be protected from offenders while they are under sentence. However, the Commission does not favor keeping all inmates in prison until the end of their sentences as this policy would be costly and impractical. It favors the continuation of mandatory release and supervision for all nonparoled offenders, except for those offenders who have had their MS revoked. The National Parole Board (NPB) should set up a formal process to identify and 'flag' high risk offenders who may be physically dangerous when released on MS. A structured release (i.e., 1-day parole) under intensive supervision would be granted to these inmates for the last 4 months prior to the MS date. The Commission also suggested methods of modifying the 'revolving door syndrome,' whereby offenders become due for mandatory release shortly after returning to prison because of MS revocation. Tables and a few footnotes and graphs are supplied. Appendixes include supporting data and discussion, consultation materials, and 20 references. (Author summary modified)

Availability: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL, 340 LAURIER AVENUE, WEST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A OP8. Document Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

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PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement ● Community Relations ● Public Information and Education

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80658 OLDER PERSONS IN CRIME ANALYSIS—A PROGRAM. By M. C. Crow. NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION-AARP. 138 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-DF-AX-0165.

Law enforcement agencies may augment their crime analysis function, using this guide to management techniques for implementing a senior adult volunteer program. A crime analysis volunteer program requires the police chief's continuing support, allocation of needed equipment and funds, and issuance of liability coverage for volunteers. Careful planning is crucial and should consider costs, policies and procedures, crime analysis tasks, selection and training, and supervision of the volunteers. Preparatory steps include writing job descriptions of volunteer positions, appointing a program coordinator, and arranging work schedules on a case-by-case basis. A public relations plan will ensure adequate outreach to senior citizens. Potential volunteers should be screened (including a background investigation), and elderly recruits should be asked to cooperate in drawing up job agreements to define their commitment. Job training should be relevant to the tasks. Agencies can encourage retention through performance evaluations, job enhancement strategies (job continuation, job progression, special projects), and recognition. Program managers should establish recordkeeping procedures to monitor the program. An assessment of existing successful and unsuccessful crime analysis volunteer programs has shown that success appears to depend on adequate planning, program accountability, volunteer orientation, well-articulated and differentiated volunteer functions, information exchange on volunteer programs, and training and development opportunities. Chapter footnotes and a variety of sample forms are provided.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81698 FRAUD AND DECEIT—HOW TO STOP BEING RIPPED OFF. By J. W. Suthers and G. L. Shupp. 152 p. 1982.

This book describes about 60 of the most common fraudulent schemes and confidence games to educate consumers to recognize and avoid potential frauds. Comsumers are warned against impulse buying and advised to research products before they buy, purchasing from a reputable shop. They are reminded that the purpose of business is to make a profit, so that salespersons or advertisements offering free items or services do so with the intention of extracting a fee in some way. As an aid to consumers, the text lists frauds under several categories, and it describes the characteristics of each. Business and opportunity frauds lure investors by promising substantial returns for little or no effort. These can include frauds involving commodity futures, franchises and vending-machine operations, land sales, invention marketing, and Ponzi and other pyramid promotional schemes. Numerous states have passed laws specifically prohibiting fraudulent and deceptive practices such as pyramid schemes. The Federal Trade Commission has also become actively involved. Violation of State and Federal laws governing securities, particularly regarding full disclosure, have been effectively used to discredit investment frauds. Deceptive merchandizing practices which cheat bargain-hunting customers include auto sales frauds, bait-and-switch adverstising, and membership or purchase package schemes which purportedly reduce prices to persons who contract for a series or number of items or purchases in advance. Some of the greatest sources of consumer complaints are automobile and home repair and improvement frauds. Self-improvement schemes have recently become lucrative, as they target consumers wanting easy-degree education courses, body-building programs, books published, or talents promoted. Although private consumers are the most susceptible to the above schemes, businesses must also be alert to fraud. Commercial frauds can include customers' misuse of checks, coupons, and credit cards, fraudulent insurance offerings and tax shelters, and more. A glossary and a directory of consumer protection agencies listed by State are provided as consumer aids.

Availability: ARCO PUBLISHING COMPANY, 219 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10003. Paperback $6.95.

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material ● Statistics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80493 PRISONERS' ASSISTANCE DIRECTORY—FOURTH EDITION. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT. 76 p. 1981.

A resource for jail and prison libraries, this revised edition lists national, international, State, and local organizations and agencies which provide services or assistance to prisoners. The national organizations are grouped by the type of assistance provided—legal, medical, and health—and by special inmate populations served -women, juveniles, veterans. International organizations are listed by agency title. The directory to State and local organizations is arranged alphabetically by organization name and by State. Miscellaneous sources of assistance include citations to legal materials bibliographies, educational programs, and more. Each entry contains a contact person, address, phone number, and description of services. No index to the over 200 entries is provided.

Availability: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. Document $15.00.

NCJ-80602 CRIME AND SECURITY MEASURES ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS—A NATIONAL ASSESSMENT. SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS. 60 p. 1981.

This report provides a 1980 update of comparative data on crime and security problems associated with public transportation in the United States, Canada, Paris, and Singapore. Overall, 75 transit systems reported 517,313 transit-related offenses in 1980. Part II crimes, i.e., those of a less serious nature, represent the largest percentage of reported offenses and include a significant number of vandalism and fraud offenses. Frequent incidences of fraud were particularly noted on larger, multimode systems and subway systems using mechanical collection equipment. Part I crimes, i.e., those of a more serious nature, while numerous (36,913), represent only 6.5 percent of reported incidents. Within the Part I category, larceny offenses were most frequent (58.3 percent). However, when the systems were divided into groups based on passenger volume, differing crime problems appeared in correlation with transit size. In large systems, larceny and robbery were prevalent, while burglary was a more significant problem in medium-sized systems. Similarly, larceny and motor vehicle theft together represented 66.6 percent of reported Part I crimes in small transit systems. Comparative transit crime data for 1977 and 1980 were reported by 39 transit systems, with an increase of 21.3 percent for total reported transit crime in 1980. Increases were particularly high in all crime categories for New York, Chicago, and Miami. In contrast, decreases were reported by Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Montreal. The report offers four recommendations for enhancing passenger safety on public transportation: (1) intensive evaluation of security measures should be conducted on both a local and national basis, (2) more comprehensive security programming should be directed toward locally identified crime problems, (3) comprehensive security planning and programming should be based on accurate, uniform crime reporting procedures; and (4) followup surveys are needed to determine which measures have been successful in reducing transit crime and to establish baseline transit crime data for time comparisons and evaluation purposes. Tables, figures, and the survey forms are included. (Author summary modified)

Availability: SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, 800 BOOK BUILDING, 1249 WASHINGTON BLVD, DETROIT, MI 48226. Document $4.00.

NCJ-80628 ANALYTIC PLAN FOR THE REPRESENTATION AND USE OF OFFENDER PROCESSING STATISTICS. By M. A. Lettre. CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION. 302 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-SS-AX-0016.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of copies available from CJSA.

In response to States' questions on using offender processing statistics, this report defines each of the major structures for representing offender processing statistics, illustrates their use and display, and describes data bases supporting the structures. The major data source was a 1980 survey of States' use of offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) systems. The States were asked to identify concerns related to criminal offender processing. The responses were grouped into six major classes of analysis or structural frameworks for consideration. The analytic frameworks include offender processing flows and stocks (offender characteristics and the number of offenders in the system or waiting to be processed); elapsed time between events in processing and impact of processing stocks; corrections intake, length of sentence and of stay.and their impact on corrections populations; recidivism rates; and projections of volume and manner of criminal justice processing. A discussion of each major structure contains a conceptual definition and an illustration of the frameworks' use and display based primarily on individual State work in the area. The report also identifies issues in data collection, extraction, and aggregation related to the framework and discusses displays of data files and output reports as well as presenting exhibits of some displays and outputs. Alternative sources of data to support the framework are listed, such as State and agency management information systems, Uniform Crime Reports, and computerized criminal history systems. (Author summary modified)

Availability: CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION, 444 NORTH CAPITAL STREET, WASHINGTON, DC 20001. Document Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81134 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1980. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 9TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW. 376 p. 1981.

This report gives a nationwide view of crime during the 1970's that is based on police statistics contributed by State and local law enforcement agencies. Crime statistics are presented for the Nation, States, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and urban, suburban, and rural areas. Crime rates per population size are computed using Bureau of Census preliminary figures for 1980. An introduction describes the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program (its history, data collection methods, reporting procedures, etc.) and discusses recent developments concerning the UCR Program. Crime Index offenses reported are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Tables and charts illustrate statistics on the number of Index offenses reported (with type of weapon used, victim/offender relationship, trend analyses, etc.), the number of Index offenses cleared, and the number of persons arrested (by age, sex, ethnicity, and other factors). Data on law enforcement personnel are also presented; the number of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted and police employee data are included. Appendixes include table methodology, offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting, UCR area definitions, and 10-year trends in crime (1971-80). Overall, the decade saw a 50-percent increase in crimes reported to law enforcement as measured by the Crime Index. There were only 2 years—1972 and 1977—when society experienced a respite; all other years were characterized by increases. Graphs are included.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-001-00027-1. Document $8.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING

Costs of Crime ● Financial Management ● Laws and Statutes ● Planning and Evaluation (Planning) ● Privacy and Security

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80624 STATUS OF OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATES. By R. Folan. CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION. 159 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-SS-AX-0016.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of copies available from CJSA.

This report presents the results of a survey of the States' development and use of offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS). Survey questionnaires were sent to the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Director in each State with an SAC and to the Criminal Justice Council (CJC) Director in each State without an SAC. Law enforcement data system personnel and others also completed the questionnaire. Responses were received from 47 States, incuding the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Thirty-one respondents indicated they were developing, or had developed, some type of OBTS system. Eleven had operational OBTS systems, for which the reporting and design phases had been completed so that data entry had begun. The principal means of reporting data to the State OBTS systems is a prescribed form for the police, prosecutor, and court segments. The second method uses a byproduct of a court management information system. About half the 31 States developing an OBTS system appear to have a tracking mechanism to link OBTS data segments with each component using the same identification number to refer to an offender arrest processing. The remaining States either rely on several identifiers to track offender processing or do not have an official tracking mechanism. Most States use an offender-arrest accounting unit for their OBTS system, and almost half the States currently record all charges at one or more points in an offender's processing. About half the States include or are planning to include information on only fingerprint felony offenses, and the State OBTS files generally appear to be designed to include most of the data elements listed in the Bureau of Justice Statistics OBTS tape submission standards. Finally, most respondents are monitoring the elapsed time between arrest and trial and the impact of delay in processing on court dispositions, the number of offenders processed through the components of the system, the number of recidivists, and other data. They also mentioned types of data bases other than OBTS which would be of assistance; i.e., corrections management information systems and population/demographic data. Tables, footnotes, graphs, flow charts, and pie charts are provided. The survey questionnaire, responses from Puerto Rico, and State groupings by OBTS development are appended. (Author summary modified)

Availability: CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION, 444 NORTH CAPITAL STREET, WASHINGTON, DC 20001. Document Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-80627 SERVICES TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF CRIME IN CANADA. By G. Norquay and R. Weller. CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. 175 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION.

Supplemental Note: Available in English and French versions.

This study documents the emerging system of services to Canadian crime vicitims and assesses the impact of growing concern about victims on public and voluntary policies and programs. The study's objectives are to identify and analyze current trends and programs in victim assistance; to consider the relevance of key service trends and models evolving in other countries, particularly the United States; and to identify possible adjustments to existing policies and programs. A questionnaire of some 800 public and voluntary criminal justice and social development agencies permitted the identification of five broad types of services—those that (1) deal with the crisis of victimization; (2) assist victims and witnesses in participating effectively in the criminal justice system while protecting their rights; (3) aim at compensating victims for personal damages; (4) aim at achieving restitution, reconciliation, or both, between the offender and the victim; and (5) refer victims to appropriate existing services. The development of a variety of victim/witness assistance programs in the United States has had a considerable influence on Canada. However, individual features of the two countries require that Canada modify these programs. These features include the differences in the crime rates and nature of crime, the greater responsibility of the Provinces than the States to determine service design and delivery, the more subtle role played by the Canadian Federal Government in program development, the Canadian system of appointing judges and prosecutors, and the greater consistency in policing in Canada. Future issues in the development of Canadian services include the need for a national focal point, possible extension of crime compensation to property crimes, Federal funding criteria, and definition of the police role. A study questionnaire and service definitions, an inventory of Canadian victim/witness services, and an annotated bibliography of 29 references are appended. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL, 340 LAURIER AVENUE, WEST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A OP8. Document Free.

NCJ-81148 EXPERIMENTATION IN THE LAW. FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER. 133 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Report of the Federal Judicial Center's Advisory Committee on Experimentation in the Law.

This report by a committee of judges, scholars, and lawyers appointed by Chief Justice Warren Burger addresses the ethical and legal problems associated with program experiments in the legal system. It is directed toward persons considering experimental change in the operation of courts, probation, parole, and corrections systems. Program experiments are alterations to the actual operation of the justice system designed to show whether such an alteration would be an improvement over the status quo. The committee maintains that program experiments must be evaluated as a segment in the ongoing process of administration of justice and as an effort to improve it, and also as one of the choices available to justice system administrators. The committee offers principles for determining ethics and legality in experimentation, as well as procedures for developing an accessible body of judgments made on a case-by-case basis. The report recommends that in deciding whether or not to undertake a program experiment, the decisionmaker should consider whether the circumstances justify its use. In addition, the adequacy of the experimental designs must be established. The report briefly presents the theory and methods of experimental research design, illustrating the ways in which different experiments may or may not yield sufficiently precise and unambiguous results. The ethical problems involved in experimental designs must be considered, as well as alternatives for resolution. Two principles, equal treatment and respect for persons, can guide decisions on ethics. The kind of analysis that may properly be employed in certain situations is illustrated, and the report notes that some experiments may be impossible to justify because their harm to subjects exceeds benefits to others. Because of the nature of a particular program experiment, informed consent is not always an essential requirement for subject participation—although consent is always preferred. Finally, the report analyzes the elements of authority that are preconditions to undertaking program experiments and suggests procedures to ensure that such authority exists. Appendixes include a letter and a discussion of methods for empirical evaluation of innovations in the justice system. Footnotes and an index are provided.

Availability: FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, 1520 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. Document Free; SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 021-000-01148-9. Document $4.75; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

TECHNOLOGY

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice) ● Explosives and Weapons ● Information Systems ● Information Systems Software ● Police Equipment ● Security Systems (Technology)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81055 METHODS OF SUPPRESSING AUTOMOTIVE INTERFERENCE. By H. Taggart. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY. 15 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication Number: Publication No. NBS-480-44.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of free copies are available from National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL), Technology Assessment Program.

This report presents a review by the National Bureau of Standards on techniques for suppressing a vehicle's electromagnetic interference (EMI) to mobile radio equipment such as that used in police vehicles. The findings are based on a review of previous work in this field, a visit to a jurisdiction with a severe electromagnetic interference problem and a partial solution, and the laboratory testing of a typical EMI problem and possible solutions. EMI, which reduces the range of communications equipment installed in vehicles, is generated by an automobile's ignition system, motors used for blowers, windshield wipers, buzzers used for ignition and seat belt warnings, and voltage regulators which use points that open and close frequently. Automotive manufacturers currently use several techniques to reduce a vehicle's EMI, including the use of resistor spark plugs, resistor spark plug cables, silicone lubricant in the distributor, and capacitors as filters. They may include placement of grounding straps at key locations, conductive fan belt discharge, and tire static-charge reduction. The auto industry uses the Society of Automotive Engineers's Standard J551g as a voluntary standard. To reduce EMI further, several alternative techniques are available. These include using a low-pass filter system to reduce ingition EMI and modification of the distributor through applying a dielectric material to the rotor segment or placing an additional electrode near the main gap of the rotor. These techniques are effective at frequencies from approximately 30 to 1,000 megahertz, but are easier to accomplish at the lower frequencies. Using these new suppression techniques, EMI from a new automobile can be reduced as much as 10 to 15 decibles. The amount of degradation to a mobile narrow-band FM receiver, such as the type used in police cars, can be measured with the technique described. This same technique can then be used as a tool to further reduce EMI from the vehicle components. Diagrams, footnotes, one table, a list of three references, and a bibliography containing eight sources are provided. (Author summary modified)

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, DC 20234. Stock Order No. PB82165259. Document $6.00. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81188 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES—AN ICAP (INTEGRATED CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM) MANUAL. SEARCH GROUP, INC NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS. 348 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 78-SS-AX-0048; 80-CJ-AX-0067.

This manual provides detailed, step-by-step guidelines for developing the integrated criminal apprehension program (ICAP) system, and can be used for any criminal justice information system based on the collection and analysis of information for an integrated approach to management. Although geared toward automated systems, the methodology is equally applicable to nonautomated operations. The manual provides basic information about all aspects of system development, using examples particularly relevant to police. The manual stresses the necessity of careful planning of time, budget, and personnel requirements. Using nontechnical language, the manual details the conceptual phases involved in establishing any law enforcement information system. The six phases of system development are project planning, system investigation and analysis, system design, procurement, system development, and system implementation and evaluation. Systems personnel assigned to design and develop the information system are given practical techniques and procedures for implementing the concepts. Checklists and sample data collection forms are presented to aid the system analysis and design processes. The manual's 12 appendixes constitute its technical reference section and are designed for use during the system development phases. Technical guidelines such as security and privacy standards are provided, along with sample documents used as models during the contract process. The manual also contains a glossary and a list of 23 references. (Author summary modified)

Availability: SEARCH GROUP INC, 925 SECRET RIVER DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95831. Document $4.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81697 PAINT SOLUBILITY TESTING. By J. I. Thornton, S. Kraus, B. Lerner, and B. Hendrickson. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES FORENSIC SCIENCE GROUP. 21 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Publication Number: Publication No. NBS-480-40.

Supplemental Note: Limited number of free copies available from National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL), Technology Assessment Program.

This report presents the results of a study to develop criteria for the characterization of paint through solubility testing since standardization in testing is needed for forensic purposes. Developed by the Law Enforcement Standards laboratory, the report presents results from a study to determine criteria to apply to solubility testing and chemical reactivity of automotive paints and also to standardize reagent concentration and other parameters. The focus is on testing acrylic enamels used as automotive finishes, since prior to this study these paints were reported to be virtually unreactive to all solvents when subjected to solubility tests. An ancillary objective is to apply these criteria of solubility and reactivity to testing household paints. The study defines seven categories of reactivity which form the basis for specifying the extent of solubility of paints in various reagents under controlled conditions of time and temperature. A novel solubility test procedure is also developed by which acrylic lacquers, organic-dispersed enamels, and water-based enamels can be distinguished through sequential testing, a characterization not previously accomplished with solubility testing. The test involves the use of two reagents in tandem with one reagent used as an activator. This procedure represents a substantial breakthrough in the use of solubility testing for the characterization of automotive paints. Tables and charts are given.

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, DC 20234. Stock Order No. PB82177049. Document $6.00; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

Unsolicited Research Program The National Institute of Justice announces plans for its FY 1983 Unsolicited Research Program. Research proposals submitted to this program should address significant criminal justice issues. The proposals must be methodologically sound and have important implications for criminal justice policy, practice, research and/or theory. The maximum funding, including all direct and indirect costs is $120,000.

Closing dates: December 1, 1982, and June 1, 1983. Potential applicants sho[illegible] review program specifications and procedures before submitting an application. Write:
URP Program Announcement, NCJRS,
Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program The National Institute of Justice announces plans for its Graduate Research Fellowship Program in FY 1983. Doctoral candidates engaged in research and writing dissertations on criminal justice topics are invited to submit concept papers for the following types of support: stipend, major project costs, and certain university fees. The maximum award is $[illegible]000. Applicants must have completed all degree requirements except for the research, writing, and defense of the dissertation or internship prior to receiving the grant award.

Closing dates: November 1, 1982, and March 1, 1983. Interested candidates should send a request for program details to: GRF Program Announcement, NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

The Visiting Fellowship Program Senior-level researchers, academicians, and justice system professionals are invited to apply to the National Institute of Justice 1983-84 Visiting Fellowship Program. Through research grants, this NIJ program seeks to stimulate creative new ideas for improvements in the operations of the criminal justice system.

Application deadline: November 15, 1982. For additional information, write: VFP Brochure, NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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DOCUMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

SELECTED RECENT DOCUMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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COURTS

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DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80625 COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION IN THE COURTS. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT. 253 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—LEAA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ADJUDICATION DIVISION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-DF-AX-0188.

This report provides a state-of-the-art assessment of computer-aided transcription (CAT). It contains case histories of six sites where official State court transcripts are produced on CAT and presents cost-benefit analyses at each site. The report offers criteria for adopting CAT and guidelines for implementing a system. The 14-month CAT Analysis Project assessed and evaluated the use of CAT to translate stenotype notes in the State courts. Data were gathered during staff visits to eight courts, to all vendors marketing a CAT system, and several freelance reporting firms using CAT. A telephone survey of many additional CAT users was also conducted. The report provides detailed information on the configurations of CAT systems marketed by five vendors. The report examines the mechanics of using a CAT system and provides statistics on the number of official court reporters using the systems. The report compares the performance of official reporters using State court CAT's with production volumes from private agencies doing various mixes of transcript. Analysis of the six case histories reveals that a page of CAT-produced transcript is equal in cost or less costly than a page of manually produced transcript. Time savings have been achieved by one or two CAT reporters in the courts, but their submission times are no better than those of efficient non-CAT reporters. Some reduction in the use of substitute reporters has been achieved by these reporters, however. The report details criteria for assessing the court commitment to efficient reporting using CAT and the reporter commitment to successful transition. Financial aspects of CAT that the report considers include comparing the operation of CAT to a manual system, determining the break-even point, and estimating annual system production. The report discusses alternate management strategies and the intangible benefits of implementing CAT. It also suggests guidelines for selecting a vendor, overseeing CAT implementation, and managing a CAT system. A glossary and several appendixes providing supplementary material or supporting data for the summary statistics are included. Tables, a few footnotes, and a diagram are presented. (Author Summary modified)

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. Document $12.50; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81432 BETWEEN CONVICTION AND SENTENCE—THE PROCESS OF MITIGATION. By J. Shapland. 174 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE.

This study examines the process between conviction and sentencing in British criminal court. The speech made by the defendant or his/her legal representative in mitigation of the offense receives special emphasis. All defendants before courts of first instance who plead guilty or are convicted of an indictable offense experience the court's decisionmaking procedure. The sentencing decision is affected largely by information which may be provided by the prosecutor, the police investigator, the probation service officer, and medical and psychiatric experts. In addition, the defendant explains any mitigating circumstances in a speech. Unlike a trial, this process is not regulated by rules for exclusion of evidence or definitions of mitigating or aggravating circumstances. By researching the records of 100 court cases and interviewing barristers, solicitors, judges, and other concerned professionals, the author shows how the sentencing process operates, how the various participants determine what information to present, how they interact with one another before the hearing and in court, and what effect this has on the information presented. The study analyzes the content of speeches made on behalf of the defendants to ascertain what is considered mitigating and aggravating, and compares this with perceptions of these concepts in everyday life. The author comments on the self-image of legal representatives in the mitigation context along with approaches to gathering information and preparing speeches. The study assesses the usefulness of the mitigation speech compared with the impact of the other contributors by determining its effects upon the sentencer. The conclusion considers the consequences of this sentencing procedure for the unrepresented defendants, participants' training, the concepts of offense and offender produced in the process, and the future direction of the system. Tabular data, 53 references, and appendixes containing formal interview questions and suggestions for change are provided.

Availability: ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108. Book $27.50.

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CRIME DETERRENCE

Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Deterrence) ● Environmental Design (Effects of) ● Security Systems (Effects of)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81344 BANK SECURITY. By R. E. Anderson. 409 p. 1981.

Methods for bank security and security devices are covered in this examination of security practices. The failure of top-level management and bank regulatory agencies to attend to security programs is cited as a major threat to the safety of financial institutions. Preventive activities are directed primarily against robbery, extortion and kidnapping, burglary, check fraud, and larceny. Other major concerns are internal bank crimes such as fraud and embezzlement, which are grossly underreported because of banks' reluctance to tarnish their image. Banking is faced with a number of unresolved problems from the 1970's; e.g., U.S. attorneys' failure to take bank cases immediately, bank examiners' lack of expertise, and introduction of automatic teller machines with inadequate security planning. Furthermore, the Bank Protection Act of 1968 has failed in controlling bank robberies because security regulations violations have been ignored, banks have been reluctant to accept voluntary standards, and certain minimum standards have actually lowered security levels. Necessary changes include full-time security officers with broad security management experience, architectural improvement to protect against burglaries, clear guidelines for minimum security training standards for employees, people protection programs, and minimum standards for alarm and mandatory surveillance systems. Special attention must be devoted to computer security issues such as employee suitability, system access, and housekeeping procedures. Special outlines are provided to guide internal investigations and to plan emergency procedures. The text suggests establishing a financial institutions' crime prevention center to conduct research on bank security issues and to coordinate information from all law enforcement and insurance agencies. Extensive tables, graphs, and appendixes describing security measures and devices are supplied.

Availability: BUTTERWORTHS (PUBLISHERS) INC, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, WOBURN, MA 01801. Book $24.95.

NCJ-81345 SECURITY FOR SMALL BUSINESSES. By D. L. Berger. 186 p. 1981.

This text advises small business owners about proper precautions and deterrent measures to follow for security when a business cannot afford an inhouse or contracted formal security program. The book discusses security equipment and methods, including perimeter control, locks and locking devices, alarms and interior space protection, closed circuit television, and security services (e.g., consultants, credit reporting and personnel clearance agencies, shopping and contract guard services, and private detective and undercover agencies). A security survey is first suggested before establishing or modifying a security program. Items that should be surveyed are the general environment and operations, perimeter, exterior, lighting, building, controls for locks and keys and employees and visitors. The text also mentions procedural controls (records for accounting, shipping, and receiving) and alarm and surveillance systems as important aspects of business security. Next, the book reviews crime control measures regarding check cashing, credit cards, robbery and burglary, as well as shoplifting, employee theft, and personnel clearance. The section on fire and accident prevention techniques describes types of fires, fire extinguishers, sprinkler and hose systems, fire alarm systems, fire prevention planning, and private fire brigades. The text reviews the Occupational Safety and Health Act's (OSHA) history and requirements. In addition, it considers small company safety organization, with attention to common safety violations, emergency care, and training for lifesaving. Footnotes, figures, diagrams, an index, a list of selected services and products, and a bibliography of 2 references are provided.

Availability: BUTTERWORTHS (PUBLISHERS) INC, 10 TOWER OFFICE PARK, WOBURN, MA 01801. Book $15.95.

CRIME PREVENTION

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention) ● Crime Deterrence and Prevention (Prevention)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80950 NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME, FEAR AND SOCIAL CONTROL—A SECOND LOOK AT THE HARTFORD PROGRAM—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. J. Fowler Jr and T. W. Mangione. CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH. 36 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0026.

This executive summary reports evaluation findings of a project to reduce burglary, robbery, and the fear of these crimes in North Asylum Hill, a high-crime residential neighborhood in Hartford, Conn. The major project activities included building cul-de-sacs on some neighborhood streets and making others one-way to reduce use of residential streets by motorists passing through the area. A neighborhood police team was created together with a police advisory committee, consisting of resident representatives, to strengthen the relationship between police and residents and increase police attention to neighborhood problems and concerns. In addition, formal neighborhood organizations were founded and strengthened to provide effective ways for residents to work on neighborhood problems. The program was initially evaluated in 1977, seven months after implementation had been completed. At that time, the burglary rate in the neighborhood had dropped well below expected levels, and the robbery rate had decreased as well. Residents' fear of crime, particularly regarding burglary, had also decreased. This reevaluation of program impact was conducted in 1979, 3 years after initial implementation. Evaluators found that, although community organizations had remained active and the physical street changes remained in place, the police segment of the program had changed significantly due to a substantial reduction in police manpower, and the number of arrests, which had risen when the program began, had dropped sharply. Concurrently with these changes, burglary and robbery levels had increased between 1977 and 1979, returning to about predicted levels from citywide trends. Fear of crime, however, remained low, compared to citywide trends. Furthermore, residents felt more secure and satisfied with their neighborhood, perceived crime to be less of a problem, and were more optimistic about future neighborhood conditions. Residents also reported using the neighborhood parks and streets more, being more aware of strangers, and intervening in suspicious situations more often. Based on those findings, the report concludes that fear of crime is related more to the character of a neighborhood than to the actual crime rate. The findings also suggest that increased informal social control in an urban neighborhood does not by itself produce crime reduction. Heightened police activity is necessary. As a final conclusion, the reevaluation suggests that a comprehensive crime control program, involving police, community, and physical changes, can have an impact on crime and on the overall quality of life in the neighborhood, increasing residents satisfaction, security, and optimism about the future. Notes, 6 tables, and 10 citations are provided. For the full report, see NCJ 80949. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS, DEPARTMENT F BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Stock Order No. 80950. Document $4.50.

NCJ-81725 PROTECT YOUR LIFE! By C. E. Willis. AV-COM LAW ENFORCEMENT MEDIA. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Kit includes a 27 minute 140-35mm color slide production with 2 cassettes, 1 audible and 1 inaudible tone, and a manual. Price includes shipping and handling.

A public information production consisting of a tape and illustrative slides provides tips on how to avoid becoming a victim of rape, burglary or robbery, how to react during a crime to avoid injury, and what to do after being victimized. The law allows victims to protect themselves by using necessary force against assailants without fear of prosecution. However, if the victim overreacts by shooting or injuring an unarmed burglar or robber, or an innocent person, the victim may be subject to prosecution. In most cases it is not wise to resist if threatened with a deadly weapon. Instead citizens can protect themselves, their homes, and belongings by installing solid-core doors, dead-bolt locks, window locks, and lighting and fire alarm systems. Businesses can install surveillance systems, hire protection guards, and screen employees as they leave and enter. Street crimes, such as purse snatching, can be prevented or interrupted by using hidden pockets for money and credit cards, carrying handbags under the arm, or away from on-coming pedestrians. Other suggestions include not entering elevators, laundromats, and stairwells when alone, having keys ready when entering the car alone at night, and waiting for help in the locked car if car trouble occurs. Active and passive resistance are discussed as responses to the rapist. A number of protective devices could aid the potential victim: tear gas sprays, pocket shockers, flashlights, beepers, and car emergency systems. A descriptive pamphlet is supplied.

Availability: AV-COM LAW ENFORCEMENT MEDIA, 3075 ALTA LAGUNA BOULEVARD, LAGUNA BEACH, CA 92651. Kit $101.00.

NCJ-82129 COMMUNITY VERSUS CRIME. By C. Moore and J. Brown. CRIME PREVENTION SUPPORT UNIT OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL CONSTABULARY. 158 p. 1981.

Descriptive analysis of the Crime Prevention Support Unit (CPSU) of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary shows how information on local crime in Exeter was gathered and used as a catalyst for activating police, agencies, and organizations to cooperate in crime control. The text also evaluates attitudes toward the project's goals. The CPSU was first founded in 1976 as an alternative response to public demand for more punitive crime control measures to reduce growing crime rates. The CPSU approach is based on the assumption that proactive policing and return of the uniformed officer to a fixed local foot beat are the best means of reducing public fear of crime and increasing public support for the police. In addition, the community is expected to take an active role in strengthening informal social controls. The unit's first activities were to identify localities in which particular crimes were likely to be committed, plot offenses against area characteristics, and identify areas where juveniles were most at risk. The information was then used to stimulate the thinking of other police units about the required balance between proactive and reactive policing and to alert local organizations to mobilize local resources. Case studies illustrate how joint community-police action and unilateral police action served to heighten the sense of community and provide leisure activities for young people in Exeter. The CPSU formed a policing consultative group with representatives from 18 different agencies as a community forum for sharing problems and considering social and police tactics for crime control. Police-agency frictions were reduced by teaming officers with agency representatives to further understanding of each others' philosophy, structure, and work environment. Attitudes toward the project were gathered through surveys of community volunteers, agency workers, and levels of the police organization. Responses indicated general agreement that the problems facing British society require joint action, different problems may require either proactive or reactive policing solutions, and release of empirical data can enhance effectiveness of actions taken. The CPSU model suggests that the police may take the initiative in community crime control by gearing police priorities to community circumstances and by training police to be proactive, developing an analytical data system, and improving the status of the resident home beat. Notes, a bibliography, figures, and appendixes are included.

Availability: RENOUF/USA INC, OLD POST ROAD, BROOKFIELD, VT 05036. Book $22.00.

CRIMINOLOGY

Behavioral and Social Sciences ● Crime Causes ● Criminology ● Research and Development ● Victimization

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79975 WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. D. Wright and P. H. Rossi. UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE. 45 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0120.

This summary highlights key findings, results, and recommendations from a 2-year research study on weapons and violent crime. The project consisted of a literature review and development of an annotated bibliography, a survey focused on weapons and crime data gathered and archived by police departments nationwide, and an analysis of the effects of weapons used on felony cases disposition in Los Angeles. The literature review revealed the existing stock of private firearms as of 1978 to be about 120 million guns (with a plus or minus factor of 20 million guns), an increase of some 40 million over 10 years. About three-quarters of this stock is owned primarily for sport and recreation; the remainder is for protection and self-defense. There appears to be no strong causal connection between private gun ownership and the crime rate and no compelling evidence that private weaponry is an important cause of or deterrent to violent criminality. Moreover, no good evidence has been found to indicate that fear of crime and violence is an important factor in the increased acquisition of guns. Approximately 30,000 deaths occur annually as the result of accidental, homicidal, or suicidal use of guns. Studies of 'crime guns' confiscated by police confirm that they are predominantly handguns. Approximately 250,000 guns are stolen each year. However, the study states that there is no reason to believe that a very large percentage go into permanent gun circulation. Of the stolen guns, some are found to have crossed State lines before their use in crime. Despite the fact that 20,000 gun laws are already on the books, the wide variability of provisions across jurisdictions tends to legally invalidate the effects of these laws. With a few exceptions, studies of gun laws on crime tend to show that these effects are modest or nonexistent. The survey of police departments and ways of generating and using data on weapons crime concluded that police records on weapons and crime are a potentially fruitful and so far underexploited resource for information. The study of Los Angeles felonies found that gun offenders receive harsher treatment at all stages of court processing. A total of 30 references and 1 table are given. (Author summary modified).

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NCJ-80216 VICTIMS OF CRIME—A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ISSUES AND METHODS. MITRE CORPORATION. 243 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0135.

This report presents eight papers on victim-related research that were commissioned as part of a project to develop a research agenda in victimology for the National Institute of Justice's Office of Research Programs. The report is introduced by a summary and analysis of these papers and the proceedings of a victimology workshop held on March 10-11, 1980. Several of the eight papers and much of the workshop discussion were concerned with the causes of victimization and the critical dimensions of a theory or model of victimization. The lifestyle/exposure model takes the position that the probability of victimization varies according to certain demographic characteristics, lifestyles, and related exposures to risk. Another paper examines multiple victimization and analyzes six contributory factors in proneness to victimization, namely; precipitation facilitation, vulnerability, opportunity, attractiveness, and impunity. Data from a study of self-reported victimization provides evidence that victims of violent assaults are more often involved in official and self-reported crime and have more often committed a serious assault than nonvictims. A paper on victim-offender dynamics in specific violent crimes finds that, depending on whether data from victimization surveys or police records are used, some dramatically different results are obtained, mainly because attempted or uncompleted crimes are much less likely to be reported to the police. Additional papers discuss types of behavior that shape and are shaped by victim-related experience (precautionary or risk-taking behaviors that are part of people's lifestyles and daily routines, dynamic behaviors that are part of a victimization and can shape the nature of the event or its outcome, and crime-prevention behaviors). Other papers consider the consequences of victimization, a model of the fear of crime, and the social meaning of a crime for the victim and the rest of society. The workshop recommends that a research program in basic victimology address the needs for alternative methods and data sources; better indicators of the phenomena being studied; longitudinal research to explore reciprocal relationships between behavior and experience; and expanded theoretical concepts about causes of victimization, its nature, and consequences. Diagrams, graphs, tables, footnotes, and references for individual papers are provided. The sessions of the victimology research agenda development workshop are appended. For separate papers, see NCJ 76276-83. (Author summary modified)

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS, DEPARTMENT F BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Stock Order No. 80216. Document $9.50.

NCJ-80920 NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE REHABILITATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. S. E. Martin, L. B. Sechrest, and R. Redner, Eds. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. 506 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-NI-AX-0094.

This volume features a report by the Panel on Research on Rehabilitative Techniques of the National Research Council, plus 10 commissioned papers about sociological theories of crime, limitations on and points of intervention, and restitution. The panel report explores promising directions for developing a program of research on rehabilitation, especially in extrainstitutional settings. The panel report explores the contributions that theory can make to program design and implementation, identifies areas suggested by various theoretical or conceptual frameworks as most likely to yield knowledge relevant to policy change, and proposes a search strategy for increasing knowledge about rehabilitative efforts. The report emphasizes that rehabilitation research must be guided by theory. Furthermore, intervention programs and research should be developed jointly as a coordinated activity designed to test detailed theoretical propositions explicitly, and intervention programs must be designed for and tested with a theoretically suggested, clearly specified target population. Moreover, the timing of intervention in terms of the age and stage in the criminal career of the program client population needs further study, and a new search strategy is needed to determine what interventions might work. In addition, the report states that rehabilitation research must test interventions regarding the family, the school, the workplace, and the community. Following the panel's report, the 10 commissioned papers provide background support, resource materials, and suggestions for further research related to the specific concerns of the panel. Papers with theoretical orientations include a comprehensive systematic survey of sociological theories of crime, a discussion of a partial theory that violent behavior arises out of violence within the family, and an examination of the origins of biosocial bases of morality learning. Papers focusing on limited interventions include an analysis of crime control and offender rehabilitation in China, a demarcation of the scope and nature of interventions called 'rehabilitation' that would be legal and constitutional, an exploration of the scientific basis for the widely held belief in the efficacy of early intervention, and an examination of the long-term effects of one intervention program. Papers considering points of intervention explore the limited knowledge about the role and potential of the families of adult offenders in intervention efforts and point out characteristics of schools and the school environment that may have implications for intervention. A paper on restitution and community service alternatives calls for further research before widespread adoption of this approach. Tables, diagrams, footnotes, chapter references, and an appendix of participants of the conference on research on rehabilitative techniques are provided. For separate papers, see NCJ 80921-30.

Availability: NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20418. Paperback $23.00.

NCJ-81280 MONEY, WORK, AND CRIME—EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE. By P. H. Rossi, R. A. Berk, and K. J. Lenihan. 348 p. 1980.

Supplemental Note: Quantitative studies in social relations series.

This volume discusses the Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP), begun in January 1976, in which approximately 4,000 ex-felons (2,000 each in Texas and Georgia) were made eligible for unemployment benefits in order to ascertain if limited financial aid would affect recidivism. The TARP experiment is based on the idea that released prisoners are returned to civilian life without resources to facilitate their adjustment. To compensate for this, a limited amount of income for a limited period is provided. Released prisoners were randomly allocated to experimental and control groups. They were followed for 1 year after release through the States' criminal justice information systems, and a subset was interviewed repeatedly throughout the postrelease year. There were two levels of treatment (13 and 26 weeks of eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits); two types of treatments (unemployment insurance and job placement); and two levels of tax rates applied, 100 percent (in which benefits are reduced dollar for dollar for earnings received) and 25 percent (in which benefits are reduced $.25 for each dollar earned). Persons in all experimental groups but one were interviewed before release and three times during the year. TARP payments, as administered in Georgia and Texas, did not fulfill expectations that they would lower recidivism, but they had a strong negative impact on work-incentive. However, TARP payments did not increase recidivism, even though the payments increased unemployment. Program effects may have been masked by an increase in unemployment that in turn increased arrests. The results also suggest that the payments did work to some degree as intended by subsidizing a more effective job search. A postulated counterbalancing model of TARP effects is diagrammed in the text. The authors contend that the TARP experiment policy implications lend considerable support to an income-maintenance strategy to reduce arrest recidivism among released prisoners. The counterbalancing model suggests that the payments' positive effects can be fully captured if the work-disincentive effects can be stripped away. A detailed table of contents, figures, tables, and footnotes are provided. Appendixes include study data and instruments, a report on the effect of TARP on ex-prisoners' significant women, and a report of women ex-offenders in the TARP experiment. (Author summary modified)

Availability: ACADEMIC PRESS, INC, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. Book $29.00.

NCJ-81307 CONDEMNED TO DIE—LIFE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH. By R. Johnson. 195 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

This book examines the personal impact of confinement to death row, using indepth interviews conducted during September 1978 with 35 of the 37 death row inmates in Alabama. The open-ended interviews elicited the prisoners' perceptions of the human experience of death row confinement and explored the dominant problems and pressures. The discussions revealed three broad themes in the death row experience: powerlessness, fear, and emotional emptiness. 'Living death' was the term many condemned prisoners used to capture the essential or cumulative death row experience. Analysis of the personal lives of capital offenders suggested that many pathways existed to death row, whose inmates' lives were characterized by failures, blocked opportunities, and other serious problems. The text describes the physical setting of death row as intimidating and isolating. Inmates view the guards as both agents of custody and agents of execution. The book considers the social world and mission of death row. Case examples show how some prisoners deteriorate dramatically. With emphasis on implications both for correctional reform and for the larger moral issues of capital punishment, the text examines the human costs of confinement and the death penalty. An index, chapter notes and extensive quotations from the interviews are provided. Transcripts of two interviews are presented in an appendix. A bibliography lists 81 references.

Availability: ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Paperback $13.50.

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NCJ-81400 ECONOMICS OF CRIME CONTROL. By L. Phillips and H. L. Votey Jr. 309 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE; RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

Supplemental Note: Sage Library of Social Research, Volume 132.

An economic model and econometric techniques are used to examine how public funds and human resources can be allocated to optimize the control of crime. As an aspect of this analysis, the book also considers the effects of deterrence on crime. The economic model views crime generation as a system whose output is the level of offenses; its inputs are socioeconomic and demographic causal factors, the impact of penalties, and the likelihoods of apprehension and punishment. A second interacting system is criminal justice. Its outputs (e.g., likelihood of apprehension) are inputs to the crime generation system. Another linkage is criminal offenses. Produced as outputs of the crime generation system, offenses affect criminal justice manpower decisions. Offenses per capita, weighted to reflect social losses, provide a measure of the cost of criminal activities. Once in place, the model is used to analyze a number of policy issues, including establishing control policies, determining monetary measures of the seriousness of crime, discerning community priorities for fighting crime, choosing between alternative drug control programs, and extracting useful information from crime data. The econometric techniques are applied to estimate and test crucial parameters in the model and are concerned with the effect on crime rates of economic opportunities for youth, the influence of rising crime rates on police effectiveness, the cost of police effectiveness, and the possibility for deterring violence. Additional issues examined are the effect of handgun control on homicide rates, the relative merits of jail and probation, the rate of police manpower growth needed to keep pace with crime rates, and the necessary data needed for planning an optimum level of public safety. The analysis starts with single-equation estimations and builds to system and multiequation models. The statistical results are based on several data sets with the earlier studies using time series from the 1950's and 1960's. The estimation of the more complex model is based on cross-sectional data from the 1960 and 1970 census for the counties of California. Figures, tables, chapter notes, and chapter appendixes are provided. An index and a bibliography listing about 200 references are also included.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. Paperback $9.95.

NCJ-81434 UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL LAW. By J. A. Sigler. 344 p. 1981.

This text examines criminal law in the United States, the purposes and philosophies underlying the laws when they were written, and the emerging approaches to bring the law into greater conformity with the experiences of the 1960's and 1970's. Designed for students, teachers, and generalists, the text explains the nature and functions of criminal law, as well as American criminal law sources and settings. American criminal law is mainly derived from English common law and has also been shaped by legislative politics and judicial discretion. The law pertaining to individual offenses is analyzed. The text discusses crimes of stealth and force—e.g., homicide and burglary—as well as economic crimes—usury, tax evasion, and others. The text notes the growth of administrative crimes defined by bureaucratic agencies. Other types of crimes described in a historical context are judicial, political, and victimless crimes. The text also deals with such defenses as insanity, entrapment, and intoxication. The criminal law concerning agents and parties is delineated, with attention to the replacement of common law categories with different notions of individual and collective responsibility. Emphasis is placed on the American Law Institutes' Model Penal Code. The text describes the proposed new Federal criminal code and the new comprehensive criminal code which took effect in New Jersey in September 1979. Concluding analyses consider the need for leadership and compromise between political parties for Federal criminal law reform. Exhibits drawn from statutes, case decisions, newspapers, journal articles, government studies, and scholarly sources illustrate major aspects of criminal law. An index, glossary, table of cases, and bibliography listing 42 sources are provided. An appendix lists and describes the jurisdictional locations of criminal laws.

Availability: LITTLE BROWN, 34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02106. Book $16.95.

NCJ-81436 WOMEN WHO EMBEZZLE OR DEFRAUD—A STUDY OF CONVICTED FELONS. By D. Zietz. 159 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Praeger Special Studies in Social Welfare.

This study compares a typology of females convicted of embezzlement and fraud with a typology of male embezzlers reported in Cressey's 'Other People's Money' (1953). It finds that women violate financial trust when financial difficulties push them to drastic action and that they must justify the offense for their own self-concept. The book first reviews the literature pertaining to women who commit property offenses and then examines concepts and typologies with relevance to women who embezzle or defraud. The study replicates Cressey's investigation of criminal violation of financial trust. Later the study was expanded to include an exploration of characteristics of other women who were convicted of similar property offenses, such as fraud, forgery, and grand theft. Initially researchers reviewed inmates' records at the California Institution for Women and subsequently selected 100 women to interview. Their common characteristics were determined by factor analysis; results were tabulated and case histories were selected. Data from official records and interviews also were also used to explore the characteristics of other female property offenders. The results identified four different systems of behavior among 'honest' women who embezzled (those who did not fraudulently intend to steal): (1) the obsessive protectors, (2) romantic dreamers, (3) greedy opportunists, and (4) victims of pressure or persuasion. Women who intended to steal or defraud were categorized as vindictive self-servers, asocial entrepreneurs, and reluctant offenders. Findings appear to indicate that Cressey's hypotheses are sometimes applicable to these women. There are similarities and differences in the problems faced by men and women who violate financial trust and in their rationalizations to justify their criminal behavior. More extensive research is needed to determine whether these findings can be considered valid for a larger group of women. Chapter notes and an index are provided. Detailed case histories are also supplied.

Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Book $19.95.

NCJ-81540 EMPLOYMENT AND CRIME—A REVIEW OF THEORIES AND RESEARCH. By J. W. Thompson, M. Sviridoff, J. E. McElroy, R. McGahey, and O. Rodriguez. VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. 227 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-NI-AX-0082.

The study reviews and analyzes literature on employment-crime relationships from the perspectives of economics, sociology, anthropology, and manpower program evaluations. The review of economic literature focuses on two competing explanations: the economic model developed by neoclassical economists and the more structural approach of segmented labor market (SLM) theorists. The economic utility model of crime postulates that offenders choose crime after assessing the benefits and costs of participating in various activities (leisure, labor, illegal activities). Thus, crime is seen as a kind of occupation. The human capital theory puts crime in a labor market perspective in which success is the product of numerous economically oriented decisions by individuals seeking to enhance the lifetime returns. A blend of these theories sees crime concentrated among the poor because it is their best income generator. In contrast, segmented labor market theorists argue that noneconomic factors (historical and institutional influences) help shape labor success. These theories describe a dual economy, with primary and secondary labor markets in which the disadvantaged tend to be limited, to the secondardy market with low wages and little opportunity to advance. Sociological theories, on the other hand, focus on family, maturation, and subculture factors, and such phenomena as peer group influences, role models, family formation in mid-twenties, and offenders' aging-out of criminal behavior patterns in their thirties. Opportunity theory emphasizes the role of social structure and cultural factors within concrete community settings in determining the amount of legitimate and illegitimate opportunities available to youth. Finally, impact evaluations assess results with participants in experimental and control groups so that outcomes can be related to program impact. A review of manpower programs indicates that the human capital model dominates in program settings. More research is needed on the types of employment offered in program settings and on the larger social, social-psychological, and economic contexts within which programs operate. A bibliography of about 130 references and notes are supplied.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS, DEPARTMENT F BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Stock Order No. 81540. Document $9.95.

NCJ-81644 US V CRIME IN THE STREETS. By T. E. Cronin, T. Z. Cronin, and M. E. Milakovich. 221 p. 1981.

This book traces the national 'war on crime' from its birth in the early 1960's through its troubled implementation in the 1970's, to its current decline, marked by the dismantling of LEAA. Based on hundreds of interviews with Department of Justice officials, congressional representatives and staff, White House aides, and law enforcement officials around the country, the book seeks to clarify the Federal Government's role in fighting crime. The emerging thesis is that the increase in violent crime during the 1960's and 1970's was real and that the LEAA response to it was positive in many respects. However, the national 'war on crime' as a whole appears to have been poorly conceived, ill managed, and ineffective. The authors contend that about half of the federally allocated monies have been wasted, another quarter eaten up by costly overhead such as the growing bureaucracy and grant writing apparatus, and that only about 25 cents on the dollar went into a potentially worthwhile investment. In tracking the national effort through the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford administrations, the authors try to convey the perspectives of the decisionmakers of the time, who had to plan, grapple, legislate, implement, and evaluate under intense political pressures. Their decisions affected the nature of power and justice in America. The book describes the early 1960's by reviewing law enforcement in relation to the civil rights movement, the Goldwater nomination, and the ensuing presidential campaign in which the issue of crime in the streets first received political articulation. Johnson's response in the form of the President's Crime Commission and the administration's proposals for legislation are then reviewed and followed through congressional battles over block grants and get-tough amendments. Intensification of the law-and order issue and the launching of the 'war on crime' by New Federalism implementation efforts are discussed. The gradual decline of LEAA is noted beginning with early budget cuts of the Ford administration. Concluding chapters question what went wrong and analyze lessons learned from the experience. An index and a bibliography of over 200 entries are provided.

Availability: INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS, TENTH AND MORTON STREETS, BLOOMINGTON, IN 47401. Book $17.50.

DRUG ABUSE

Alcoholism ● Drug Information ● Drug Treatment

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81637 USE OF LEGAL AND NON-LEGAL COERCION IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE. D. A. Ward, Ed. *Journal of Drug Issues,* V 12, N 1 (Winter 1982), complete issue.

Eight papers examine the use of legal and nonlegal coercion in the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse within the context of a wide range of social institutions and relationships including legal, work, and clinical settings. Three papers focus on alcohol abuse. One essay uses a multivariate covariance model to compare the effectiveness of treatment for problem drinkers coerced into treatment by the courts and problem drinkers voluntarily initiating treatment. It finds that an element of coercion made a successful treatment outcome more likely than a strictly voluntary referral. Another article examines the development of constructive confrontation with problem-drinking employees and its relationship to social controls that manage drinking behavior in the United States and in other cultures. The third paper outlines the standard components of a contingency contract, reviews studies investigating contingency contracting with alcohol abusers, and discusses clinical and ethical considerations in contracting. Two papers discuss marijuana use. One compares jurisdictions with widely differing penalties for marijuana use to determine the penalties' deterrent effects. The results indicate that enforcement patterns are more important than the severity of the penalty. The second study uses self-reporting to examine the impact of appearance in juvenile court on perceptions of self, associations with peers who use marijuana, beliefs that the law is morally binding, and fear of legal sanctions and subsequent marijuana use. Another paper analyzes the dispositions of juvenile offenders at three levels in the justice system by comparing alcohol and drug offenders with other offender types. No significant differences are found in the severity of disposition that alcohol and drug offenders received. In addition, a literature review discusses the moral and empirical issues related to mandatory treatment of alcoholism. The review reveals no empirical evidence to show that legal coercion is more effective than voluntarism for the court-referred patient. The final paper places the concept of coercion in the prevention and treatment of drug abuse within a political context and concludes that, whatever the rationale, the use of coercion by the State reduces individual liberty. Footnotes and references are supplied for each paper. Tables and diagrams are also included.

EVALUATION

Planning and Evaluation (Evaluation)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81305 EVALUATION STRATEGIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By W. S. Davidson II, J. R. Koch, R. G. Lewis, and M. D. Wresinski. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Pergamon General Psychology Series, Volume 97.

This text provides a detailed guide to the design, conduct, and use of evaluation studies in criminal justice, and it illustrates these principles by describing a large-scale evaluation of youth service bureaus. The text discusses issues involved in planning and carrying out an evaluation project. A brief review of the rationale for evaluation in criminal justice and related areas precedes a description of the specific events that led to the Model Evaluation Program, a national initiative. The text identifies the decisions that evaluators must face before actually fielding an evaluation. It examines research design issues, describes a model-testing approach, and discusses measurement concerns. The evaluation of the youth service bureaus shows how evaluation plans have actually been implemented. The text analyzes three types of assessment in depth—implementation, systems impact, and individual impact. The book examines youth service bureau beginnings, operations, crime reduction and diversion issues, recidivism, and actual intervention activities. It describes the final steps in conducting evaluation research, including interpreting results, writing the report, and drawing appropriate conclusions. Finally the book offers critical reviews of the text's early chapters and of the youth service bureau evaluation provided by a member of the academic community and an evaluation researcher in the contract evaluation field. Both question some of the approaches and decisions regarding the youth service bureau evaluation. They note the importance of user involvement in the evaluation study. Tables, diagrams, a subject index, an author index, and a list of 101 references are provided.

Availability: PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. Book $30.00.

INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS (ADULT)

Classification of Offenders ● Correctional Institutions (Adult) ● Correctional Management (Adult) ● Jails ● Prison Disorders ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-75766 IMPACT OF FREE VENTURE PRISON INDUSTRIES UPON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. By G. R. Grissom. UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER. 122 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; PEW MEMORIAL TRUST.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-ED-AX-0024.

This report evaluates the effects of Free Venture prison industry programs on the behavior and attitudes of inmate participants, nonparticipating inmates, the host institution, and civilian staff. The Free Venture program attempts to apply private sector operating principles to prison industries. Data were collected from institutional records and through structured interviews in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Washington. Interviewers included prison industry directors, superintendents, corrections officers, work supervisors, institutional program staff, and inmates assigned to Free Venture shops and traditional prison industries. The Free Venture prison industries are characterized by a full work week, wages based on productivity, economic viability, hire/fire authority exercised by (civilian) shop supervisors, private sector productivity standards, and postrelease job placement mechanisms. The length of the work day in the shops varied from 6 to 8 hours, the percentage of the population employed ranged from 2 to 65 percent, and wages varied from $.20 to $3.74 per hour. The programs operated in minimum, medium, and maximum security facilities. Work hours were longer, wages higher, and featherbedding lower compared to traditional programs. Residents working in the shop were similar demographically to those working in traditional prison industries, although participants were involved in fewer disciplinary incidents, and host institutions were more tranquil. The program had little effect on nonparticipating inmates or other institutional programs. However, the program did require modifications to organizational operating procedures. Implementation problems included poor planning, lack of coordination with other institutional programs, and too little emphasis on postrelease job placement. Technical assistance—including a planning document—should be provided and the program's effectiveness as a rehabilitation vehicle should be investigated. The program has proven effective for inmates wishing to support themselves, develop a skill, prepare for release, or relieve incarceration strains. Tabular data are provided. Appendixes include statistical notes and program survey instruments. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free; SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01164-1. Document $5.50.

NCJ-81135 RIGHTS OF PRISONERS. By J. J. Gobert and N. P. Cohen. 561 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Individual Rights Series.

This book explains and analyzes the present law regarding prisoners' rights and explores future directions. The text includes Supreme Court cases through 1980. Following a historical examination and general overview of prisoners' rights, the text details the law regarding prisoners' right of access to the courts. The book specifically discusses access to challenge the legitimacy, duration, and conditions of confinement; access to inmate assistance, attorneys, law libraries, transcripts, and typewriters. The text explains in forma pauperis proceedings for indigent inmates. Related topics are inmate rights regarding postconviction remedies and procedural considerations, with commentary on tort and State postconviction remedies and procedural constraints. Chapters cover first amendment rights regarding correspondence, communication, visitation (i.e., prisoners' writings for publication, access to news reporters, etc.), and religion (i.e., inmates' dietary requirements, personal appearance and clothing, and religious services.) Discussion of prisoners' fourth amendment rights of privacy comprise the need for a warrant, eavesdropping and electronic monitoring of conversations, and search issues (i.e., cell and body searches, mail and packages, use of evidence and consent.) The text details prisoners' rights concerning prison labor and disciplinary proceedings. Additional case reviews cover prisoner classification, transfers, and detainers; decrimination issues under the equal protection clause; and issues regarding cruel and unusual punishment and related matters under the eighth amendment. Appendixes contain Federal statutes pertaining to habeas corpus, rules governing proceedings in the U.S. district courts, proposed standards on the legal status of prisoners, and corrections standards of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Footnotes, tables, and an index are included.

Availability: SHEPARD'S/MCGRAW HILL, P O BOX 1235, COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80901. Book $70.00.

NCJ-81433 CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION, POLICY, AND LAW. By W. G. Archambeault and B. J. Archambeault. 476 p. 1982.

Supplemental Note: Prentice-Hall Series in Criminal Justice.

This textbook analyzes problems in corrections management, the process of supervision, and the reciprocal roles of the first-level supervisor manager and the line correctional supervisor. It is designed for use both in college courses and in in-service training programs related to corrections. Much of the text also applies to courses dealing with police management and supervision. Basic concepts of correctional supervision are discussed, including the unique aspects of the correctional organization, the objectives of correctional superivison, and the competencies required of a supervisor. The text cites characteristics of American correctional workers and notes such current trends as the larger numbers of younger and better educated persons entering the field. Administration is differentiated from management, and the origins of both the supervisory manager and the line supervisor roles are traced. A chapter on organizational theory reviews authority-based theories, the scientific management approach, and other theories which have affected corrections. Another chapter explores the problems of motivating and directing correctional policy, including the transition beginning in 1974 from the medical model to the justice model. The book discusses changes in correctional administration that have resulted from the civil and human rights movement of the 1950's and 60's in chapters on the evolution of adult correctional law, focusing especially on offender and employee rights. The role of the correctional supervisor in preventive correctional law and in juvenile correctional law is delineated. The essentials of effective verbal, nonverbal, and written communication are explained, and means of developing the potential of supervisors through education and training are discussed. The text outlines routine and emergency custody procedures to be followed by correctional supervisors. Figures, forms, chapter footnotes and reference lists, and review and discussion questions for each chapter are provided. Four appendixes present (1) a description of the personnel evaluation and promotion system for corrections personnel in Orange County, Fla,; (2) an outline of the 160-hour training program required by the Florida Correctional Standards Council; (3) an intermediate supervisor's course for correctional personnel; and (4) a sample lesson plan, test questions, and a handout on the subject of organization. An author index, a subject index, and a bibliography listings 179 references are provided.

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632. Book $18.95.

NCJ-81573 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES. By G. S. Funke, B. L. Wayson, and N. Miller. 164 p. 1982.

This book traces prison industry history in the United States, evaluates the free-venture model, examines legal issues, and recommends ways to improve correctional industry operation. The trends in correctional philosophy from discipline, to reintegration of the offender, to economic and rehabilitative goals have all affected the decline of prison industries over the past century. The development of the free-venture model, based on the microeconomic theories of profit-making and financial incentives and the reintegrative goals of graduated release and job placement, began in the mid-1970's. A 1979-80 evaluation of the free-venture model as implemented in six States assessed the model's impact on institutions and inmates, explored the free-venture shops' economic behavior and potential for self-sufficiency, and identified and analyzed laws and regulations facilitating or constraining correctional industry operations. The LEAA-sponsored evaluation found that none of the six States had fully implemented the free-venture model. In addition, the majority of the ventures were not making a profit and suffered from problems related to legal and regulatory constraints, worker status, organizational structure, and compensation. Recent actions taken by many State legislatures to pass modern prison industries laws represent constructive changes in lawmaker's attitudes toward correctional industries. The book recommends that all States review their laws relating to correctional industries, with emphasis on law revision covering organization, compensation, financing, and regulation. States should adopt human-resource accounting, improve record keeping and analytical capacity related to prison industries, use wage systems which reward inmates' productivity and effort, make stronger efforts to improve post-release job placement, and move toward private sector management and ownership of correctional industries. Tables, notes for some chapters, an index, a glossary, a bibliography listing 105 references, and appendixes discussing compensation issues and barriers to ex-offender employment are provided.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. Book $18.95.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Court ● Juvenile Delinquency

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH SNI ORDER FORM

NCJ-77737 ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP OF ADULT CRIMINAL CAREERS TO JUVENILE CAREERS—A SUMMARY. By L. W. Shannon. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA. 22 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 79-JN-AX-0010.

This report examines the relationship between juvenile delinquency and adult criminality in three birth cohorts. The research sought to test the hypothesis that adult criminality can be predicted from juvenile delinquency. The birth cohorts (1942, 1949, and 1955) comprised 6,127 persons, of whom 4,079 had essentially continuous residence in Racine, Wisconsin, from at least the age of 6 years until the cutoff date for data collection (1974 for the first two cohorts and 1976 for the third). Data were gathered from police records and court dispositions and from interviews with 889 persons from the

1942 and 1949 cohorts. The results showed that from 5 to 7 percent of the persons in each cohort were responsible for over half of the nontraffic police contacts. About 20 percent of each cohort's members were responsible for 80 percent of the nontraffic contacts generated. In addition, between 8 and 14 percent of the members of each cohort were responsible for all of the cohort's felonies, and about 5 percent committed 75 percent of the felonies. Although the probability of having an initial police contact was very high (more than 80 percent of the males in the 1942 and 1949 cohorts and over 70 percent in the 1955 group), over half of the males with a first contact discontinued having police contacts before having a fifth contact and half of the females before having a second contact. The existence of a hard core group of continuers suggests that the justice system should focus on a relatively small group of persons. The most prevalent pattern, however, was one of declining seriousness and of discontinuation of police contacts after the teenage period. Other findings relate to inner-city versus suburban continuity, the disposition of police contacts, the effectiveness of sanctions, and interview results concerning the normalcy of juvenile misbehavior and responses to community disapproval. In addition, the results of a multivariate analysis of the correlates of frequency and seriousness are provided. Neither a reference list nor data tables are included in the summary; these appear in the full final report, NCJ 77744.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 03

NCJ-80813 NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAMS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By S. Kobrin and M. W. Klein. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. 40 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Numbers: Grants: 76-JN-99-1004; 77-JN-99-0018; 75-NI-99-0092; 76-JN-99-0014.

This summary of a two-volume national evaluation study reports that the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) fostered by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP) led to increased cooperation of court personnel and in the establishment of service agency networks. DSO was the first large program launched by the 1974 Act. Status offenders are juveniles who commit prohibited acts which would not be criminal if committed by adults. The JJDP Act authorized use of Federal funds to encourage States to remove such offenders from incarceration. The intention was to thus reduce future delinquency which theoretically would be fostered by the stigmatization of the youth so confined (labeling theory). The deinstitutionalized youth were diverted into community-based programs. Eight sites were selected for evaluation. The evaluation disclosed that one shortcoming of program execution was the failure to tie the program activities to the underlying assumptions of the JJDP Act -those of labeling theory—and thus failure to achieve the expected delinquency reduction. However, residential programs showed great promise with high-risk offenders. Most clients of the program showed mixed patterns of status offending and delinquency. There was a tendency toward net-widening; i.e., drawing into DSO programs youths who would not have been designated as status offenders had the programs not existed. Programs based mainly on counseling were less effective than other forms of treatment. Adequate lead time is required for setting up such programs, and the cooperation of local police and courts is better obtained through legislative fiat than through persuasion. Footnotes are provided. Data tables are not found in the summary, but are provided in the full report, NCJ 80811. Computer file documentation and survey instruments for the evaluation are found in NCJ 80812.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 04

NCJ-82906 NATIONAL EVALUATION OF DIVERSION PROJECTS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. W. Dunford, D. W. Osgood, and H. F. Weichselbaum. BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE. 20 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-JN-AX-0037.

The report describes the scope of the national evaluation as well as a smaller study of the impact of diversion dispositions and services on youths served in four projects. The national evaluation included an analysis of the impact of diversion on youth and on the juvenile justice system, a cost analysis, and a process analysis. The four projects focused on in this report were: (1) Midwest, operated jointly by the city government and local police and as its unique feature employing a case advocacy model; (2) Upper South,run by a nonprofit organization and providing mainly counseling services; (3) Lower South, operated by a nonprofit organization and emphasizing recreation services; (4) East, run by local transit police and a college and allowing case managers to determine whether clients needed services. The projects succeeded at meeting many of the criteria of true diversion. All clients were referred by justice agencies as a result of delinquent acts, and three projects reduced the penetration of youth through the justice system. The projects were less coercive, less controlling, and more oriented to meeting clients' needs than comparable justice agencies. However, a diversion disposition was not more successful in avoiding stigma, improving social adjustment, or reducing delinquent behavior than normal justice processing or outright release. Cost data indicate startling cost differences between sites, a weak relationship between costs and number of referrals, higher than average costs for more than half the projects, and the least costly justice disposition alternative as diversion with no costs. Because these findings were consistent across four replications of the same study at different sites, they cannot be dismissed as unimportant. They have serious implications for the future of diversion programming. The research design and methodology are explained. One footnote appears. For the full report, see NCJ 80830.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 05

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SNI 176

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of the bimonthly *SNI*. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional criminal justice/law enforcement events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced in this Calendar are directly related to criminal justice/law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

The Calendar is organized into three sections:

- *Meetings & Conferences*—a chronological list of events and activities.
- *Workshops, Seminars, & Courses*—a chronological list of education and training programs.
- *Special Services & Programs*—special DOJ programs, calls for papers, and other special announcements.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 5 to 7 months before the event. To submit program announcements, send a brief description of the program, including information about location, dates, fees, prerequisites, registration, size limit, credit hours (if any) to—

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Calendar of Events
Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850

SNI HIGHLIGHTS

New from the Bureau of Justice Statistics

The latest documents in the Computer Crime Series are now available. *Computer Crime: Computer Security Techniques*, the fourth publication in the series, focuses on methods to secure computer facilities and data in a variety of environments. More than 80 techniques are classified according to costs, users, and objectives. This study also discusses the legal implications of computer security failure and proprietary interests in computer programs. (Check item 09 on the SNI order form)

The fifth document, *Computer Crime: Electronic Funds Transfer Systems and Crime*, examines potential criminal activity associated with electronic fund transfers. The report also defines and classifies schemes to guide measurement, analysis, and data collection in this area. (Check item 08 on the SNI order form)

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1980, eighth in the annual National Crime Survey reports, presents statistics on both reported and unreported crimes of rape, robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These data were collected, processed, and analyzed for the Bureau of Justice of Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Check item 10 on the SNI order form)

Criminal Justice Training Programs

Two new monographs prepared at Michigan State University under an LEAA grant show criminal justice administrators how to make the most of their investments in training.

Training Needs Assessment for Criminal Justice Agencies gives justice executives an understanding of data, cost/benefit, and needs analyses. Each chapter presents a distinct aspect of needs assessment: its purpose, the role of job analysis, solutions to performance problems, and the quickest, most useful, or economical method for conducting the assessment.

Training Program Development for Criminal Justice Agencies discusses steps for developing effective and cost-efficient programs. The five chapters cover learning principles, goals and objectives, curriculum design, lesson plans, and budgets.

These publications are available for $1 each from the School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

National Institute
of Justice/ ncjrs

SNI 176

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

DECEMBER

December 1-2 Arlington, Virginia
1st Joint Government/Industry Conference on Terrorism. Sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Marriott Crystal Gateway Hotel. Contact: Goldie Sautters, Program Coordinator, ASIS, 2000 K St. NW, Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone (202) 331-7887.

December 6-7 Waynesboro, Virginia
2nd Annual Family and Corrections Conference. Contact: Jim Mustin, Academy for Staff Development, Department of Corrections, Commonwealth of Virginia, P.O. 2215, Waynesboro, VA 22980. Phone: (703) 943-3141.

JANUARY

January 9-12 Reno, Nevada
2nd National Symposium to Decrease Violence: Youth Involvement Programs. Fee: $80. Contact: Focus on Youth, Professional Development/Continuing Education, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-4801.

FEBRUARY

February 15-19 Cincinnati, Ohio
35th Annual Meeting of American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Theme: Violent Crime. To be held at Stouffers Towers. Contact: American Academy of Forensic Sciences

December 5-10 Huntsville, Texas
Prosecutor's Investigators School. Contact: Mary Ann Freeman, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

December 5-10 Snowmass, Colorado
Juvenile Justice Management. Fee: $200. Institute for Court Management, Suite 210, 1624 Market St., Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

December 5-10 Reno, Nevada
Search and Seizure (specialty). Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

December 5-11 Boulder, Colorado
Planning New Correctional Institutions. Contact: National Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 140, Boulder, CO 8030[illegible] Telephone: (303) 497-6060.

December 6-8 Princeton, New Jersey
Train the Trainers: Stress Management. Sponsored by New Jersey Department of Corrections. Contact: Dr. Frances E. Cheek, Director of Training, Correction Officers Training Academy, Box 7387, Trenton, NJ 08628. Telephone: (609) 292-6521.

December 6-9 Fairfax, Virginia
White Collar Crime. Fee: $51.50, Virginia residents; $200, nonresidents. Contact: Alvin A. Fuchsman, Program Head, Administration of Justice, Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale Campus, 8333 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA 22003. Telephone: (703) 323-3250.

December 6-10 Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Surveillance Optics. Fee: $495. Contact: see December 1-3, National Intelligence Academy.

December 6-10 Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Locks and Locking Devices. Fee: $495. Contact: see De-

December 26-29 Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Operational Intelligence. Tuition: $300. Contact: Richard Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two-Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

JANUARY

January 6 Tyson's Corner, Virginia
Planning and Problem Solving Skills Development for Criminal Justice Personnel. Fee: $115. Contact: Billie Kennedy, Human Dynamics, 24 Forest Lake Circle, Greensboro, NC 27407. Telephone: (919) 854-0120.

January 6-7 Garden Grove, California
Child Sexual Abuse: The Offense, Offender, and Victim. To be held at the Crystal Cathedral. Contact: see December 3-5, Forensic Mental Health.

January 9-14 Houston, Texas
Applied Trial Techniques. Contact: see December 5-10, National College of District Attorneys.

January 9-14 Reno, Nevada
Faculty Training Program; Research and the Serious Juvenile Offender (two courses). Contact: see Conferences, February 20-24, National College of Juvenile Justice.

January 10-14 St. Louis, Missouri
Medicolegal Death Investigators' Training Course. Fee: $175. Course is designed for the nonphysician medical examiner/coroner's office investigators and law enforcement investigative officers. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator Forensic Pathology Division, St. Louis

225 South Academy Blvd., Suite 201A, Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Telephone: (303) 596-6006.

February 20-24 Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

10th National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

February 20-25 Haifa, Israel

International Congress on Psychiatry, Law and Ethics. Contact: Judge Amnon Carmi, International Congress on Psychiatry, Law and Ethics, P.O. Box 394, Tel Aviv 61003, Israel.

February 24-27 Las Vegas, Nevada

10th Annual Conference of Western Society of Criminology. Theme: Contemporary Controversies. To be held at the Sahara Hotel. Contact: Ivar O. Paur, Secretary/Treasurer WSC, P.O. Box 80751, San Diego, CA 92138.

WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, & COURSES

DECEMBER

December 1-3 Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Command and Supervisory Seminars-Technical and Electronic Surveillance Technology. No fee. Contact: David D. Barrett, Director, National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 NW 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (303) 776-5500.

December 1-3 Richardson, Texas

Police Management: Inspection and Control Workshop. Tuition: $150, members; $200, nonmembers. Contact: Donald Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

December 3-5 West Hartford, Connecticut

Child Sexual Abuse: Treatment for the Victim, Offender, and Family. Sponsored by Saint Joseph College Institute for the Treatment and Control of Child Sexual Abuse, West Hartford, Conn. Fee: $175. Contact: L. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.

December 4-5 Norman, Oklahoma

Street Survival Seminar. Fee: $50. Contact: Calibre Press, Inc., 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

cember 1-3, National Intelligence Academy.

December 6-10 Orlando, Florida

Computer Fraud Investigation. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police, (IACP) 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (301) 948-0922 or (800) 638-4085 (toll free).

December 6-10 Reno, Nevada

Management of Police Training Programs. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see preceding announcement, IACP.

December 6-17 Evanston, Illinois

Supervision of Police Personnel. Fee: $500. Contact: Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

December 8-9 Dallas, Texas

Child Sexual Abuse: The Offense, Offender, and Victim. To be held at the Scottish Rite Hospital. Contact: December 3-5, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

December 8-10 Huntsville, Texas

Juvenile Probation Resource Officers. Contact: Continuing Education in Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341.

December 12-17 Atlanta, Georgia

Management for Justice System Supervisors. Fee: $550. Contact: see December 5-10, Institute for Court Management.

December 13-17 Dallas, Texas

Firearms Instructor Training. Contact: Smith and Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300, ext. 255.

December 13-17 Atlanta, Georgia

Photography for Criminal Investigations. Contact: Tobie Oliver, Registrar, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

December 13-17 Louisville, Kentucky

Police Supervision. Tuition: $300. Contact: Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

December 13-March 25 New York, New York

Law: Probation and Parole. Contact: Peter L. Sissons, Director, Graduate Programs for Probation Officers, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458. Telephone: (212) 579-2206.

December 15-16 Eugene, Oregon

Street Survival Seminar. Fee: $50. Contact: see December 4-5, Calibre Press, Inc.

University Medical Center, 1402 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104. Telephone: (314) 725-1884.

January 10-21 Jacksonville, Florida

At Scene Traffic Accident Investigation. Fee: $395. Special accommodation rates at Howard Johnson's on the ocean. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, South, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

January 10-21 Louisville, Kentucky

Crime Prevention Techniques and Programming (basic course). Tuition: $500. Contact: Richard Mellard, Manager, Training/Education, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

January 10-March 25 Richardson, Texas

Command and Management School. Tuition: $800 members; $1,100, nonmembers. Contact: see December 1-3, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

January 16-22 Boulder, Colorado

Planning New Correctional Institutions. Contact: see December 5-11, National Correctional Academy.

January 17-21 San Diego, California

Management of the Investigative Function. Fee: $325, members; $375, nonmembers. Contact: see December 6-10, IACP.

January 23-26 Orlando, Florida

Aviation Security: Corporate and General. Tuition: $300. Contact: see December 26-29, Richard W. Kobetz & Associates.

January 23-February 11 Wellesley, Massachusetts

Command Training Program. Contact: New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Wellesley, MA. Telephone: (617) 235-1200.

January 24-27 San Diego, California

Physical Security Workshop. Fee: $445, members; $535, nonmembers. To be held at Hotel Del Coronado. Contact: see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS.

January 24-28 St. Petersburg, Florida

Basic Crime Scene Investigation. Fee: $125. Contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 381-0681.

January 25-28 Columbia, Missouri

Sex Crimes Investigation. Contact: Institute for Public Safety Education, University of Missouri, 307 Watson Place, Columbia, MO 65201.

Turn for additional announcements.

FEBRUARY

February 6-9 New Orleans, Louisiana
Terrorism in the 1980's. Fee: $300. Contact: see December 26-29, Richard W. Kobetz & Associates.

February 7-10 Jacksonville, Florida
Improving Police Performance Appraisals. Fee: $225. Contact: see January 10-21, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

February 7-11 Louisville, Kentucky
Physical and Electronic Security. Tuition: $300. Contact: see January 10-21, Crime Prevention Institute.

February 7-11 Santa Barbara, California
Child Abuse Seminar. Offered by University of Southern California. Three tuition plans available. Contact: Delinquency Control Institute, Child Abuse Seminar, Tyler Bldg., 3601 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90089. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

February 7-18 St. Petersburg, Florida
First Line Supervision. Fee: $150. Contact: see January 24-28, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

February 7-18 St. Petersburg, Florida
Traffic Accident Investigation. Contact: see January 10-21, Institute of Police Traffic Management.

February 14-15 Orlando, Florida
Guard Management Workshop. Fee: $270, member; $360, nonmember. To be held at Ramada Court of Flags Inn. Contact: see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS.

February 15-16 Columbia, Missouri
Officer Survival. Contact: see January 25-28, Institute for Public Safety Education.

February 20-23 Nassau, Bahamas
Evacuation of Business Personnel. Fee: $300. Contact: see December 26-29, Richard W. Kobetz & Associates.

February 23-24 Dallas, Texas
Retail Security Workshop. Fee: $270, members; $360, nonmembers. ASIS. Contact: see Conferences, December 1-2, ASIS.

February 28-March 4 Houston, Texas
Police Labor Relations. Fee: $375, members; $425, nonmembers. Contact: see December 6-10, IACP.

SPECIAL SERVICES & PROGRAMS

Call For Papers. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences requests papers for its annual meeting, March 22-26, 1983, to be held in San Antonio. Students are encouraged to submit papers. Queries about abstracts should be directed as early as possible to: Larry Johnson, ACJS Program Chairperson, Texas Department of Corrections, Mental Health Services, P.O. Box 99, Huntsville, TX 77340.

Call for Papers. The Law and Society Association requests papers for its annual meeting, June 2-5, 1983, to be held in Denver, Colorado. The abstract deadline is November 15, 1982. Contact: Peter F. Nardulli, Chair, Institute of Government & Public Affairs/Department of Political Science, University of Illinois, 1201 West Nevada St., Urbana, IL 61801. Telephone: (217) 333-3340.

Call for Speakers. Prospective participants at the 10th annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology should contact Henry Pontell, Program in Social Ecology, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717.

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Before you do another thing for your organization's next meeting or conference, call NCJRS to learn more about our Conference Support program. Our Conference Coordinator (301-251-5500) will be happy to discuss how NCJRS can support your conference and to develop cost estimates.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81306 DELINQUENCY AND JUSTICE. By W. E. Thornton Jr, J. James, and W. G. Doerner. 542 p. 1982.

This introductory textbook, written from a sociological perspective, provides an overview of the extent, causes, nature, and control of juvenile delinquency in the United States. It also gives a detailed account of the actual operation of the juvenile justice system. The textbook analyzes major theories of delinquency and examines delinquency control programs. The first chapters trace the origin and historical development of the concept of delinquency and discuss its current definition and application. They also outline strengths and weaknesses of official, self-report, and victimization studies as measures of delinquency. Next the textbook discusses major theories of delinquency causation, including biological, psychological, and sociological theories -classical and contemporary. It reviews relevant historical and recent research. A special section focuses on the relationships of families, schools, and peers to delinquency; female delinquency; and drug use among juveniles. The next section discusses four major components of the juvenile justice system: police, juvenile law, juvenile court, and juvenile corrections. This section explores in detail implications of police decisionmaking, importance of police discretion, and juvenile police procedures. Laws relating to the constitutional rights of juveniles in contact with the juvenile justice system are given special attention. A chapter on juvenile corrections examines the nature and characteristics of juvenile facilities and reports on current community corrections. Emphasis is given to juvenile diversionary programs and community-based correctional programs. The text's final section projects the course of delinquency and the direction of the juvenile justice system in the 1980's. Changes in children's rights will be reflected in attempts to prevent and control delinquency. Footnotes, review questions for each chapter, a glossary, an index, an appendix with abstracts of leading court cases in juvenile delinquency, and a list of about 1,000 references are provided. (Author summary modified)

Availability: SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY, 1900 EAST LAKE AVENUE, GLENVIEW, IL 60025. Book $16.95.

Your Input Is Needed

NCJRS would like to include both published and unpublished research and evaluation reports in the document collection. This is your chance to broaden the knowledge base your colleagues depend on. To submit candidate documents to the NCJRS data base, direct them to:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Acquisition Department
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

OFFENSES

Classification of Crime ● Domestic Violence ● Gambling ● Organized Crime ● Riot Control and Urban Disorders ● Student Disorders ● Terrorism ● Victimless Crimes ● White Collar Crime

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80388 ORGANIZED CRIME IN AFRICA. By J. S. E. Opolot. 125 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, BIRMINGHAM GRADUATE SCHOOL.

This monograph presents an overview of organized crime on the African continent, discusses the types of offenses, and examines the historical and economic trends that favor organized crime. As African nations have developed economically, the crime rate has risen. Organized crime has mainly involved smuggling, poaching, profiteering, racketeering, tax evasion, and illegal digging of valuable minerals. Organized crime is usually carried out by 'shady' businessmen closely connected with criminal activities and highly placed public officials who abuse their positions. Other criminal operators' activities extend to highway robbery, illegal immigration, and drug trafficking. Less sophisticated than the European and American organized crime structure, African organized crime is characterized by relatively loose groups of the same or mixed nationalities working alone or in concert with public officials who primarily smuggle and illegally sell goods and livestock. Conditions in Africa that contribute to organized criminal activity are the frequent outbreak of wars, political instability, the introduction of a money economy to replace a barter system, expansion of international trade, and a market structure with foreign controls of the production, sale, and distribution of goods and services. Price fluctuations and variations for similar goods in neighboring countries are indigenous factors. Many African countries have taken preventive steps, such as: (1) establishing special law enforcement agencies (Egyptian coastal guards, a Nigerian inspection company inspecting goods coming into the country, checkpoint police in Lagos, government administration of the major industrial concern in Mozambique); (2) enacting legislation (Ghana's criminal codes regarding smuggling offenses and Kenya's ban on game trophies); and introducing stern penal sanctions. In addition, many countries are signing bilateral agreements to cooperate in stemming the flow of illegal international trade. Footnotes and maps are provided.

Availability: PILGRIMAGE PRESS, ROUTE 11, BOX 553, JONESBORO, TN 37659. Paperback $8.95.

NCJ-81399 FEAR OF FEAR—A SURVEY OF TERRORIST OPERATIONS AND CONTROLS IN OPEN SOCIETIES. By J. B. Wolf. 247 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Criminal Justice and Public Safety Series.

This work describes the organization, operation, and management of various terrorist groups in the United States, Latin America, and Western Europe. It delineates the roles of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Libya in fomenting terrorism and discusses the activities of foreign terrorist groups in the United States. The text also analyzes antiterrorist measures used by Western European governments. The book is divided into two major sections—operations and controls. The operations portion discusses the techniques and tactics used by terrorist groups and their relevance to the urban environment of the industrialized democracies, using as examples the Algerian FLN; the Tupamaros in Montevideo, Uruguay; and the Symbionese Liberation Army in the San Francisco Bay area. It examines those groups which were first exposed to revolutionary dogma in prison and later coordinated their activities there, including the Islamic guerrillas in the United States; the New World Liberation Front, a California-based terrorist group; and West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang. The text reviews recent trends in the terrorist group organization in the United States. Under controls, the text comments on factors limiting the extension of police power to combat terrorists within a free society, thereby impairing the efficiency and effectiveness of the police as a social control agency. It points out methods of controlling political terrorism in a free society, while emphasizing that unless terrorists are controlled within the framework of established laws, democracy will be lost. While an internal passport system, forced quartering, and other repressive methods may be effective, they are incompatible with democratic principles. The text illustrates antiterrorist tactics pursued by the Western Europeans, with particular reference to suppression of the Irish Republican Army and Spanish and German terrorists, as well as Italy's Red Brigades. It highlights recent computer-assisted antiterrorist intelligence operations and establishes their usefulness. Finally, the text suggests an analytical framework for evaluating information pertaining to 'agitational' terrorism. Appendixes include a chronology of terrorist attacks (July 1979 to June 1980) and apprehensions/convictions (December 1977 to July 1980), a discussion of the investigation of Aldo Moro's assassination, and other material. Footnotes, an index, and 40 references are supplied.

Availability: PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. Book $22.00.

NCJ-81435 SECOND ASSAULT—RAPE AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES. By J. E. Williams and K. A. Holmes. 243 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Contributions in Women's Studies, Number 27.

The public perception of rape—using data collected in San Antonio, Texas—is the focus of this study. The analysis was based on interviews with rape victims and the general public and also incorporates information from psychological, sociological, and feminist literature on rape. The text provides an overview of the 'rape problem,' tracing the contributions of various professional studies. It then examines the status of women in the white, black, and Mexican-American communities to illustrate that sex and racial-ethnic roles are shaped by history and are maintained by a system of racial-sexual stratification. It suggests that the kinds of attitudes about rape manifested by these racial-ethnic communities are largely determined by differential status (power), roles, and related attitudes. Based on interviews with 61 rape victims and with 1,011 male and female residents of San Antonio, Tex., the study develops a profile of the rape experience, evaluates its impact related to crisis theory, and assesses victims' perceptions of service delivery. The study also describes cross-cultural attitudes toward rape, comparing the white, black, and Mexican-American samples, and investigates attitudes about rape linked with sex-role assumptions and expectations. Findings indicate that whites' definition of rape situations and their assessment of female fault were to some degree a function of their underlying belief that women are responsible for rape; that blacks and Mexican-Americans hold similar attitudes, but that Mexican-Americans believe that women harbor a rape wish. Mexican-American women are also the most adversely affected and least adequately prepared to cope with the experience of rape. According to the authors, black women are the most successful in coping with the impact of rape. The study concludes with the hypothesis that vested interest, probably emanating from rape risks or perceived threat, is associated with attitudes toward rape. Implications of these findings for service delivery and strategies for change are noted. Tables, chapter notes, over 100 references, and an index are included. Appendixes present the study's operational definitions and measurement, sampling, and additional findings, as well as statistical procedures for analyzing public attitude data.

Availability: GREENWOOD PRESS, 88 POST ROAD WEST, WESTPORT, CT 06881. Book $27.50.

NCJ-82079 BEATING THE SYSTEM—THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY. By C. P. Simon and A. D. Witte. 310 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

This book provides a sector-by-sector microeconomic analysis of the underground economy—tax evasion and transactions involving payment in money or similar goods but not officially recorded in statistics or subjected to taxation—and suggests policy recommendations to reduce this siphoning of public revenues. The book's first section examines unreported income gained by tax evasion and public benefit fraud, as well as unreported income due to the illegal status of sellers of goods. The second section covers illegal transfers of people and goods (illegal immigration, the theft and fencing industries, smuggling). The third section deals with production and distribution of illegal drugs (heroin, cocaine, and marijuana) and services (fraud arson, illegal gambling, loan sharking, and prostitution). For each section, the text investigates the economic organization of the crime, size and growth of the problem, and its relative importance to the economy. Findings indicate that the largest underground market is the nonreporting of legal income, an activity which grosses roughly one-half of the total national income. The largest sectors in the illegal goods and services markets appear to be cocaine and heroin distribution and, possibly, prostitution. The fastest growing sectors are the employee theft portion of the stolen goods market and the fraud arson industry. The microeconomic approach provides insight into the diverse sector activities, their varying growth rates, loss of public revenue, and distortion of the major economic indicators on which policy is based. Furthermore, it reveals the association of these transactions with government laws and regulations which were not carefully developed before implementation. Study findings suggest a number of policy directions: revision of tax laws; improvement of document matching procedures; increased reporting at the source; increased compliance efforts against the self-employed, corporations, and those with rental income; and modification of current enforcement laws to facilitate police control of illegal activity. Tables, separate chapter notes and references, and an index are supplied.

Availability: AUBURN HOUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 131 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116. Book $21.95; Paperback $12.95.

POLICE

Criminal Investigation ● Police Internal Affairs ● Police Management ● Police Organization ● Police Patrol Function ● Police Resource Allocation ● Police Traffic Function

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81147 MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE POLICE. By D. Black. 284 p. 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: YALE UNIVERSITY.

This book examines the theoretical and practical aspects of police work, such as police discretion, from the viewpoint of the sociological theory of law. It reports the results of a field study conducted in three cities and analyzes the social context in which police officers define incidents as crimes, make arrests, and handle disputes between people who know each other. The text uses the sociological theory of law to predict and explain police behavior in such settings as police patrol, investigations, and the handling of vice, juveniles, traffic and rebellion. The text considers how cases come to the attention of police and other legal officials and indicates the implications of these patterns for social control through law. The field study was conducted in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1966. Thirty-six observers with backgrounds in law, social science, and police administration systematically recorded routine encounters between uniformed patrol officers and citizens. The observers accompanied patrol officers on all work shifts everyday for 7 weeks in each city. (Evening shifts were given added weight because of their known higher rates of police activity.) From the total of 5,713 recorded incidents, subsamples were selected to determine how official crime rates are generated and how police handle disputes between such persons as husbands and wives, parents and children, and neighbors. This report and analysis discusses these findings along with more recent research. Although the text notes the growing demand for dispute settlement in the United States by police, it delineates techniques by which people are encouraged to handle their own conflicts instead of relying on those in authority. Strategies that ultimately encourage self-help include cutting back on police response to domestic and 'street corner' disputes, designing of physical space to maximize natural surveillance, and introducing electronic communication. Footnotes and tabular data are provided. Appendixes present a discussion of law as a problem in scientific measurement and also the observation forms used in the three-city study. Author and subject indexes and a list of almost 350 references are provided. (Author summary modified)

Availability: ACADEMIC PRESS, INC, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. Paperback $9.50.

NCJ-81778 PROGRESS REPORT ON WOMEN IN POLICING. By C. G. Sulton and R. D. Townsey. POLICE FOUNDATION. 113 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE—633 INDIANA AVENUE.

Grant Number: Grant: 78-DF-AX-0111.

This study explores policewomen's employment in State and municipal departments nationwide. In addition, it also surveys administrative and personnel practices. The research was designed to determine how much conditions have changed for policewomen since 1972. Data were gathered through a literature review, including legislation and court decisions; case studies of 5 major city police departments (Detroit, Denver, Houston, Miami, and Washington, D.C.); and a national survey of 450 State and municipal law enforcement agencies. Findings indicate that women's role in policing has evolved from social workers charged with handling female and child victims and offenders to full-fledged law enforcement officers. Not until the 1960's did female officers perform the full range of duties, and only after the passage of the 1972 Equal Employment Opportunity Act did the number and percentage of female police officers increase significantly. In 1979 women constituted 3.38 percent of municipal and 1.02 percent of State officers. Departments serving populations of 500,000 or more have fewer female officer than would be expected, and the South and West have significantly larger proportions of female officers than the North Central or Northeast regions. Discriminatory personnel practices such as differential height and low maximum age requirements have diminished. Male-oriented recruitment practices have been reduced, and advertising stategies directed toward women are expected to attract them. Few departments maintain previous discriminatory practices such as separate eligibility lists for initial selection and promotion, separate training, and differential promotion criteria. However, certain police departments follow some discriminatory personnel practices. These include unstructured oral interviews, improperly implemented veterans' preference standards, unvalidated physical agility tests, denial of pregnancy and maternity benefits, assignment of women to desk jobs, and lack of grievance mechanisms for sexual harassment. The authors see the challenge for the 1980's as the abolition of existing barriers to the promotion of female police officers to policymaking positions. References, tables, and a bibliography of about 70 citations are provided. A list of participants in the research interview pool, indexes of principal litigation and key legislation, details of case studies, and a copy of the survey instrument are appended.

Availability: POLICE FOUNDATION, 1909 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. Document $10.00.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Pardon ● Probation and Parole (Adult) ● Probation and Parole (Juvenile) ● Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81073 PROBATION AND PAROLE DIRECTORY—FIRST EDITION—ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. 479 p. 1981.

This directory of probation and parole systems in the United States and Canada enables correctional professionals to compare systems and to contact colleagues in the jurisdictions listed; the material is current as of April 1, 1981. Following a brief review of the history of probation and parole in the United States and Canada, the directory provides information on the U.S. Parole Commission and the Federal Probation System, each of the States, and counties and other jurisdictions within the States. Each of these entities is briefly described and identification information (title of organization and address) and names of administrators and chief executives are given. The directory provides descriptions of programs and services, expenditures, beginning salaries, personnel, and client caseload information, as well as information on the regional and State offices. Listings for Canada include the National Parole Board and various Provincial and territorial correctional services. In addition, the directory includes a glossary of probation and parole terms and a bibliography with approximately 45 references. The directory also contains material on the American Correctional Association such as a list of publications, a code of ethics, resolutions, organizational structure, and policy statements.

Availability: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740. Document $25.00.

NCJ-81695 COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS—PRACTICE AND PHILOSOPHY. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. 20 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: Report of a working group of the Professional Committee of NAPO (National Association of Probation Officers).

England's experience with community service orders is detailed in a report providing information on kinds of offenders assigned to community service, types of work performed, and outcomes obtained. Issues relating to the Probation Service's administration of the program are raised. Community service orders represent approximately 10 percent of probation departments' caseloads, but often the work is carried out by paraprofessional rather than regular staff. Findings of a survey of 29 community service programs show the typical community service offender to be a male, 17 to 20 years old, who was convicted of a property crime but had not previously received a custodial sentence. In most areas program success is measured by the offender's completion of the community service order; by this standard the success rate is approximately 80 percent. Most schemes assign offenders to manual tasks and other practical work in playgrounds, homes for the elderly, and other community service settings, or in improvement of public property such as parks and museums. Major administrative problems include requirements for a specialized staff, organizational separation from the overall operation of the Probation Service, and discontent among paraprofessionals who wish higher pay and more career opportunities. Despite these and other problems, the Probation Service is expected to continue administering community service orders, perhaps as one of several specialized departments. Public attitudes toward community service have been very favorable. However, it was found that community service orders are used primarily as alternatives to noncustodial sentences, and thus have failed to make dramatic reductions in the prison population. Variations in the way community service operates is attributed to the different weight accorded its three justifications—punishment, rehabilitation, and reparation. The debate about its position in the sentencing tariff, in particular the urgent issue of whether community service should be seen only as an alternative to prison, is closely bound up with these three stances.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

PROSECUTION

Prosecution ● Support Services (Prosecution)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-81343 PROSECUTION FUNCTION. By D. M. Nissman and E. Hagen. 210 p. 1982.

This text introduces new prosecuting attorneys to the functions, ethics, and techniques of their positions and advises them in using the particular powers and advantages of their office. In addition, it warns against common pitfalls such as careless trial preparation which could result in case dismissal on technical grounds. The text first discusses the general prosecutorial responsibilities and accountability to the public interest. The text then addresses particular areas of the prosecution process: the charging function, the preparation of evidence for the indictment, the roles of the grand jury, and the preliminary hearing. Next, the text explains types of plea bargains, along with the instances when plea bargaining should be used, the mechanics of the plea, and some do's and don'ts for the bargaining process. The text defines extradition proceedings, emphasizing the great advantage of the prosecutor. A discussion of pretrial motions instructs prosecutors in the groundwork for getting a case to trial and avoiding exclusion of evidence on technical violations of the fourth amendment. The section covers searches and seizures, warrants, stop and frisk, closed containers, speedy trial, and double jeopardy. Two basic issues in litigating admissions and confessions -voluntariness and Miranda rights—are addressed. The text notes steps in trial preparation, including completion of a pretrial checklist. Finally, the text turns to court techniques and case presentation, covering voir dire, opening statements, arguments and rebuttals, objections, and witness examination (with special attention to expert witnesses). Because prosecution of a drunk driver poses special problems, the text briefly reviews successful techniques, with emphasis on complete knowledge of local statutes and winning courtroom tactics. An index and chapter notes are provided.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. Book $22.95.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement ● Community Relations ● Public Information and Education

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-79982 CITIZEN ADVISORY COUNCILS—CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN JUVENILE COURTS. CHILDREN'S CHARTER OF THE COURTS OF MICHIGAN. 113 p.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION; MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; MICHIGAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE.

This manual provides information on developing a citizen advisory council (CAC) in a juvenile court jurisdiction. It explains the need for a CAC and describes its potential membership and functions. It also outlines steps entailed in establishing the council. In arguing for the role of citizens in the juvenile justice system, the manual points out that the juvenile is the least visible part of the justice system. The juvenile court needs citizen participation to monitor and support its work because the press does not cover juvenile court cases and because the discretion of juvenile judges extends from accepting or rejecting petitions, through planning treatment programs, to terminating parental rights and deciding when a delinquent is rehabilitated. Furthermore, children, particularly those who are abused, neglected, and delinquent, are not organized into effective consumer groups; concerned citizens should be advocates for these children's interests. The practical procedures recommended for establishing a CAC derive from the experience of two Michigan citizen groups. Education, problem-solving, and systems modification are commonly CAC functions. The persons initiating a CAC need not themselves become members of the council. Planning group tasks include identifying local youth and juvenile justice problems, deciding on CAC's basic purpose, designing its organizational structure, recruiting members, and orienting them to the purpose and design. Other concerns in the developmental stages include incorporation of the organization, bylaws, membership, agendas of meetings, committee structure, and funding. Since many effective ideas for CAC development in Michigan were generated at a 2-day conference, the manual also contains instructions on how to set up a similar meeting. Samples of correspondence, worksheets, and public information materials generated in preparation for the conference are provided. Material pertaining to public relations, community needs assessment, and formation of a core group, as well as a sample member information application, a CAC's 1980 review of activities, and a bibliography of about 40 entries on the subject of a voluntary board of directors are appended.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

REFERENCE AND STATISTICS

Reference Material ● Statistics

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH SNI ORDER FORM

NCJ-70206 PRISON AND JAIL HEALTH CARE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. D. Pointer. M. Kravitz, Ed. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 44 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Grant Number: Grant: J-LEAA-023-77.

This bibliography on prison and jail health care presents 96 annotated and 24 unannotated citations of documents dating from the mid-1970's through 1980. A brief introductory section surveys the major problems and trends in the area of correctional health care services. Problems include the inadequacy of care and recordkeeping, the shortage of qualified staff, the absence of medical staff for many small jails, and chronic underfunding. Judicial decisions related to inmates' right to medical care and professional and governmental responses in terms of establishment of standards and accreditation are briefly reviewed. Promising new approaches described include the use of contractual arrangements for health care and the development of health and medical care training programs for inmates. The references include journal articles, bibliographies, professional papers, and books. Many of the documents cited are publications of the American Medical Association and from the American Bar Association. A title index is provided, as is an appended list of national organizations and Federal agencies concerned with health care in correctional institutions. Availability information is given for each citation.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 06

NCJ-79848 HANDICAPPED OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. D. Pointer. M. Kravitz, Ed. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 75 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81.

This annotated bibliography of materials on handicapped offenders lists 182 English-language titles, including reference works. The introduction points out that as the personal and legal problems of handicapped offenders have gained public attention, the lack of resources and adequate programs for this special group has become apparent. The rate of mental retardation among prison inmates appears to be greater than in the general population, and the number of physically handicapped offenders is virtually unknown. Both physically and mentally disabled offenders are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by stronger inmates. As a result, correctional officials have asked for alternative programs for handicapped offenders. The bibliographic citations cover all aspects of the criminal justice process: arrest, pretrial evaluation, determination of competency to stand trial, civil versus criminal proceedings, and community and institutional treatment. The separate sections relate to the handicap problem, identification and classification of the handicapped and the link between disability and crime. Also covered are programs and services, personal and civil rights, and deinstitutionalization. An annotated list of reference materials, as well as subject, author, and title indexes are supplied.

FREE FROM NCJRS: Check Order No. 07

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-82138 POLICE RESEARCH CATALOG—POLICE-RELATED RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 1969-1981. S. Melnicoe, W. Saulsbury, N. Arnesen, and M. Caplan, Eds. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 253 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract Number: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81.

This catalog provides information on all police research projects supported by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) since its inception in 1969 to the fall of 1981. Entries are arranged by year and grant number and include the project title, grantee organization, award date, project status and brief project summaries. The entries also reference final products and any derivative works. A separate section of NIJ police contracts is included. The research covers such diverse subjects as police management, police resource use and deployment, forensics and technological developments, police performance, police women, police unions, and information systems. A subject, project title, and grantee index provide quick reference to grants. The appendix lists bibliographies on police-related topics produced for NIJ by NCJRS. Availability information is provided.

Availability: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, DC 20402. Stock Order No. 027-000-01163-2. Document $7.50; NATIONAL INSTITUTE

OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-82358 CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—BIOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. Wolfgang, N. A. Weiner, and W. D. Pointer, Eds. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 66 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81. Grant: 79-NI-AX-0127.

Supplemental Note: This is one of a set of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence.

This annotated bibliography of 181 citations selected from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS data base focuses on biological correlates and determinants of criminal violence. The documents cited were published between 1972-1980. Listed alphabetically by title, the citations encompass works that range from general causal and correlative relationships between biology, aggression, and violence—including studies of chromosomal abnormality, hormonal imbalance, brain dysfunction, neurological disorder, and chemical precipitants—to works on the more specific relationships between these same biological factors and criminal violence. Cited documents examine the serious and far-reaching policy implications that biological approaches can have on the criminal justice system, such as the legal and ethical issues surrounding prevention and treatment programs that are based on these approaches. Journal articles, books, training documents, and government studies from the United States, Canada, England, South Africa, Australia, and Russia are included. The bibliography also provides subject and author indexes and availability information. (Author summary modified)

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

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NCJ-82359 DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. Wolfgang, N. A. Weiner, and W. D. Pointer, Eds. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 369 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81. Grant: 79-NI-AX-0127.

Supplemental Note: This is one of a set of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence.

This annotated bibliography, containing 1,178 citations selected from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS data base and dating from 1972 to 1980, focuses on domestic criminal violence. The citations are arranged alphabetically by title. They encompass works relating to criminal violence within the family, including all forms of legally proscribed violence that one family member can inflict upon another. A majority of the documents pertain to spouse and child abuse. The cited publications examine diverse aspects of domestic violence, including its nature and extent, various causes and effects with emphasis on psychological correlates and determinants, and its current emergence as a public rather than a private issue. This biliography also contains documents which examine the legal issues surrounding domestic criminal violence, review pending legislation drafted to deal with these legal issues, describe the structure and focus of public and private programs developed to respond to domestic criminal violence, and examine these programs' effectiveness. Journal articles, papers, books, and government publications from the United States, Australia, Ireland, Finland, England, and Canada are presented. Subject and author indexes, and availability information are provided.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-82686 VIOLENT OFFENDER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. Wolfgang, N. A. Weiner, and W. D. Pointer, Eds. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 152 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81. Grant: 79-NI-AX-0127.

Supplemental Note: This is one of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence.

This annotated bibliography, one in a series on the violent offender in the criminal justice system, lists relevant publications published between 1972 and 1980. The 447 citations that comprise this listing were selected from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS data base. The cited documents cover a wide range of relationships between violent juvenile and adult offenders and the various components of the juvenile and criminal justice systems. They address such issues as police, prosecutorial, judicial, and correctional organizations and decisionmaking relative to arrest, prosecution, and sentencing. Citations include works on the treatment of the violent offender, as well as evaluative research in these areas. Other subjects covered are the personal, demographic, offense, and sentence profiles of prison inmates and the causes of prison violence, such as racial tension and overcrowding. Documents also discuss legal reforms and their implementation relevant to criminal violence (e.g., the insanity plea) the prediction of dangerous behavior; the legal processing of the dangerous mentally ill offender; and official responses to the victims of violent crime, including those of postvictimization medical and social services and the provision of victim compensation. An index, ordering information, and aggenda are supplied.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-82687 CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. Wolfgang, N. A. Weiner, and W. D. Pointer, Eds. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 73 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81. Grant: 79-NI-AX-0127.

Supplemental Note: This is one of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence.

This bibliography focuses on the psychological correlates and determinants of violent crime and lists relevant documents published between 1972 and 1980. They cover a broad spectrum of issues bearing on the psychology of crimnal violence. The listing comprises 206 citations with abstracts selected from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS data base. Included are writings that explore the psychological, sociopsychological, and, to a lesser extent, psychobiological antecedents and consequences of aggressive and criminal violence. Most of the cited works examine personality traits and dynamics—including their pathological forms—as well as stress and frustration. Some of the documents deal with the psychological effects of victimization. Author and subject indexes and ordering information are supplied.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-82711 CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND RACE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. Wolfgang, N. A. Weiner, and W. D. Pointer, Eds. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service. 84 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Contract and Grant Numbers: Contract: J-LEAA-013-81. Grant: 79-NI-AX-0127.

Supplemental Note: This is one of a set of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence.

This annotated bibliography of 220 citations presents publications focusing on various aspects of criminal violence and race. Published from 1972 to 1980, the documents were selected from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS data base. Bibliographic citations describe publications that examine the simple association between criminal violence and race, mainly by identifying the racial distribution of violent offenders and offenses. Other cited materials explore the causal relationship between race (i.e., minority group status) and violent crime and discuss the influence of race on the use of official discretion and ultimately on case disposition. Citations also encompass documents on race and the violent offender, with many focusing on juvenile gang violence, juvenile delinquency, race and violent victimization, and race and homicide. Publication include professional journal articles, government reports, books, and popular magazine articles. Author and subect indexes and availability information are incuded; an addenda lists 13 citations. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

STAFF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Civil Rights ● Education (Career) ● Indian Affairs ● Training ● Personnel Administration

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-83260 PILOT PROGRAM FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS—A JOB-READINESS TRAINING MANUAL. By C. Mezzotta. WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN, INC. 546 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Supplemental Note: Price includes postage and handling, binder and Evaluation Plan.

This manual presents a job-readiness pilot program to serve as a preemployment training model for female ex-offenders. The program emphasizes nontraditional technical occupations. The pilot programs' purpose is to develop an effective preemployment training model that could be replicated by other employment training organizations. The model's goals are to provide broad exposure to employment options and assistance in selecting training and jobs for 80 women offenders eligible under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) at 2 training sites. Specifically, the program helps women ex-offenders increase self-esteem and confidence; learn about the rewards of employment; develop problem-solving, personal assertiveness, and communications skills; and deal effectively with personal problems that may impact job success. Enrollees are encouraged to pursue jobs that pay adequately, and are attainable and personally rewarding. The result should be at least a 50-percent placement of participants in unsubsidized employment. Additional objectives are to obtain greater CETA allocations for this target group, develop better interagency links with CETA and the local criminal justice system, and continue training and support of clients for 2 months after placement. The program is education-oriented, teaching skills and providing resources to approximately 20 participants in each of 4 program cycles. A 4-week, worklike experience covers self-assessment, basic math, communications, work adjustment, career/job information, career goal setting, and job search. These instructional components are interrelated with activities, exercises, and resources that reinforce critical preemployment skills. A film bibliography, a program evaluation plan, and evaluation instruments are supplied in this loose-leaf manual.

Availability: WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN, INC, 1511 K STREET NW, SUITE 345, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. Document $75.00.

SYSTEM POLICY AND PLANNING

Costs of Crime ● Financial Management ● Laws and Statutes ● Planning and Evaluation (Planning) ● Privacy and Security

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-80919 SURVEY OF MANDATORY SENTENCING IN THE U.S.—A SUMMARY AND BRIEF ANALYSIS OF MANDATORY SENTENCING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED STATES. By R. S. Morelli, C. Edelman, and R. Willoughby. PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. 59 p. 1981.

Supplemental Note: A limited number of single copies are available from the Statistical Analysis Center, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

This report provides survey information on the nature and extent of mandatory sentencing of criminal offenders in the United States and presents State-by-State summaries of 35 States with either mandatory minimum sentences or various forms of determinate sentences or guideline sentencing. States which apply the mandate only after a decision to incarcerate or which permit probation, a suspended sentence, or conditional release are excluded. First degree murder, which typically carries special sentencing provisions, is also omitted. For each State, the history and current nature of mandatory or determinate sentencing are described. Data on four basic types of sentencing schemes—determinate, presumptive determinate, guidelines, and indeterminate—are presented. Offenses are listed with minimum sentences. The effect of 'good time' provisions on time served, other possibilities for early release on parole, and the existence of parole supervision are noted for each State. Common features of all the States' mandatory sentencing systems are also summarized. The analysis shows that the use of mandatory sentencing generally has no correlation to either the State's geographic region or population size. Most of the mandatory sentencing legislation came into effect in 1975 or later. In addition, most States have determinate sentencing or are experimenting with other definite sentencing schemes. Some States have variations on the basic sentencing type. Alaska, for example, has specified presumptive terms for only some offenses, including repeat felonies. Many of the 32 States have a mandatory minimum sentence, and a minimum for possession or use of a weapon in an offense. Most States allow reductions of mandatory sentences for all offenses, and only 6 require that the entire sentence be served in all cases. Finally, changes to mandatory sentencing schemes have resulted in changes in, or elimination of, the parole function in several States and have created two kinds of prisoners—those sentenced under the new and those sentenced under the old systems. The report was prepared for use by Pennsylvania governmental officials in developing and considering proposals for mandatory sentencing. Tables are provided.

Availability: PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, P O BOX 1167, FEDERAL SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA 17108. Document Free; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-81509 VICTIM/WITNESS LEGISLATION—CONSIDERATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SECTION. 97 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Grant Number: Grant: 80-CJ-AX-0099.

Supplemental Note: Product of the Victim Witness Assistance Project.

This monograph surveys recent State victim/witness legislation to inform leaders and others about legislative developments and to point out advantages and disadvantages of various approaches. The legislation comprises: financial assistance to victims; definition of victims' and witnesses' rights; special protections for certain classes of crime victim; institutionalizing and funding services for victims and witnesses. More than 30 States have set up funds to compensate victims of violent crimes under certain circumstances. In many States, legislation has been offered to encourage the growth of restitution programs, an important source of funds for property crime victims. In another type of crime compensation legislation, the victim can access the offender's income generated by publicity about the crime. Legislation which defines or recognizes victims' and witnesses' rights may consist of victim notification programs (keeping the victim informed of court proceedings status), protection from intimidation, property return, ombudsman services for the victim, counsel for the victim, depositions use, witness compensation, and others. 'Special victim' legislation offers protection for the elderly, children, women, the handicapped, and teachers. This type of legislation may also define a new crime, such as neglecting to report child or elderly abuse, or may institute special procedures, such as protective orders to separate parties in domestic disputes. One of the most controversial forms of such legislation imposes mandatory sentences on those convicted of crimes against certain victim types such as the elderly. For each proposed bill discussed, the text explains the major provisions, benefits and drawbacks, impact on the criminal justice system, and relative cost. The monograph notes recent trends, lists State citations, and gives sample provisions. American Bar Association policies regarding domestic violence and rape are appended along with a bibliography containing 14 citations of victim/witness legislative and policy guides. Chapter references are included.

Availability: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE SECTION, 1800 M STREET, NW, 2ND FLOOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. Document $4.50; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ-82208 SEDUCTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR—PRIVATIZATION IN ONTARIO CORRECTIONS. By S. L. Davis. 99 p. 1980.

This analysis traces the Canadian Government's shift toward increased 'privatization' (or private sector responsibility for public services) as a result of fiscal crises forcing government offices to contract for services. It focuses on the State's increased social control of the private sector, noting Ontario's correctional policy resulting from this shift. During the mid-1960's and early 1970's, the Ontario government steadily expanded its range of functions, 'socializing' more and more capital costs while the social surplus continued to be appropriated by the private sector. By the mid-1970's, government expenditure was outstripping government revenue. The government then turned to the contract as the principal device for broadening its capacities. The contract purports to establish private agencies as partners, supplementing resource deficiencies and other service gaps. Because governmental fiscal restraint became paramount during the late 1970's, the Ministry of Correctional Services (MCS) program budget became a vehicle for centralizing administrative authority. Hence, as the government increases its reliance on private sector service provision, it will need to increase its capacity to control and manage this burgeoning private sector. It is alleged that common forms of control are represcion, exploitation, cooptation (maintaining order), and paternalism. The author contends that these are all embodied in the MCS's fee-for-service contract program and maintains that as more private sector organizations enter into such contracts, they will become an amalgam of unconnected service units whose existence is defined solely by the State. Thus, the author argues the private sector's political power will be slowly eroded. This massive State intervention into social and economic life is characteristic of welfare capitalism. Rather than being a counterbalance, the private sector becomes an extension of the State. In corrections, it becomes an extension of the larger social control mechanism. As State control of the private sector increases, the author predicts that the nature and level of community services will be irrevocably altered. The private sector must devise a strategy to temper State intervention. Tables and chapter notes are included. A list of corrections contracts and about 50 references are appended.

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

TECHNOLOGY

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice) ● Explosives and Weapons ● Information Systems ● Information Systems Software ● Police Equipment ● Security Systems (Technology)

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

NCJ-82122 COMPUTER SECURITY MANAGEMENT. By D. B. Parker. 308 p. 1981.

This book discusses and illustrates techniques for selecting, implementing, and evaluating computer security programs. It covers threat and risk assessment methods, computer security organization, security reviews, and principles of safeguard selection. The text describes types of information systems and analyzes the relationships between data processing services and the rest of an organization. The text also defines security, risk avoidance, assets, and threats; discusses the characteristics of accidental and intentional acts that undermine data security; and illustrates security strategies. It explains the application and organization of security functions (deterrence, prevention, detection, recovery, and correction). The text delineates computer privacy and security laws (Privacy Act of 1974, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, State computer crime laws) and assesses their impact on computer security. The book also details strategies for establishing and implementing computer security programs, beginning with the conduct of a computer security review, which identifies, quantifies, and ranks vulnerabilities for resource allocation and safeguard selection. The text suggests steps to reduce risks based on a threat scenario and risk analysis methodology. These steps include forming a task force to perform the security review and presenting an evaluation and implementation plan to management. The implemntation strategy features assessment of the scope of responsibility, development of an assets model and inventory file, threat and risk assessment measurements, selection and evaluation of safeguard selections, and recommendations regarding safeguard implementation. Tables, organizational charts, sample forms, and an index are provided. Appendixes include Federal and State computer crime legislation; discussions of computer-related crime methods, principles of business conduct, data processing organization standards of conduct, and computer controls and audit tools; a computer security survey questionnaire; and examples of computer crime scenarios.

Availability: RESTON PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, BOX 547, RESTON, VA 22090. Book $24.95.

New Juvenile Justice Publication

The Out-of-State Placement of Children — A Search for Rights, Boundaries, Services, the sixth and final volume in the Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training series sponsored by the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is now available from NCJRS.

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The Out-of-State Placement of Children — A Search for Rights, Boundaries, Services, (NCJ 80821) 216 pages

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